

Côte d'Ivoire

Consolidated Appeal



*Agriculture/Food/
Nutrition Security*

*Coordination
Support Services*

Education

Health

Multi-Sectoral

*Protection/
Human Rights/
IDPs*

Social Cohesion

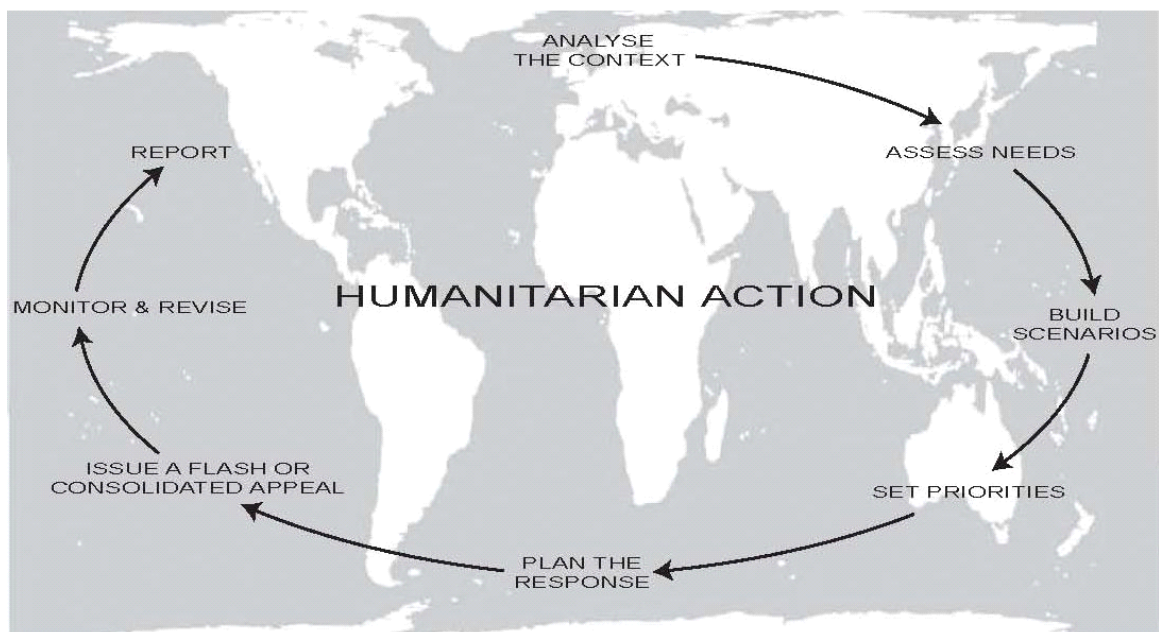
*Water, Sanitation
and Hygiene*

2008



UNITED NATIONS

Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)
Aid agencies working together to:



<http://www.humanitarianappeal.net>

SAMPLE OF ORGANISATIONS PARTICIPATING IN CONSOLIDATED APPEALS

AARREC	CRS	HT	MDM	TGH
ACF	CWS	Humedica	MEDAIR	UMCOR
ACTED	Danchurchaid	IA	MENTOR	UNAIDS
ADRA	DDG	ILO	MERLIN	UNDP
Africare	Diakonie Emergency Aid	IMC	NCA	UNDSS
AMI-France	DRC	INTERMON	NPA	UNEP
ARC	EM-DH	Internews	NRC	UNESCO
ASB	FAO	INTERMOS	OCHA	UNFPA
ASI	FAR	IOM	OHCHR	UN-HABITAT
AVSI	FHI	IPHD	OXFAM	UNHCR
CARE	Finnchurchaid	IR	PA (formerly ITDG)	UNICEF
CARITAS	French RC	IRC	PACT	UNIFEM
CEMIR INTERNATIONAL	FSD	IRD	PAI	UNJLC
CESVI	GAA	IRIN	Plan	UNMAS
CFA	GOAL	IRW	PMU-I	UNOPS
CHF	GTZ	Islamic RW	PU	UNRWA
CHFI	GVC	JOIN	RC/Germany	VIS
CISV	Handicap International	JRS	RCO	WFP
CMA	HealthNet TPO	LWF	Samaritan's Purse	WHO
CONCERN	HELP	Malaria Consortium	SECADEV	World Concern
Concern Universal	HelpAge International	Malteser	Solidarités	World Relief
COOPI	HKI	Mercy Corps	SUDO	WV
CORDAID	Horn Relief	MDA	TEARFUND	ZOA
COSV				

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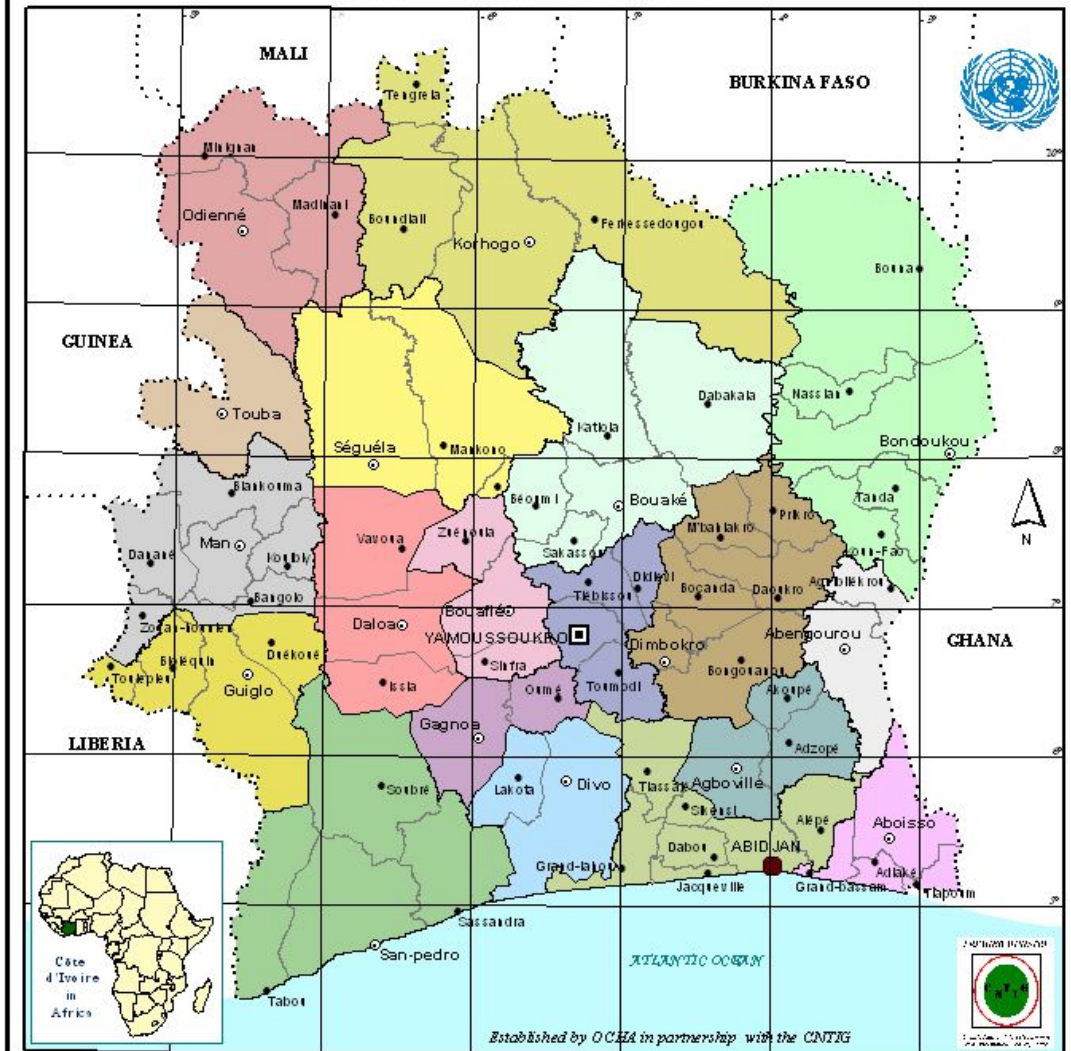
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Please note that appeals are revised regularly. The latest version of this document is available on <http://www.humanitarianappeal.net>

PROJECT SUMMARY SHEETS ARE IN A SEPARATE VOLUME ENTITLED "PROJECTS"

REPUBLIC OF COTE D'IVOIRE

Administrative boundaries



Established by OCHA in partnership with the CNITG

LEGEND		REGIONS	
Or State	Political capital	18 MONTAGNES	MOYEN CAVALLY
Or Region	Economic capital	AGNÉBY	MOYEN COMOE
Or Department	Regional centre	BAFING	NZI COMOE
	Departmental centre	BAS SASSANDRA	SAVANES
		DENGUELE	SUD BANDAMA
		FROMAGER	SUD COMOE
		HAUT SASSANDRA	VALLEE DU BANDAMA
		LACS	WORO DOUNGOU
		LAGUNES	ZANZAN
		MARAHOUE	

Scale : 0 40 80 Km

THE BOUNDARIES AND NAMES SHOWN ON THE MAP DO NOT IMPLY OFFICIAL ENDORSEMENT OR ACCEPTANCE BY THE UNITED NATIONS

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Following a month of direct dialogue between the Government and the rebel *Forces Nouvelles*, the Ougadougou Peace Agreement for Côte d'Ivoire was signed on 4 March, 2007. Since then there have been several remarkable political developments. The Secretary-General of the *Forces Nouvelles* was appointed Prime Minister, and the new National Reconciliation Government includes representatives from nearly all factions. No one doubts that there has been progress on a range of sensitive issues, but much still remains to be done. An Integrated Command Centre for the military was established, but the disarmament, demobilisation and rehabilitation process has not moved forward as anticipated, nor has the creation of an integrated army. There have been the beginnings of the redeployment of local state authorities (notably Prefects and Sub-Prefects) back to the zones formerly controlled by the rebels, but the redeployment of Government officials has been slow and social services remain heavily overstretched.

Many of the persons displaced by the conflict are returning to their places of origin, but the social and economic infrastructure remains fragile, and land tenure and nationality disputes continue to pose a serious threat to social cohesion, stability and a still fragile peace process. Food security is not assured for large sectors of the population, particularly for the most vulnerable households. Not only is their production capacity limited, but their revenues do not allow them to buy what they are missing. A consequence of this is generalised child malnutrition, with pockets of high levels of acute malnutrition, particularly in the north of the country. The health system, which was devastated by the war and the loss of qualified staff, remains weak despite a wide range of projects by humanitarian and Government actors, such as infrastructural repairs, immunisations, and training of health workers. Health indicators are therefore still worrying: Côte d'Ivoire's infant and under-five mortality rates are among the highest in the world, and rising. Acute malnutrition, or wasting, is also increasing.

Given the current humanitarian needs and the emerging requirements for recovery and development, humanitarian actors have to focus on flexible and complementary actions with both Government and development partners. The signing of the Agreement led to a thorough review of different scenarios and humanitarian priorities by key stakeholders, including Government representatives, NGOs, United Nations agencies, and the donor community. Against this background, a donors' roundtable was organised on 18 July, 2007 by the Prime Minister and the Minister of Economy and Finance. This resulted in pledges of \$80 million to a Special Emergency Programme to address the impact of the crisis, with \$6 million coming from the Ivorian state budget. The overall objective is to establish conditions to allow for sustainable return and livelihoods of vulnerable populations in Côte d'Ivoire.

The Common Humanitarian Action Plan, drawn up in the Mid-Year Review of the Côte d'Ivoire 2007 CAP, placed a strong focus on the internally displaced and their return to their places of origin in the centre, north and west of the country (Central, Northern and Western zones), particularly in the former western buffer zone. This 2008 CAP maintains that focus on IDPs, as well as on other vulnerable communities such as refugees, returnees, and the communities hosting these populations. In addition, this CAP also includes two UNHCR submissions aimed at assisting Ivorian refugees in neighbouring countries. Needs related to early recovery and development will be addressed through relevant mechanisms. There is also provision for a flash appeal to be launched in the event of a new emergency which could lead to major population movements and new priorities. This should enable the maintenance of a certain degree of preparedness and capacity at country and regional level to respond rapidly to needs generated by a local emergency, or by crises in neighbouring countries.

Humanitarian partners submitted project proposals in line with the CAP's strategic priorities as determined by the context of Agreement. Most of the projects in the health, water and sanitation, protection and education sectors were therefore designed to reflect current humanitarian needs of IDPs and host families. **39 projects** have been included in the Côte d'Ivoire 2008 CAP. The total amount requested is **\$47,373,931**.¹ The WFP project in this CAP amounts to **\$17,000,000**. UNHCR has also included its regular resources into the CAP for a total amount of **\$14,706,135** to cover the voluntary repatriation of Ivorian refugees in Guinea and Liberia, as well as urban refugees of various nationalities in Abidjan. The total amount of the 2008 CAP project proposals, excluding the WFP and UNHCR projects', is **\$15,667,796**.²

¹ All dollar figures in this document are United States dollars. Funding for this appeal should be reported to the FTS (fts@reliefweb.int), which will display its requirements and funding on the CAP 2008 page.

² Due to late adjustments to projects in this CAP, the total amount appealed for in 2008 is \$7 million less than the amount mentioned for Côte d'Ivoire in the Humanitarian Appeal 2008 summary document.

COTE D'IVOIRE

Some basic facts about Côte d'Ivoire

Population	15,366,000 persons	
Under five mortality	195 p/1,000 (UNICEF 2005)	
Life expectancy	45.9 years (UNDP Human Development Report 2006)	
Prevalence of under-nourishment in total population	13% (FAO Statistical Division 2004 estimate)	
Gross national income per capita	\$870 (World Bank Key Development Data and Statistics 2005)	
Percentage of population living on less than \$1 per day	14.8% (WHO Statistical Information System 2005)	
Proportion of population without sustainable access to an improved drinking water source	84% (MDG 2004)	
IDPs (number and percent of population)	709,380 (4.6%) (UNHCR 2006)	
Refugees	• In-country;	24,155 Liberians and 453 others (UNHCR August 2007)*
	• Abroad.	15,000 (UNHCR 2007)
ECHO Vulnerability and Crisis Index score	3/3 (most severe rank)	
2006 UNDP Human Development Index score	0.421: 164 of 177 – low (UNDP Human Development Report 2006)	

* These new figures result from the joint (UNHCR-Government of Côte d'Ivoire) verification exercise conducted in August 2007 following the end of the organised voluntary repatriation of Liberian refugees in June 2007.

Table I&II. Summary of 2008 Requirements by Sector and by Appealing Organisation**Table I: Consolidated Appeal for Côte d'Ivoire 2008**

Summary of Requirements - by Sector

as of 15 November 2007

<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Sector Name	Original Requirements (US\$)
AGRICULTURE / FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION	21,350,890
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	4,956,417
EDUCATION	1,581,288
HEALTH	3,341,430
MULTI-SECTOR	7,171,611
PROTECTION / HUMAN RIGHTS / RULE OF LAW	7,994,895
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	977,400
Grand Total	47,373,931

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 November 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table II: Consolidated Appeal for Côte d'Ivoire 2008

Summary of Requirements - by Appealing Organisation

as of 15 November 2007

<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements (US\$)
CARE	100,000
DRC	317,332
FAO	3,569,390
IOM	752,852
IRC	502,900
NRC	2,031,159
OCHA	4,732,115
OHCHR	131,250
SC - UK	863,292
UNDP	623,270
UNFPA	3,391,365
UNHCR	8,241,611
UNICEF	3,940,395
WFP	17,000,000
WHO	1,177,000
Grand Total	47,373,931

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 November 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

2. THE YEAR 2007 IN REVIEW

2.1 Changes in Context and Humanitarian Consequences

The political context in Côte d'Ivoire has evolved since the signing of the Ouagadougou Peace Agreement (OPA) on 4 March, 2007. The Government has undertaken a series of actions, which can be seen as first steps, in the implementation of the accords. These include providing direct assistance to IDPs, the establishment of national brigades composed of former rebel and regular army units in the Zone of Confidence (ZOC), and the redeployment of the administration to areas of return.

The changes in the general context of the country have so far not notably improved the population's overall living conditions. In economic terms, the living conditions of households and vulnerable populations both in rural and urban areas have continued to decline as inflation has taken hold and people have had to cope with price increases for staple food items. There is also evidence of social unrest, particularly in urban areas, where the higher cost of living has triggered protests from a wide range of different groups, including teachers, doctors and soldiers.

With the Government now taking ownership of the peace process, Côte d'Ivoire is moving from a purely humanitarian to an early recovery and development scenario. This has meant that humanitarian action has been more focused and stronger on issues of complementarity. At the same time, humanitarian challenges remain strongly present and could get markedly more serious if a still fragile peace process collapses. It is clear that although the humanitarian response to date has made a significant effort to ensure the survival of the most vulnerable population groups, the challenges faced by certain groups, as defined in the CAP mid-term review of June 2007, still persist.

These concern in particular internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees and returnees, along with other vulnerable groups in the areas of return and resettlement. Social cohesion issues and transversal concerns remain fundamental in defining the options for sustainable return and resettlement for those going back to their villages of origin. Particular attention should be paid to the use of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement as supporting the return of IDPs to targeted areas. Return therefore should be a voluntary process, and take place when conditions of return ensure respect for the returnee's right to dignity and security. To ensure that returnees remain in the targeted areas, the humanitarian response must also contribute to improving basic social services in these return/resettlement zones, namely in the Central, Northern and Western zones.

2.2 Implementation of Strategic Goals for 2007

What follows is a review of the progress of humanitarian programmes compared to 2006, including an evaluation of how humanitarian actors' efforts have met the aims and strategic objectives for 2007.

Strategic goal 1: Support the re-establishment and reinforcement of access to basic social services: health, education, water and electricity

Objective 1.1 *Improve access to quality health care*

Evaluation

- United Nations agencies, NGOs and local partners supported the Ministry of Health (*Ministère de la Santé et de l'Hygiène Publique* [MSHP]) locally in various areas, including primary health care, reproductive health and HIV/AIDS.
- Access to health services has suffered due to the crisis. Advocacy with the Government has enabled the mass return of qualified health care personnel to the Central, Northern and Western zones. The number of medical doctors in these zones is now 261, compared to 235 before the crisis (an increase of 11%; at the height of the conflict, the number of doctors had dropped to as low as 170, that is 72% less than before the crisis). The presence of these qualified personnel has enabled the re-opening of 567 primary health care centres (*établissement sanitaire de premiers soins* [ESPC]), the number of which had dropped to 384 before September 2004. The increasing number of medical staff has also allowed for the implementation of the emergency and rehabilitation programme (*Programme d'Urgence et de Réhabilitation post-crise n°1* [PUR1]), with the result that, by September 2007, 95% of the ESPCs were operational, a 3% increase over 2006.

- The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) has rehabilitated 98 of these health care centres and has provided medical equipment, office materials and furniture as well as motorcycles and bikes for transportation.
- The INGO Medical Emergency Relief International (MERLIN) has rehabilitated regional health care and educational administration facilities (Regional Education Directorate - *Directeur Régional de l'Education Nationale* [DREN] and *Direction Régionale de Santé* [DRS]) in the Central, Northern and Western zones within the framework of the programme for support and redeployment of the national administration (*Programme de Soutien à la Décentralisation et à l'Aménagement du Territoire* [PSDAT]) in the Korhogo, Bouaké and Man zones, thus contributing to the EU-financed return of health care and educational personnel to the Central, Northern and Western zones.
- UNICEF and the World Health Organization (WHO) have provided the 41 targeted health districts with obstetrical equipment, childbirth kits and training on pre-natal care and obstetrical emergencies.
- Immunisation activities have been reinforced; 100% of the 1,367 health care facilities nationwide now have integrated vaccination services.
- Community health workers (CHW) have been trained on Integrated Care and Treatment of Infantile Illnesses (ICTII) and the extended vaccination programme which in addition to routine vaccination includes distribution of impregnated mosquito nets, de-worming, vitamin A supplementation and preventive care.

Objective 1.2 *Improve the quality of epidemiological monitoring, outbreak investigation and control*

Evaluation

- Regular epidemiological monitoring was performed by the health districts so as to update health data and the epidemiological monitoring system in the most vulnerable districts. This allowed the MSHP and its partners to organise the response to declared epidemics in real time, notably for outbreaks of yellow fever, cholera and meningitis during the first quarter of 2007 in the Savanes region in the north. This monitoring and capacity building was timely, as since 2005 there has been a resurgence of yellow fever, cholera (2005 and 2006) and meningitis (2005: 527 cases, 100 deaths; 2006: 705 case, 116 deaths; 2007: 591 case; 150 deaths).
- Epidemics have regularly threatened the Central, Northern and Western regions, which already suffered from the absence of sentinel sites, poor access to health care, badly equipped medical facilities and a lack of qualified health care personnel. Thanks to the financial and technical support provided by WHO as well as funds provided by the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), the MSHP was able to organise vaccination campaigns to reduce the impact of yellow fever and meningitis.
- In January 2007, following confirmation of the original notification in September 2006, a mass yellow fever vaccination campaign was organised by WHO and MSHP in the Ourahio and Gagnoa health districts in the South. In Ourahio, Bayota and Guibéroua, 172,981 out of 187,334 targeted individuals were vaccinated (92% coverage). In the town of Gagnoa, 102,068 out of the target group of 129,921 were vaccinated (78.5% coverage), thus ensuring satisfactory protection of the population against yellow fever in the years to come.
- Between 5 – 14 January, 2007, together with MSHP, WHO organised a general vaccination campaign against yellow fever in the department of Korhogo (North). Funding for this campaign came from the United Nations Emergency Response Fund (ERF) managed by the Humanitarian Coordinator with the support of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). This yellow fever epidemic had been declared by MSHP following a case of yellow fever in the town of Korhogo itself. The vaccination campaign was supported by a number of humanitarian organisations, who provided vehicles. At the end of the campaign on 15 January, the last data provided by the Korhogo health authorities reported 95% coverage of the target population of 464,312 (463,492 persons vaccinated). The target group included the entire population over six months of age with the exception of pregnant women.

Objective 1.3 *Improve routine vaccination coverage, reduce infantile and maternal mortality rates*

Evaluation

Vaccination coverage was improved this year thanks to the extended vaccination programme (*Programme Elargi de Vaccination [PEV]*) and the Reach Every District approach including regular supervision and integrated monitoring of illnesses, especially in the districts with low coverage.

Objective 1.4 *Improve access and quality of education in schools in the target areas*

Evaluation

- The conflict situation has seriously affected school attendance, which was already low in the 2001/2002 school-year with a net attendance rate of 56.3% (45.4% for girls). In 2006/2007, in spite of Government and community efforts and assistance from humanitarian, technical and financial partners, the pre-conflict figures have still not been reached. Attendance is estimated to be 55% overall and 51% for girls.³ The efforts undertaken over the past two years to schedule uniform school exams for August 2007 in the Central, Northern and Western zone for the first time since the crisis began in 2002 and a single back-to-school date (17 September) for the entire country mark the beginning of a return to a unified nationwide school system in Côte d'Ivoire. The second back-to-school campaign conducted in 2006 contributed to the return to school of 686,000 children in regional educational districts in Bouaké, Korhogo, Bondoukou, Yamoussoukro, Daloa, Man, Abidjan, San Pedro, Odiénné and Dimbokro.
- The launch of the third campaign took place on 26 September 2007. This campaign aims to secure the return to school or continuation of studies of approximately 830,000 school children in these same zones. Completing the normal programme, with the support of UNICEF, the Ministry of Education (*Ministre de l'Education Nationale [MEN]*) has developed and implemented a general education programme for peace and tolerance and peace education in schools. Since the beginning of the 2007-2008 school year, 56 bridging classes in the Duékoué and Bouaké areas are receiving support for the integration of approximately 2,800 children aged from 9-15 into the regular primary school programme. The technical and financial partners (UNICEF, International Rescue Committee [IRC], Save the Children Fund [SCF], EU) in this sector have been repairing or rehabilitating badly damaged schools in these zones since 2005.
- Thanks to UNICEF and the EU, 574,000 students have received school kits and approximately 7,500 primary and secondary level teachers have received teaching kits; the Guiglo DREN received 46,000 school kits and the San Pedro DREN 56,000. This distribution has enabled a large number of children to return to school at a time when many families remain affected by the economic and/or psychological consequences of the crisis.
- While these activities should pave the way for a better planned and executed resumption of educational activities, the redeployment of qualified teaching staff remains the major challenge. The OPA, which calls for the redeployment of the national administration to the Central, Northern and Western zones, offers a clear perspective for an eventual return to normal in the education system.

Objective 1.5 *Ensure access to 20 litres of drinking water per person per day for 80% of IDPs in host communities in the San Pédro, Tabou, Toulepleu, Guiglo, Duékoué, Daloa and Tiébissou zones, as well as for the population which has remained in the Central, Northern and Western crisis areas, in particular children and women.*

Evaluation

- Since the beginning of the crisis, break-downs in the water supply infrastructure have been increasingly frequent due to age and lack of maintenance. Likewise, the water and sanitation systems in health care centres are in bad condition. To improve this situation, UNICEF and several INGOs such as Medical Assistance Programmes (MAP)-International, *Solidarités*, IRC, MERLIN, and *Action Contre la Faim* (ACF), with the assistance of the water department (*Direction de l'Hydraulique Humaine [DHH]*) and local NGOs, have been able to rehabilitate more than 1,400 pumps thanks to continuous water access programmes. In addition, 200

³ Source: Presentation of Back To School campaign 2007.

improved village wells (some equipped with "rope pumps") in the Central, Northern and Western zones have been rehabilitated. Activities in this sector consisted of repairing water pumps and promoting hygiene in rural areas, re-activating community water management committees, training craftsmen in pump repairs, creating community-based spare parts shops for pumps in Boundiali, Ferkessedougou, Téhini, etc.

- There have also been water shortages in some Central, Northern and Western towns, namely in Duékoué, Guiglo, Man, Touba, and Odienné due to energy supply problems and the ageing water network. In response to the need highlighted by UNICEF for improved access to water in rural communities, including in schools and health care facilities, CERF allocated 14% of required financing to deal with the most urgent needs resulting from frequent water cuts. Moreover, as the population has not yet resumed normal payment of water and electricity bills in the Central, Northern and Western zones, an international organisation has stepped in to finance part of SODECI's production costs, which has partially compensated for the lack of income and helped prevent water cuts and their dramatic consequences such as the spreading of water-related diseases.

Objective 1.6 Ensure improved hygiene and a healthy environment for at least 70% of IDPs, host communities in the Guiglo, Duékoué (West), Daloa, Tiébissou (Centre) zones as well as for the population groups which have remained in Central, Northern and Western crisis areas, particularly women and children.

Evaluation

- It is estimated that 54% of the population lives in inadequate hygienic and sanitary conditions and are at risk of water-related illnesses such as diarrhoea, typhoid fever, Guinea worm and Buruli ulcer.⁴ A wide-scale information, sensitisation and education campaign has alerted the population to public and family hygiene issues.
- UNICEF participates in community mobilisation, sensitisation and training for the communities to improve living conditions for women and children. It has also ensured access to adequate facilities for excrement evacuation of 50% of the households in 150 villages.
- The Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE)-International, IRC and other NGOs has participated in sanitation activities to ensure improved hygienic behaviour and a healthy environment. By the end of the second phase, CARE had implemented garbage collection for approximately 8,400 households who have subscribed to the service with the sanitation committees in Bouaké and Korhogo. Overall, 115,000 cubic meters of garbage were evacuated for final disposal during the 15-month programme.
- Moreover, thanks to ERF financing, 4,000 household garbage cans are being produced for Bouaké and Korhogo. Overview of results:

Sites	Construction of primary disposal sites	Construction of public lavatories	Construction of drains/gutters (km)	Cleaning of drains/gutters (km)	Reprofiling of roads (km)	Construction of final disposal sites	Number of sanitation committees created
Bouaké	13	8	5,00	8,250	9	2	0
Korhogo	10	12	3,00	7,000	10	2	2
Total	23	20	8,00	15,250	19	4	2

- The emergency response plan for affected populations in western Côte d'Ivoire has enabled the construction of 13 public lavatory blocks with a total of 40 lavatories in the villages of Fengolo and Toa (department of Duékoué). This was accompanied by the setting up and training of management committees.
- IRC built 640 lavatories on foundations in the Man region (Man, Bangolo, Danane, Zouan-Hounien, Biankouma and Kouibli) as well as in Tabou and Grabo, in addition to lavatories and showers for the voluntary Liberian returnee camps in Tabou.

⁴ Source: WHO work plan.

- Sanitation kits (containing six shovels, six rakes, two wheel barrows, two pairs of gloves, six toilet brushes, six garbage cans, etc.) were distributed to 117 public primary schools.
- 1,624 school principals (1,187 in Central, Northern and Western zones and 437 in Government zones) as well as 1,639 school canteen managers (1,198 in Central, Northern and Western zones and 441 in Government zones) were trained in the prevention of intestinal parasitic diseases and hygiene. Subsequently, 374,923 students in 1,692 World Food Programme (WFP) school canteens throughout the country were dewormed.

Strategic goal 2: Provide assistance and appropriate protection to IDPs, host families, refugees and all other vulnerable population groups in compliance with relevant legal instruments and the Guiding Principles for IDPs, as well as providing support for the gradual re-integration of these groups.

Objective 2.1 *Increase involvement in the protection of civilians/Prevent and reduce violations of human rights and international humanitarian law.*

Evaluation

- Since the beginning of the crisis, and in spite of the signing of the OPA, violations of women's and children's rights have increased significantly. The conflict situation has damaged the social fabric, weakening the economic position of families and limiting their capacity to protect their children. Armed groups have recruited child soldiers while generalised violence, sexual abuse, rape and the exploitation of children have all become commonplace.
- The relative absence of any form of administration in the Central, Northern and Western zones and the decay of legal institutions has increased children's and women's vulnerability and reduced the degree of protection. Children often suffer sexual abuse and have no access to medical, psycho-social or legal assistance. Moreover, since the beginning of the conflict birth registration in most Central, Northern and Western localities virtually stopped; consequently, it is estimated that only 54.9% of children under-five born in these areas have been registered.
- The Protection Cluster, under the leadership of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), was fully established in 2007. It extended its activities from IDP-related protection needs to other sectors, including child protection or sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), in close collaboration with specialised protection groups in these sectors at the Abidjan and field level (in Guiglo, Bouaké and Tabou/San Pedro).

Objective 2.2 *Response to the needs of violated victims.*

Evaluation

- In spite of the advances on the political and security levels, there is still an evident lack of protection and the practice of selective justice. The presence of a strong, de facto authority-based local administration and the absence of a competent and coherent judicial system have contributed to widening the gulf between the judiciary and the citizenry at large, as well as vastly obstructing the rule of law nationwide. The delay in the redeployment of the newly appointed Prefects is one of the factors preventing the implementation of coherent protection mechanisms, particularly in the former ZOC.
- The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) has supported the reconstitution of civil registries and the computerisation of the national identification registry system. The results obtained at the Abidjan and Bouaké pilot sites will inform implementation at the other regional centres.
- Related to this, UNICEF has implemented a programme for the registration of children in the 13 – 17 age group in order to provide them with the birth certificates which they need to obtain identification documents.
- The national rate of female genital mutilation (FGM) among women 15 – 49 years of age is estimated to be 36.4%, with significant regional differences (12.6% in the Centre and the East and 88% in the West and the North).⁵

⁵ Data provided by Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS)-3/2006–UNICEF.

Objective 2.3 *Ensure the disarmament and re-integration of children associated with armed groups.*

Evaluation

Together with the pro-Government militia and the *Forces Nouvelles*, UNICEF has demobilised and re-integrated 1,300 children, including 400 girls, formerly associated with armed groups. School and socio-professional activities were organised for approximately 5,000 affected children within the framework of a holistic approach providing food, medical assistance, social/leisure activities, psychological care and treatment, family re-integration. Among these beneficiaries were about 2,000 girls previously associated with armed groups or affected by the conflict.

Objective 2.4 *Implement an early warning system for the prevention of internal displacement and provide adequate assistance and protection for IDPs.*

Evaluation

- Following the signing of the OPA, a number of protection, security and assistance activities were undertaken by national and local authorities, as well as humanitarian partners, on the basis of a common IDP strategy. The main objective is to facilitate a dignified return of IDPs, in line with the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, particularly in the West of the country. As a result, the number of spontaneous returns increased over the year, and 6,000 (out of 8,000) IDPs from the Temporary Accommodation Centre in Guiglo returned to their pre-displacement homes.
- UNFPA has provided assistance for the voluntary return of IDPs, in particular for women and children in the Bouaké zone. It also launched a data collection exercise on IDPs' living, return and re-integration conditions. This exercise will also provide information on the target population (initial or planned activities, number of family members, villages and towns to which they want to return).
- The programme for the voluntary return of Liberian refugees, initiated by UNHCR in 2004, came to a successful end in June 2007. It enabled 21,533 Liberian refugees to return home, while approximately 18,000 others returned spontaneously.
- During the first quarter of 2007, the Niela refugee camp, near Guiglo, which housed mostly Liberian refugees was turned into an Ivorian village named Zaglo. UNHCR's protection programmes remain operational wherever refugees continue to reside within communities while vulnerable groups are provided with material assistance.

Objective 2.5 *Find sustainable solutions for IDPs to ensure a secure, voluntary and dignified return or resettlement in other parts of the country.*

Evaluation

On the basis of the common strategy for IDPs, OCHA organised coordination of operational responses and UNHCR performed a number of Go and See visits during the second semester of 2007, namely in the Zou region (18 Montagnes). To facilitate cooperation between partners and collect relevant data on conditions of return, in September 2007 OCHA opened a liaison office in Zou.

Strategic goal 3: Reinforce food security and promote means of livelihood

In 2007, in view of the continuing crisis, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the WFP, working closely with their partners (Government, United Nations agencies, NGOs and donors), continued to restore and protect the agricultural production of households affected by the crisis and the disorganisation of the agricultural sector. Priority was given to displaced households, recently returned households, families affected by malnutrition and HIV/AIDS, as well as vulnerable households who had a bad harvest due to weather conditions.

Objective 3.1 *Re-enforce the agricultural production capacity of households affected by the crisis.*

Evaluation

- An evaluation of the harvest performed halfway through 2007 by FAO confirmed that access to sufficient and varied amounts of food remains a challenge for vulnerable families. Not only are production capacities limited, but the lean period (*période de soudure*) began very early and revenues remain insufficient to meet basic food requirements. Before the war, revenues came mainly from cash crops, but due to the cotton crisis, poor cashew harvests in the north, insecurity in the west which has prevented proper maintenance of coffee and cocoa plantations, many households have suffered a significant loss of resources. In some cases, cash crop activities have been replaced by the sale of food crops. The recent upturn in cocoa prices may result in a slightly higher income for households in the West in 2007, thanks to the increase of the ex-field price from 400 – 450 *Francs de la Communauté Financière Africaine* (FCFA)/kg.⁶
- For the 2007 rainy season, FAO and its partners distributed 231 tonnes of seeds to more than 12,200 households (84,500 beneficiaries) in the Moyen Cavally, 18 Montagnes, Denguélé, Savanes, Worodougou, N'Zi Comoé and Zanzan regions. The kits were composed of cereal seeds (rain fed rice, lowland rice or corn), vegetable seeds, fertiliser and agricultural tools. Beneficiaries received basic technical training. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Caritas, *Solidarités* and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) also distributed inputs to more than 8,000 vulnerable households.
- For the 2007/2008 intermediate season, FAO is planning the distribution of vegetable seeds, lowland rice and small tools to more than 10,500 households (73,000 beneficiaries) of the Vallée du Bandama, Moyen Cavally, 18 Montagnes, Denguélé, Savanes, Worodougou and Zanzan regions in order to diversify their food intake and increase their revenues through the sale of excess products on the local market.
- In addition to problems related to land access and the purchase of seeds and fertiliser, weather conditions have already adversely affected harvests in certain regions in the south, the north-west, the centre and east of Côte d'Ivoire.

Objective 3.2 *Reinforce food security and the response capacity of vulnerable households to respond to the crisis*

Evaluation

- WFP implemented a protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) to assist vulnerable populations through general food distributions, school feeding, food-for-work (FFW) and food-for-training (FFT) programmes. This PRRO ended in July 2007. The new WFP Operation, PRRO 10672.0, is based on an in-depth food security assessment conducted in September and October 2006, for which FAO provided technical assistance.
- In 2007, together with the NGO International Development Enterprises (IDE)-Africa, FAO continued its support programme for households affected by HIV/AIDS through the introduction of vegetable gardens and continued support of cereal production. In addition to reinforcing the access of 600 households to varied food sources adapted to their nutritional needs, these community programmes unite affected and untouched households in field work, thus effectively working to prevent stigmatisation at the village level. The income from these harvests also enables the creation of a solidarity fund, which is managed by associations of affected households.

Objective 3.3 *Support and diversify the means of subsistence of vulnerable households*

Evaluation

- WFP has continued to respond to the needs of food-insecure challenged households, in particular during the lean season, while continuing to support their means of subsistence and to reinforce their response capacity, namely through seed protection, FFW and FFT programmes.

⁶ From \$0.88 to \$0.99 per kilo.

- In 2006, the FAO initiated a programme for community-based quality seed reproduction in order to re-launch local seed production. 32 groups, representing 583 households, received inputs and technical training which led to the production of 145 tons of standard quality cereal seeds (rice and corn). This programme was substantially extended in 2007 in the Moyen Cavally, Marahoué, 18 Montagnes, Haut Sassandra, Lacs and Savanes regions, where it was adopted by 6,351 households organised in 156 groups. This should lead to the production of 1,200 tons of seeds whose sale will provide additional income for participating households.
- FAO has also initiated income-generating activities in the Moyen Cavally, 18 Montagnes and Savanes regions. A total of 400 households received support for the production and marketing of chicken, swine, transformed manioc, dairy products or fruit juice. This programme will continue to be developed throughout 2008.

Objective 3.4 *Maintain the livestock raising capacities of vulnerable households*

Evaluation

- The FAO evaluation mission in mid- 2007 confirmed the relative stability of livestock production in the West and that the return of IDPs has resulted in the recapitalisation of small livestock. This small-scale recapitalisation is essential for providing households with the financial means to face the risk of food security. However, due to the lack of a substantial vaccination programme and to a lack of monitoring of breeders before July 2007, livestock continue to suffer from epizootic diseases (trypanosomiasis, small ruminant plague or contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, pasteurellosis, anthrax, etc.). These diseases considerably affect breeders' means of subsistence.
- To reduce the incidence/prevalence of contagious diseases such as contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) and small ruminant plague (SRP), common in Côte d'Ivoire, FAO, supported by the EU (PUR 3) and in partnership with the country's veterinary services and recognised private veterinarians, implemented a vast bovine vaccination programme in the Central, Northern and Western zones. The vaccination campaign officially began on 20 July, 2007. A total of seven appointed veterinarians and their assistants (about 200 people) are vaccinating 1,000,000 bovines and 600,000 small ruminants in the Central, Northern and Western zones.
- Vaccinations cost 125 FCFA⁷ per animal for the cattle, which is half the cost of this vaccination before the beginning of the socio-political crisis in September 2002, and 100 FCFA⁸ per vaccination for sheep and goats. The objective of vaccinating 500,000 head of cattle was surpassed by the middle of October, when a total of 727,137 bovines had been vaccinated. SRP vaccination of 74,537 sheep and goats was reported for the same date and the campaign continues. Thanks to this programme, FAO was also able to re-launch epidemiological data collection. However, no measures have yet been taken against trypanosomiasis.
- High bovine mortality has an impact on the means of subsistence of cotton farmers, who increasingly lack animal traction, which is essential to profitable cultivation and harvesting. In the migration zones (Denguélé, Worodougou, Vallée du Bandama, Savanes, Zanzan), the insufficient maintenance of grazing barriers and the lack of pastures oblige herders to break out of herding corridors which often leads to conflicts with farmers who also raise livestock. Further the common reaction of setting fire to the bush in order to clear land for agricultural use is damaging the environment.
- The FAO has also rehabilitated the *Laboratoire National d'Appui au Développement Agricole* (LANADA) laboratory in Korhogo and equipped the facility with all that is needed to launch diagnostic activities (training of technicians, vaccines and equipment, etc.).

⁷ Approximately \$0.27

⁸ Approximately \$0.22

Objective 3.5 *Improve the prevention and treatment of acute and chronic malnutrition***Evaluation**

Within the framework of the fight against and prevention of malnutrition, WFP and UNICEF have continued their support of the National Nutrition Programme (*Programme National de Nutrition [PNN]*) centres. WFP provided nutritional support to 5,000 malnourished children and mothers and to 47,000 orphans and people living with HIV/AIDS and their families.

- The development of malnutrition during the past few years requires increased monitoring of nutritional status and the implementation of corrective measures. The MICS-3 survey conducted during the second semester of 2006 revealed global acute malnutrition (GAM) of more than 10%, which is the standard threshold for emergency situations. This concerns the cotton belt, i.e. the Savanes (13.6%), Vallée du Bandama (11.6%) north-west (Worodougou, Bafing and Denguelé: 10.2%) regions. The survey showed that there has been no real improvement since the nutritional surveys conducted in 2004. 34% of children under-five suffer from moderate chronic malnutrition (retarded growth) and 15.7% suffer from acute malnutrition⁹. The immediate causes are complex, but the lack of availability of a diversified diet with a sufficient amount of proteins and vitamins during the bridging period, as well as diseases such as HIV/AIDS, diarrhoea and malaria are also among the probable causes. Underlying causes include the significant loss of families' means of subsistence in these zones and poor knowledge of good nutritional practices for children.
- Within the framework of the prevention of malnutrition, which is due to inappropriate nutritional habits and illness and which concerns essentially children, WFP has continued its integrated nutritional education programme. The programme's objective is to improve the nutrition of weaned infants and in particular to increase the consumption of protein-rich foods, vitamins and micro-nutrients, thanks to the consumption of garden vegetables. The programme has included nutritional education sessions on subjects including malnutrition, the nutrition of women and children, food hygiene and the advantages of a vegetable garden. These have been combined with cooking demonstrations and have been followed by practical training, focusing on the vegetable garden and the distribution of vegetable and leguminous plant seeds.
- The main beneficiaries of these operations were the women who visited the 17 nutritional, therapeutic, supplementary and community centres in the Moyen Cavally, 18 Montagnes and Savanes regions, as well as the households affected by HIV/AIDS. Approximately 3,800 women and people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) have already benefited from this programme, which was developed together with the PNN.

Objective 3.6 *Increase the rate of school attendance and attentiveness in 2,400 schools***Evaluation**

The nationwide school feeding programme has been continued for the benefit of 580,000 students, with the goal of increasing school attendance and keeping students in class, to serve as a tool for normalisation and reconciliation of all students who have been victimised by the crisis.

- A total of 2,520 schools were assisted by WFP (1,551 in the Central, Northern and Western zones and 969 in the Government zone). Under this programme 580,686 students, 45% of them girls, received hot lunches in the WFP-supported school canteens across the country.
- More than 4,000 voluntary teachers received monthly rations in the Central, Northern and Western zones for their contribution to upholding school operations in the absence of qualified and appointed teachers. Assistance provided to volunteer teachers guaranteed that schools could stay open, kept children in school and thus contributed to stabilising the educational system in the Central, Northern and Western zones.
- School canteen personnel were trained in food stock management, the use of rations and food hygiene. Material support was also provided for the proper functioning of school canteens, namely kitchen utensils for 1,412 school kitchens in the Central, Northern and Western zones (2,824 bowls, 2,824 pots, 273,452 sets of cutlery and 20,000 pitchers). For logistics purposes,

⁹ Data provided by MICS-3/2006-UNICEF

13 motorcycles were handed over to the National School Canteen Authority (*Direction Nationale des Cantines Scolaires* [DNC]) for use by its field workers (*Centre Régional d'Evaluation en Santé et d'Accréditation* [CREASAC] and *Centre d'Ecoute, de Soins, d'Animation et de Conseil* [CESAC]) in order to improve data collection for monitoring. In addition, 100 improved stoves were installed in 100 canteens in the formerly Government-controlled zone.

- This programme contributed to maintaining children in school; rates of attendance in schools supported by WFP were in the range of 94 - 95%. Average school registration figures increased from 225 per school in 2005 to 230 in 2006 in WFP-supported schools, with up to 292 students per school in the Government zone.

In addition to the three strategic goals stated above, it should be noted that cross-cutting aspects also had to be considered for the various humanitarian strategy orientations.

Objective 1. *Promote social cohesion*

Evaluation

- Social cohesion is a cross-cutting issue and one that has been at the heart of the humanitarian response in the western zone during the course of 2007. Initiatives in this area have been characterised by consultation and coordination involving different actors, including the International Organization for Migration (IOM), IRC, CARE, UNICEF, UNHCR, OCHA, United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI), the Integrated Regional Information Network (IRIN) and WFP. The humanitarian response has centred on issues such as the return of IDPs, reconciliation ceremonies bringing together different communities, and peace treaties between traditional leaders (Tabou, Péhé, Zou, Zao, Bloléquin, Fengolo, Bangolo etc.).
- These activities, which were implemented in close collaboration with local authorities and took into account the new post-crisis context, have helped bring to an end a series of very open and violent inter-communal conflicts that had marked the past year. In all relevant areas Peace Committees are being created by the Ministry for Reconciliation, local authorities and humanitarian partners with the aim of recreating a sense of harmony between these communities and enabling them to cohabit peacefully. This is particularly important given the possible dangers associated with the return of IDPs which, if mishandled, could exacerbate existing tensions, exposing women and children amongst the displaced to new human rights abuses and weakening the peace process.

Objective 2 *Integrate gender approaches into all sector activities*

Evaluation

- The gender approach has been included in a number of humanitarian programmes implemented by the community and in particular United Nations agencies. Firstly, this concerns vulnerability criteria and secondly assistance as such.
- This approach has met with some success, most clearly in the education sector and as characterised by the UNICEF and Ministry of Education back-to-school campaigns in the Central, Northern and Western zones. School registration has increased by 109% for girls and 71% for boys at '*Cours Préparatoire 1*' (CP1) – beginners' level and 100% for girls and 40% for boys for the other classes.
- In summary, the number of registered girls increased to 144,321 as compared to 60,215 before the campaign (a growth of 139.67%), while the overall increase in registered students for 2007 was 62%. For school canteens, gender parity evolved from 0.69 in 2005 to 0.73 in 2006.

Objective 3 *Focus on HIV/AIDS related challenges*

Evaluation

The medical aspect aside, HIV/AIDS is a social phenomenon and, in the Ivorian context, a humanitarian one. Like violence, AIDS requires both a multi-sectoral and gender-specific approach. Taking into account the country's crisis situation, the infection rates of 4.74% overall and 6.4% for women provide evidence not only that the situation is serious, but above all that it is women who are the most

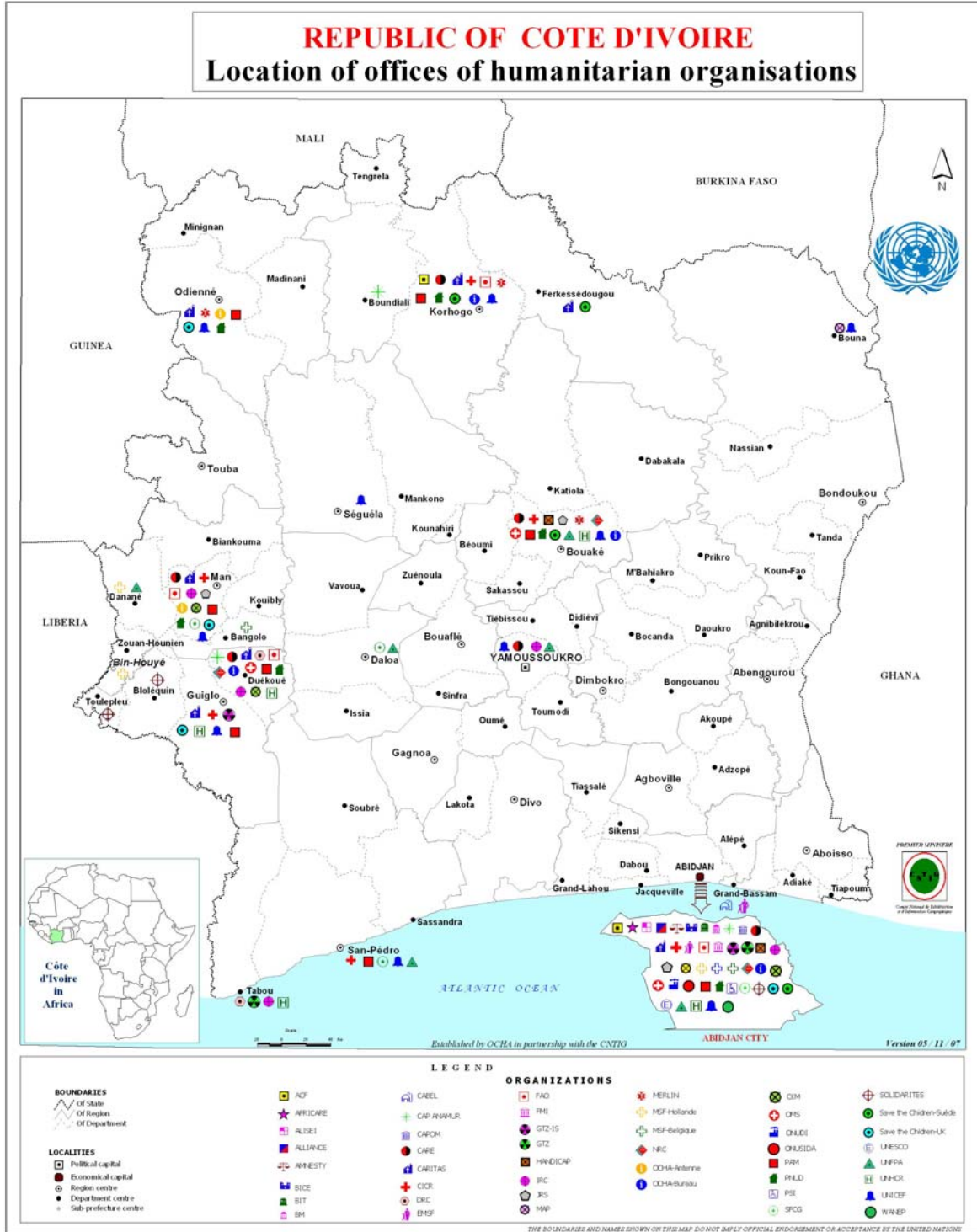
vulnerable, with statistics indicating that three women are infected for every man (see below section 3.1 C, and Graph 4 on HIV/AIDS prevalence).¹⁰

Objective 4 *Integrate risk reduction initiatives*

Evaluation

- At the time of the H5N1 (Hemagglutinin 5/Neuraminidase 1) avian influenza alert in Abidjan, both urban and rural populations showed extreme anxiety and the poultry sector came to a standstill following an 80% drop in turnover, causing turmoil among producers and retailers. The last case of H5N1 was reported in November 2006 and no new cases have been detected since the implementation of appropriate measures by the Government with support from FAO. Among those measures were: 1) targeted vaccinations, 2) training and sensitisation of the sector's actors and consumers, 3) epidemiological monitoring. However, following the discovery of new cases of avian influenza in Ghana and some uncertainty concerning the situation in Burkina Faso, particular attention has been paid to border areas and a Ministerial order for obligatory vaccination in these high-risk zones was issued in May 2007.
- The FAO was able to mobilise donors, namely the European Commission, to contribute significant resources to these preventive measures, thus enabling a full-scale prevention programme and assisting the Côte d'Ivoire veterinary authorities in implementing the appropriate response. In July 2007, more than 3,400,000 vaccinations had taken place, mainly in industrial and semi-industrial poultry farms, and in particular along the borders with Ghana and Burkina Faso. With no recent census of the national poultry population, a geo-census of poultry farms was initiated to facilitate veterinary monitoring and epidemiological surveillance. FAO donated 19 global positioning system (GPS) devices for the veterinarians taking part in this activity.
- In 2007, the FAO sponsored several training sessions for the sector's actors, mainly veterinarians and veterinary assistants who are responsible for poultry markets, as well as trade organisations.
- Within the scope of epidemiological surveillance, the material capacities of LANADA in Bingerville were reinforced in the areas of detection and materials and equipment, including lab reagents (reagents and immunology detection kit, reagents for genetic identification of H5N1, laboratory consumables). Sero-monitoring began on 16 March, 2007. Sampling of traditional poultry and community markets is also planned. Joint LANADA and *Direction Générale des Services Vétérinaires* (DSV) teams are in charge of these projects. The results of the market place monitoring have revealed a near-zero level of bio-security with certain markets showing a high risk for the population in case of a chicken flu pandemic.
- To prepare a response in the event of a human flu pandemic caused by virus A-(H5N1) following the detection of sources of infection in Côte d'Ivoire in April 2006, the United Nations System contingency plan was developed. The regional epidemiological profile of chicken flu, distinguished by the detection of several infected poultry farms in neighbouring countries, the last of which were found in Ghana and Togo in May and June 2007, required the updating of the 2006 contingency plan. In order to finalise the Contingency Plan for the prevention and response to chicken flu in Côte d'Ivoire, a review workshop was organised by WHO together with the MSHP in Grand-Bassam from 25 – 27 June.

¹⁰ This figure of 4.7% prevalence in the population does, however, compare favourably with the figure of 9% in 2001: UNAIDS 2007 Epidemic Update.



Map 2. Location of Offices of Humanitarian Organisations

2.3 Lessons Learned

A. ANALYSIS OF THE 2007 CAP

Strategic priorities

During the compiling and editing of CAP 2007 in October 2006, the following strategic priorities were defined:

1. Support for the rehabilitation of and improved access to basic social services: health, education, water and electricity.
2. Provide appropriate assistance and protection for IDPs, host families, refugees and other vulnerable population groups, basing action on relevant legal instruments and the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, as well as providing support for progressive reintegration of population groups into their communities.
3. Improve food security and promote sustainable means of subsistence.

Donors viewed the CAP 2007 in a context which encouraged some doubt on the feasibility of providing humanitarian assistance, given that Côte d'Ivoire was at a threshold between war and peace. Some supported the logic of transition towards development while others believed in the need to wait before undertaking economic revival projects. However, during the mid-year review in June 2007, and within the context created by the signing of the Agreement, humanitarian partners, some of whom are also donors, recognised the relevance of the priorities developed eight months earlier. Moreover, they argued that the CAP's main emphasis should be placed strictly on the humanitarian agenda, namely assistance to returnees and host families, rather than some of the other vulnerable groups. Furthermore, they stressed the need to provide substantial support for the improvement of minimum living conditions in the environments concerned, reiterating the importance of improved food security, nutritional status and populations' means of subsistence.

Transversal questions such as gender, HIV/AIDS, protection and social cohesion are best handled through a collaborative and coordinated approach. This approach remains of immediate interest and adapts well to the changes in the humanitarian situation.

Humanitarian situation: a common agenda

A great number of studies were shared in 2007 and contributed to the analysis of humanitarian challenges in Côte d'Ivoire. UNICEF's MICS-3 survey, the in-depth evaluation of food security by WFP and FAO, the IDP profile analysis by UNHCR, the exploratory study of neighbourhoods in Abidjan and San Pedro by ACF, the participative diagnosis (*Méthode Accélérée de Recherche Participative* [MARP]) of the return and re-integration project by IRC and CARE, and many others. A general survey of the situation in the West was requested by the Inter-Agency Humanitarian Coordination Committee (IAHCC) and is currently being validated by the relevant pilot committee.

In addition to the series of joint and rapid missions performed in 2007, the Humanitarian Coordinator and members of IAHCC undertook several missions to return zones, mainly in the West, accompanied by donor representatives. These field trips enabled the joint identification of urgent and immediate humanitarian needs and reinforced the common humanitarian agenda by giving valuable encouragement to humanitarian actors in the field in the recognition of their work. It also enabled a real-time evaluation of the situation.

Based on a summary analysis of the issues related to return to the Western region of Zou approved by the IAHCC, humanitarian actors and donors supported the temporary presence of an OCHA sub-office in this region. It should also be noted that there is a consensus in favour of a return of certain organisations to Guiglo after spending two years in Duékoué.

Complementarity with other partners

Participants in the CAP 2008 workshop recognised the importance of ensuring complementarity of humanitarian actions in support of population groups affected by the conflict. The Government has demonstrated its concern for IDPs, and in the OPA it expressly recognised the role of the humanitarian community in addressing the extreme conditions experienced by these populations. Making its own contribution to this sector, the Government added a special emergency action to its Crisis Exit Programme (*Programme de Sortie de Crise* [PSC]). The Government has designated a member of the office of the Prime Minister and the head of humanitarian aid section within the Ministry of Solidarity and War Victims to participate in the discussions on the allocation of CERF funds within the IAHCC. A number of the Prime Minister's cabinet team have also participated in the formulation of scenarios and

strategic priorities and contributed to the analysis of the 2008 Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP).

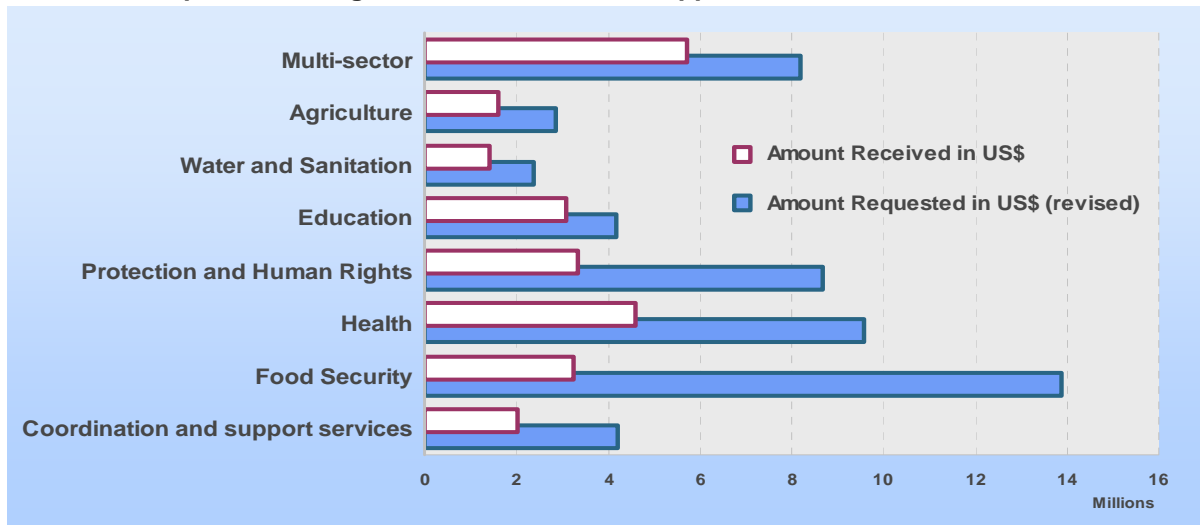
The revised 2007 CAP continues to enjoy the support of donors, both locally and at headquarters. The involvement of OFDA in the question of return in the West is a case in point. The dynamic of coordinated humanitarian assistance, which was established in the approach to the response to return, is one of the lessons learned in 2007. The implication of all actors in these discussions on the definition of priorities and project selection criteria, namely for CERF funds, shows the quest for transparency in this common humanitarian agenda approach.

Coordination between the new post-crisis and early relief actors and those involved in development programmes must be reinforced in 2008. The return of actors such as United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) and the UNDP post-crisis department, who make the connection to the humanitarian network very naturally via the IAHCC, also demonstrates the will to work transversally, ensuring a smooth transition from emergency to development work.

B. FINANCING FOR THE 2007 CAP

Initially, the Côte d'Ivoire 2007 CAP sought **US\$56,400,000** to assist more than four million vulnerable people. In June, the final revised CAP 2007 was submitted after review of the scenarii and the sectoral action plans. With the new humanitarian context, project budgets were slashed by more than half, while the WFP PRRO was included in the Côte d'Ivoire CAP for the very first time with a budget of \$13,870,271. Following the Mid-Year Review, the revised requirements amounted to \$51,488,799. Humanitarian actors agreed to target only well-defined and localised humanitarian needs, leaving issues of early relief and post-crisis work to reconstruction and development partners. According to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS), as of 15 November 2007, **\$25,161,840** (47%), including **\$6,494,720 from CERF**,¹¹ had been disbursed out of the revised requirements of **\$53,893,539**. The unmet requirements dropped to **\$28,731,699**.

Graph 1. Funding for 2007 Consolidated Appeals Process in Côte d'Ivoire



Source: CAP 2007 internal and external financing data as of 15 November 2007.

C. CERF

The 2007 Cote d'Ivoire CAP benefited from \$6,494,720 of CERF funding, as follows:

- \$1,677,450 for a WHO rapid response project for the prevention and control of meningitis cases in the Central, Northern, Western, and South Central zones. This project prevented the disease from spreading thanks to sensitisation of the population, reinforced epidemiological surveillance and widespread social mobilisation.
- \$2,499,163 was allocated in March 2007 to ensure the continuity of humanitarian aid to vulnerable population groups via under-financed CAP projects. The sectors concerned were health, water and sanitation, food security, protection and coordination.

¹¹ An additional \$2,000,140 was allocated by CERF in 2007 to projects for Cote d'Ivoire included under the West Africa Appeal. This brings the total CERF funding for Cote d'Ivoire to \$8,494,860.

- The Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) allocated an additional \$2,318,107 million from the CERF to Côte d'Ivoire on 1 August, 2007. These funds went towards the improvement of living conditions for returnees and host families and the implementation of actions decided upon following a series of field visits in the West, which were made together with donors.

These timely CERF grants were critical in enabling a wide variety of programmes, amongst which:

- WFP provided nutritional assistance to vulnerable population groups, as well as air transport for relief workers;
- UNICEF provided obstetrical care for women and access to safe drinking water for rural populations;
- IOM coordinated the voluntary return of 1,000 IDPs to their villages of origin;
- UNFPA assisted in integrating elements of reproductive health care in the Central and Eastern regions;
- UNDP ensured security coordination via the network for exchange of security information (*Réseau d'Echange et de Communication d'Informations Sécuritaires [RECIS]*).

D. UNDP STRATEGY FOR EARLY RECOVERY

UNDP, with the participation of key development partners, elaborated a Community Programme for Support to Reintegration, Reconstruction and Rehabilitation (*Programme d'Appui à la Réintégration, à la Reconstruction et à la Réhabilitation Communautaire [PARC]*) as a contribution to the post-crisis programme initiated by the Ivorian Government. Providing an integrated approach, the programme aims to direct and facilitate early recovery actions and transition activities towards development, especially in conflict affected areas. Through a coherent programme and with the financial support of development partners, UNDP will support the Government's effort in the implementation of priority programmes initiated in the framework of the OPA, notably the PSC and the Special Emergency Programme (*Programme Spécial d'Urgence [PSU]*). To reach this objective, UNDP will implement activities to support the restoration of rule of law and the redeployment of state administration, AND the recreation of security and socioeconomic conditions conducive to the reintegration of crisis affected persons and the return of IDPs.

3. COMMON HUMANITARIAN ACTION PLAN (CHAP) FOR 2007

3.1.A Political and Security Context

Following a month of direct dialogue between the Government and the *Forces Nouvelles* (FN), the OPA was signed on 4 March, 2007. Since then there have been several remarkable political developments in Côte d'Ivoire. As a result of the OPA, the Secretary-General of the FN was appointed Prime Minister and the new National Reconciliation Government includes representatives from nearly all factions. Important measures were taken, including the implementation of an integrated military command (*Centre de Commandement Intégré* [CCI]) in April 2007 and the dismantling of the ZOC, which was replaced by a Green Line on 16 April, 2007.

A roadmap and calendar for the implementation of the OPA was presented on 2 May, 2007, ushering in the operational phase of the Agreement's implementation. While the timetable has not been adhered to, with the DDR process amongst the areas where there have been serious delays, there have been some slow yet notable positives. For example, the Flame of Peace ceremony held in Bouaké on 30 July, 2007, was considered an important symbolic event and a sign of a considerably more relaxed situation. The ceremony was attended by the President, for whom this was the first visit to Bouaké since the beginning of the conflict, the Prime Minister and several African heads of state. There was also the public incineration of weapons which symbolised the end of the war and the peaceful intentions of the armed forces now entering discussions on the need for a restructured Army.

Yet these positive events remain to be consolidated. On the political level, it must be noted that dialogue between the party in power and the political opposition is at a standstill. The public hearings (*audiences foraines*), created to allow for the administrative determination of citizenship issues, were finally re-launched on 25 September 2007 after several months of inactivity due to political tensions around the process. The security context remains one of increasing criminality and impunity (for example, there are problems with police custody and preventive detention) with a weakened legal system in all parts of the country, both Government and former rebel held,. However, the creation of mixed patrols and their gradual deployment into the field has notably increased security in the West, and particularly in Zou. These patrols, together with the redeployment of Prefects to the Central, Northern and Western zones, are two of the mechanisms by which the Government has begun to restore central authority over the entire country.

3.1.B Socio-Economic and Environmental Context

The social and economic context is characterised by the slow recovery of agricultural activities, which remain below pre-crisis levels and a drop in agricultural production in the west, in spite of the gradual deployment of the agricultural and livestock breeding administration (*Agence Nationale d'Appui au Développement Rural* [ANADER]) in the Central, Northern and Western zones. The prices for cotton and cashew nuts in the north, and those for coffee and cocoa in the west are low while the cost of inputs has increased, thus creating issues of food security in several areas.

The poultry industry has seen losses of around \$7 million per month, following the discovery of two cases of the H5N1 virus in Côte d'Ivoire. In October 2007, activity in this sector had reached the level it was at before the first cases of avian flu were detected, with a production equivalent to 10,000 tonnes a year of modern chicken meat and six million eggs for consumption each year.

Since the coup d'état in 1999 and the beginning of the rebellion in 2002, Côte d'Ivoire has suffered considerable socio-economic problems. The crisis has accentuated levels of poverty, with 48% of the population living below the poverty line in 2006 as compared to 34.4% before 2002. The country is currently ranked 164th (out of 177) in the human development ranking of UNPD. Despite this, the International Cocoa Organization (ICCO) reports that Côte d'Ivoire continues to be "the major cocoa producer with 37% of world production (see table below, page 19). For the next campaign it is expected that its share will drop slightly, from 37.4 to 37.1%". In other sectors, the low prices for cash crops such as coffee and cotton have diminished growers' revenues, with cotton growers in particular affected by cotton company debts.

Table A. Extracted from ICCO, *Market Committee (MC)/9/3: Annual production and consumption forecasts and production estimates for the balance of the world cocoa market*, 9th meeting, Kuala Lumpur, 7 February 2007.

FORECASTS OF NATIONAL AND REGIONAL COCOA PRODUCTION THROUGH TO 2011/12										
	Estimates				Forecasts		Projections			
	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Africa	2331	2548	2380	2625	2479	2677	2728	2789	2839	2878
Cameroon	160	162	184	187	175	185	186	189	188	188
Côte d'Ivoire	1352	1407	1286	1408	1300	1413	1428	1453	1479	1501
Ghana	497	737	599	741	720	784	814	839	856	868
Nigeria	173	180	200	180	160	182	185	190	195	200
Americas	428	462	443	444	447	451	456	465	476	482
Brazil	163	163	171	162	155	160	161	163	167	170
Ecuador	86	117	116	115	118	119	120	123	126	126
Dominican Republic	47	47	31	42	47	46	47	48	49	50
Asia/Oceania	510	525	560	605	546	618	632	650	668	684
Indonesia	410	430	460	500	440	508	519	533	547	561
Malaysia	36	34	29	30	30	33	35	36	37	38
WORLD	3169	3535	3383	3674	3472	3746	3817	3905	3983	4046

The fiscal deficit progressed from 1.7% in 2005 to 1.8% of gross national product (GNP) in 2006. The economic indicators for 2007 are by no means reassuring. Public spending will remain high and the fiscal deficit will increase more dramatically, reaching 2.5% of GNP in 2007. The financial system is slowly returning to normal operating mode in the Central, Northern and Western zones, with banks gradually re-opening their offices.

Nevertheless, entire economic sectors are ruined, particularly tourism and the domestic transport of goods. The war has meant that businesses have lost markets to surrounding countries – Mali, Niger and Burkina Faso. Sea freight often transits via harbours in Ghana and Togo. The goods and services sector is threatened both by smuggling and increasing competition from the informal sector. Although the number of checkpoints is generally decreasing, informal taxation is increasingly on the rise, hindering the free circulation of goods and persons. Racketeering and bad road conditions have such an impact on transportation costs that they are the single most expensive factor in cost per kilometre for goods transported.¹²

On the social front, key consequences of the crisis have been the increasing poverty of households and poor access to basic social services. Frequent strikes by teachers and medical personnel have disrupted educational and health services both in the Government and Central, Northern and Western zones. Unemployment levels, particularly amongst the younger generation, remain endemic, posing a real threat to security and becoming of real concern to the humanitarian community as well as to the population as a whole. The continuing endemic levels of joblessness among young generations are as much a threat to security as natural catastrophes (floods, landslides etc.), which are beginning to worry both the population and the humanitarian community.

3.1.C Humanitarian Consequences

The conflict has increased the vulnerability of many households and has accentuated the imbalance in the sharing of resources, leading to a drop in revenue and deteriorating living conditions for thousands of families. In order to achieve a durable resolution to the IDP situation in Côte d'Ivoire, the conditions for sustainable return, as detailed in the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement must be fulfilled to the extent possible. These conditions include the free choice of returning in security and dignity, with access to food aid and basic social services. They also include resettling in another part of the country. Humanitarian support to returnees in host and settlement zones, including support for host communities, remains thus essential to eliminating residual vulnerability and ensuring as smooth and efficient a transition towards rapid recovery and development as possible.

Through 2007, the protection and IDP sectors reported continued violations of human rights and IDP rights against a background of general impunity. The physical protection of civilians remains a major concern, with many people being threatened by general insecurity in the West and the ex-ZOC,

¹² Presentation by M. Billon, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce.

particularly in the Bangolo region and further to the north. The implementation of mixed patrols has contributed to a somewhat improved security situation in the West. However, the core issues of recurring land ownership, inter-communal tensions, and outbreaks of violence, rape and killings which caused the initial displacement of certain population groups have not been fully addressed. In addition, the Government still faces significant challenges in providing the requisite support and incentives to the mixed brigades to ensure that they continue to focus on ensuring the safety of civilians in their areas of deployment.

Land ownership issues in rural areas continue to create difficulties for IDPs when it comes to land access. There is a problem of availability when it comes to agricultural inputs, while access to staple foods has been handicapped by transport problems. These factors have all had a negative impact on the production and transport of agricultural produce. In the West, security problems continue to have a negative impact on agricultural activity, whilst in the North IDPs have experienced difficulties in recovering their property, such as houses or shops, while the non-payment of the cotton crop has led to a reduction of cultivated surface areas. The continuous problem of animals damaging fields, which leads to conflicts between herders and farmers, the resurgence of animal diseases (trypanosomiasis, anthrax, etc.), and the destruction of cattle yards threaten the development of livestock.

In the few cases of IDP re-integration, the process advanced with some challenges. IOM initiated an exit strategy for the IDPs from the Guiglo temporary IDP centre (*Centre d'Accueil Temporaire des Déplacés* [CATD]) and implemented return and resettlement operations in the IDPs' villages of origin in the Glo Kouin canton between Guiglo and Bloléquin. However, reports point to the difficult conditions in the host region and the need for appropriate sustainable resettlement programmes for these returnees. The return of other IDPs from the CATD to other regions does not seem advisable for the moment. For example, some of the regions targeted for return are still occupied by IDPs from Zou, who in turn can not return due to the security situation in Zou. The support for social cohesion and reconciliation provided by international humanitarian partners in certain regions, particularly in the west, needs to be stepped up, under the leadership of the Government's key Ministries and redeployed local authorities.

According to the MICS-3 study conducted by UNICEF in 2006, 32.9 % of children under-5 suffers from stunting – an increase of 12.1 percentage points in 2 years – and 13.6% of children under-5 suffer from wasting in the North.¹³ Individual regions of Côte d'Ivoire show more worrying rates, however. The nutritional situation in regions such as the Savanes is still a cause for concern, with rates of more than 10% GAM being registered (a rate considered to be above emergency thresholds). WFP carried out an in-depth emergency food security assessment in September and October 2006 in collaboration with FAO. According to the results of this study, which was undertaken in ten of the country's 19 regions, a total of 566,500 people (9% of rural households) are food insecure, while 1,109,000 (20%) of all households are at risk of becoming so. The Moyen Cavally region is the most affected region, with 43% of all households food insecure and an additional 27% at risk. Of the population examined by the study, 34% of children under five were found to suffer from moderate malnutrition and 15.7% from severe malnutrition.

Despite the relative improvement in access to water in the rural zones and better water distribution in urban areas, thanks to the support of international organisations and the national water company SODECI, overall access to water remains a challenge. Water pressure often drops in larger urban areas, while in some neighbourhoods there is a frequent lack of water. This is particularly the case in returnee zones. There are real difficulties in getting access to drinking water in certain IDP host areas, while there is a chronic lack of drinking water in the Central, Northern and Western zones (Bouaké, Danané and Odienné).

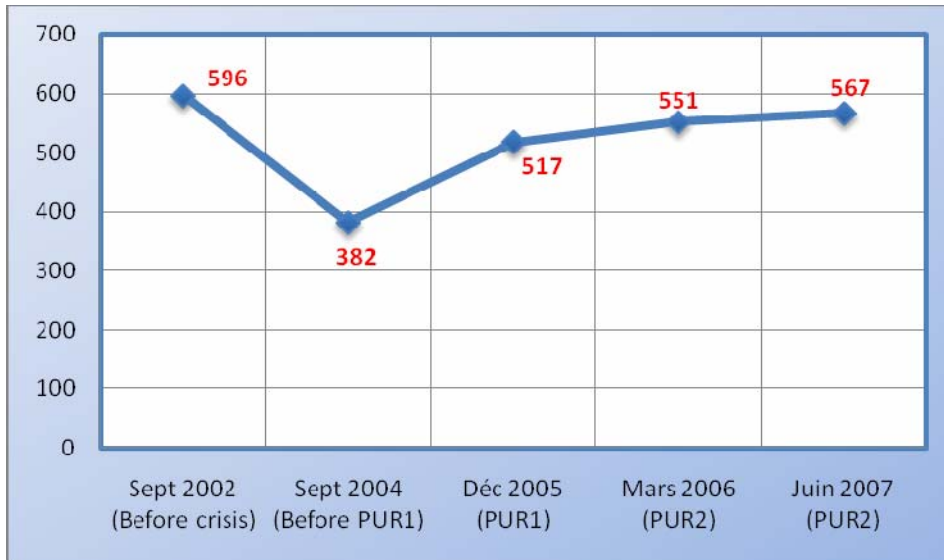
The disorganisation and dysfunctionality of health services, the lack of a proper health information system and the poor state of personnel in the health sector have placed serious limits on the availability, accessibility and quality of care and treatment. The national health authorities face additional problems, including the poor management of essential medicinal supplies and blood and blood derivatives, and inefficient legislation and regulation in the pharmaceutical sector. In addition,

¹³ Wasting (weight-for-height) represents the failure to receive adequate nutrition in the period immediately preceding the survey, and may be the result of inadequate food intake or recent episodes of illness causing loss of weight and the onset of malnutrition. Stunting (height-for-age) reflects the failure to receive adequate nutrition over a long period of time, and may also be caused by recurrent and chronic illness. Height-for-age, therefore, represents a measure of the long-term effects of malnutrition in a population and does not vary appreciably according to the season of data collection.

the availability of obstetrical qualified neonatal care is poor and unequally distributed, contributing to high figures for maternal (600 deaths p/100,000 live births) and neonatal mortality (41 deaths p/1,000 live births).

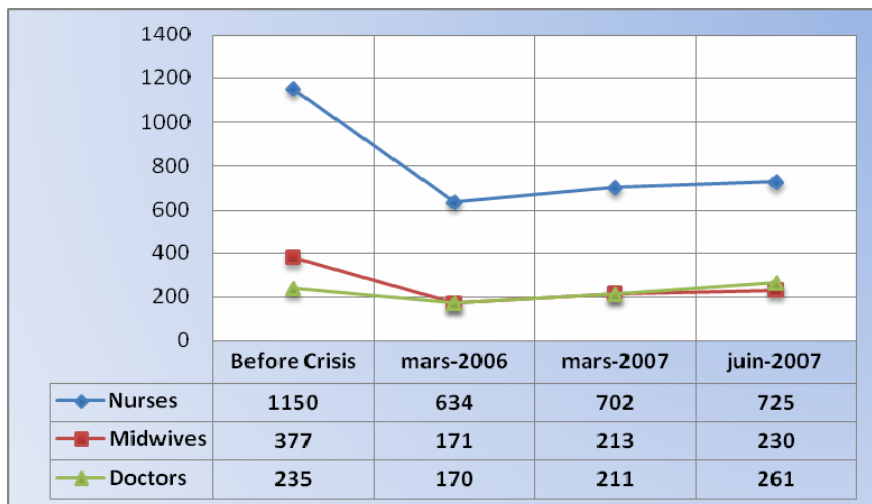
The continuing crisis in the country has enabled infectious and parasitical diseases to become more widespread, partly as a result of detrimental habits and behavior. These diseases are the main causes of infant and child morbidity and mortality. According to the 2005 AIDS Indicators Study (AIS), infant mortality is 176 deaths p/1,000 and child mortality 84 p/1,000. It is thus important to improve the offer, quality and accessibility of health services and referrals, and rehabilitate the health system and reinforce the emergency response capacities throughout the country.

Graph 2: Number of operational health facilities in the Central, Northern and Western zones



(Source: EU/UNICEF: Support to health facilities affected by the crisis, 2007)

Graph 3: Qualified medical personnel in the Central, Northern and Western zones



(Source: EU/UNICEF: Support to health facilities affected by the crisis, 2007)

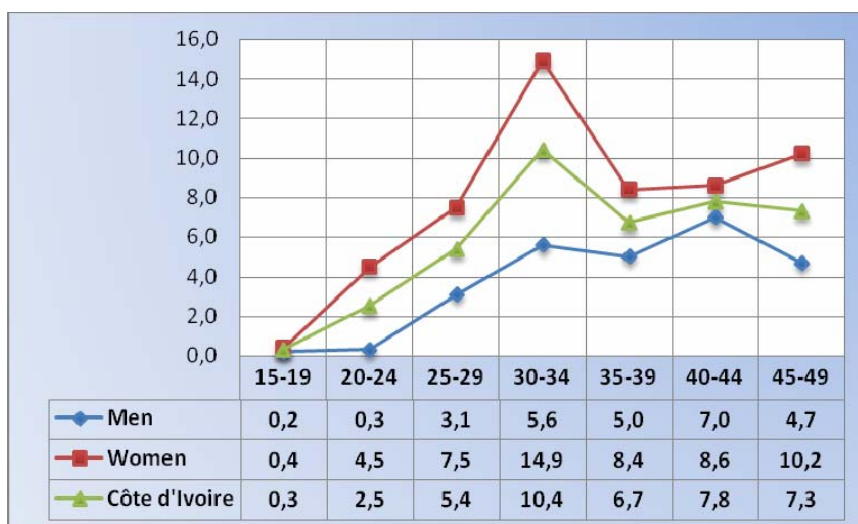
HIV/AIDS

In Côte d'Ivoire, the advance of HIV/AIDS is mainly due to sexual transmission (more than 90% through heterosexual behaviour), transmission by blood, and mother-to-child (vertical HIV transmission). The first cases of AIDS were seen in Côte d'Ivoire in 1985. By the end of 2005, national HIV prevalence was estimated to be 4.7%. The 30-34 age group (10.4%) is the most seriously affected. Overall prevalence varies between 5.4% in urban and 4.1% in rural areas.

The increasingly obvious feminisation of the epidemic (6.4% women and 2.9% men) has been noted repeatedly. Typically this is due to gender inequality and harmful gender norms, which affect women's access to sexual and reproductive health services, education, employment, property etc. As girls or women are typically the ones who will be pulled out of school or employment to care for a sick family member/ provide labour for the family, this reduces their access to education, in particular to HIV awareness. Poor economic prospects, loss of livelihoods, or generally poorer standards of female education can all be explanatory factors as to why some women turn to transactional or commercial sex to survive and provide for their families. In addition, sexual and gender based violence can leave women more susceptible to HIV infection.

The number of PLWHA is estimated to be 750,000, including 74,000 children under the age of 15. AIDS is the primary cause of mortality among adults in general. At the end of 2006, the number of AIDS-related deaths among adults and children was estimated to be 65,000 and the number of AIDS orphans 450,000 (2006 UNAIDS Report). The close association between tuberculosis (TB) and HIV is strongly shown, with 46% of those suffering from tuberculosis being HIV positive.

Graph 4. Proportion of HIV+ men and women in 2005, by age group

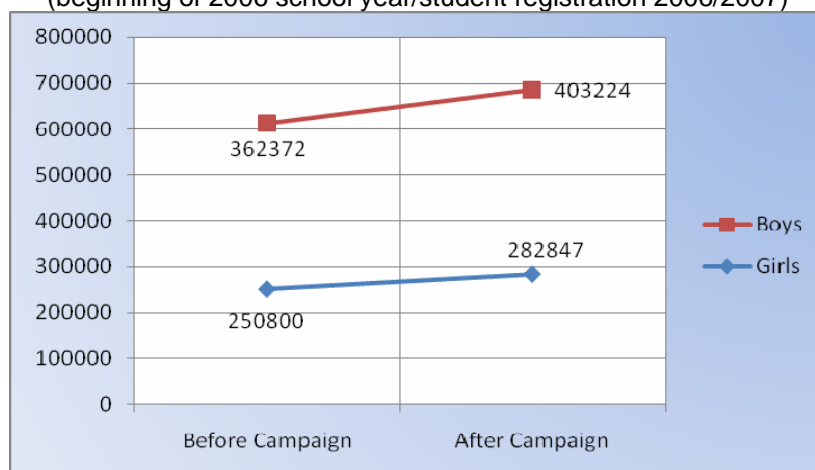


Education

School programmes in 2006/2007 were seriously affected by a series of strikes in the public education system. There continues to be a nation-wide lack of qualified teachers, and school absenteeism and drop-out rates have contributed to a marked increase in the number of street children, particularly in urban areas. Despite the support specialised United Nations agencies and NGOs are providing, the indicators remain largely below standard, as evident through the poor results from the intermediate (*Brevet d'Etudes du Premier Cycle [BEPC]*) and high-school (*baccalauréat*) grades.

In the Government zone, educational facilities are unable to meet the demand due to lack of classrooms and teachers. In the Central, Northern and Western zones, qualified teachers make up an estimated 30% of personnel, while the deterioration of school facilities continues to hinder the entire educational system. However, on a positive note, for the first time since the end of the crisis exams took place on the same date across the country.

Graph 5: Progression of school attendance for girls and boys in the target zones
(beginning of 2006 school year/student registration 2006/2007)



Source: UNICEF report – doc Back to School 2007

Despite the high demand generated by the two 'return-to-school' sensitisation campaigns, (which targeted girls in particular), in 2006 it is estimated that approximately one million primary school children were not integrated into the formal education system.¹⁴ The problem is particularly severe in rural areas. However, it should be noted that in spite of nationwide strikes and the surrounding social malaise (particularly in October/November 2006 and March/April 2007), the school system never shut down, and the back-to-school date for the 2007/2008 academic year was set for 17 September 2007 in the entire country.

3.2 Scenarios

The 2008 CAP is based on **the most likely scenario of “a progressive return to peace and rule of law, with locally and substantially circumscribed humanitarian needs”** requiring humanitarian action. It anticipates a progressive return to peace and the rule of law. However, it is clear that political stalemates, delays in the peace process and uncertainty regarding the holding of elections are seriously undermining progress and are worsening problems which are already affecting the population, notably in terms of access to social services.

The best scenario is “**the return to peace and the rule of law**”, based on the hypothesis of a full implementation of the Ouagadougou Peace Agreement.

The worst scenario involves **a general resumption of hostilities**, which must be considered if the political leaders do not succeed in implementing the Agreement.

Key hypotheses underlying the most likely scenario

- Relatively lengthy transition period (cf. calendar, *Commission Electorale Indépendante* [CEI] announcement that elections may be held in October 2008);
- Continuance of the redeployment of institutions and administration in the Central, Northern and Western zones;
- Progressive re-establishment of the nationwide authority of the state and complementarity of Government and international partners in humanitarian action;
- Reduction of pockets of insecurity;
- The return/resettlement of IDPs and war veterans;
- The free circulation of persons and goods, contributing in turn to the smooth return/resettlement of IDPs;
- Continual efforts to achieve social cohesion and reconciliation;

Events likely to undermine the most likely scenario

- Delays in the DDR process and identification of citizens;
- No confirmation of election dates and no up-dated election lists;
- The political opposition and/or civil society boycott the peace process;

¹⁴ Estimated on the basis of an average population growth of 3% and a proportion of school-age children of 18%.

- Delays in the return of IDPs due to the absence of favourable conditions, social tension (regular strikes).

Effects on the humanitarian situation if the most likely scenario is undermined

- Deterioration of living conditions;
- Lack of respect for human rights (gender-based violence [GBV], increased HIV vulnerability, rights of the child, etc.);
- Weakening of social cohesion;
- Increasing poverty of households;
- Low IDP return rate;
- Poor care and treatment services for PLWHA and persons affected by HIV in the humanitarian zones (IDPs and host communities).

Most affected population groups

The population in general, in particular the most vulnerable groups (IDPs, host families, women and children, refugees, war veterans etc.).

3.3 Strategic Priorities for Humanitarian Response

In order to actively deal with Côte d'Ivoire's multiple challenges and while constantly referring to best practice and lessons learned, humanitarian agencies must continue to pursue a collaborative and coordinated approach in the sectors of HIV/AIDS, gender issues and social cohesion. Together the humanitarian actors have identified the following strategic priorities, taking into account the transversal issues of gender, HIV/AIDS, social cohesion, and the need for complementarity with the Ivorian authorities within the framework of the OPA-based post-crisis programme:

1. Provide appropriate assistance and protection for IDPs, returnees, host communities, refugees and other vulnerable groups. Activities must make use of the relevant legal instruments and the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement to provide support for progressive re-integration of the population groups concerned into the communities of the return/resettlement zones.
2. Reinforce access to basic social services: health, education, water and sanitation in rural and urban environments, particularly in return/resettlement zones.
3. Reinforce the food security and nutritional status, and promote means of subsistence for vulnerable population groups.

3.4 Complementarity of the CHAP and the Special Emergency Programme

For international humanitarian actors, the CAP is a tool for mobilising funds, which requires consultation with Governmental partners in order to identify priorities. The political context of Côte d'Ivoire has changed significantly since the signing of the OPA. Consequently, all actors, including Government representatives, NGOs and United Nations agencies and donors jointly developed a CHAP for the Côte d'Ivoire CAP 2008 in order to provide an appropriate response to current humanitarian needs.

In editing this CHAP, the humanitarian and development actors and their Government partners demonstrated flexibility and complementarity. In this regard, the humanitarian community has taken advantage of CAP 2008 to identify and respond to residual humanitarian needs and the need for protection of IDPs, returnees, refugees and other vulnerable communities, including host communities in the IDP and returnee zones.

On the national level, this complementarity was demonstrated by the significant presence of the Prime Minister's representatives as well as those of other Government partners, who worked together with the international humanitarian actors during the CAP 2008 workshop, held on 20-21 September 2007. At the regional level, the contribution of the political and military authorities of the Moyen Cavally and 18 Montagnes regions in developing a response strategy to the need of the IDPs in these regions should be noted.

On 18 July, 2007, donors participated in a round-table organised by the cabinets of the Prime Minister and the Minister of Economy and Finance to discuss the post-crisis programme. This includes a special emergency programme of \$80 million (including \$6 million coming from 2007 Côte d'Ivoire

budget). The general objective of this programme is to address the needs of population groups and localities which are not covered by the current or standard projects. It covers all zones, but in particular the urban populations of towns other than the regional capitals, and the poorest rural populations in these departments. Overall, the programme will deal with more than one million people. The specific objectives of the Special Emergency Programme are to:

- Make social services available and accessible;
- Make basic economic infrastructure available and accessible;
- Reduce poverty.

The Special Programme strategy revolves around:

- Identification of and response to immediate needs;
- Implementation of out-reach projects with the help of the beneficiaries;
- Implementation of rapid financing procedures.

The main activities within the framework of the special programme are related to water supply (rural and urban), maintenance of country roads and urban streets, rehabilitation of schools (primary and secondary levels), community health services, the fight against HIV/AIDS, reinforcing the capacities of vulnerable population groups, namely women and children, the reinforcement of local authorities' capacities in project management, support for economic activities, food security, human rights.

Considering the objectives and the strategy defined within the framework of the Special Emergency Programme and in view of the activities listed above, it should be noted that they include humanitarian activities and others, which are more closely associated with early recovery as well as development. The 2008 CAP will partly finance the strictly humanitarian activities, while other rapid recovery- and development-related activities will be supported by other financial sources, such as UNDP trust funds or the post-crisis assistance projects of the World Bank.

The complementarity demonstrated here, which is the result of a participative process which has produced a concerted action plan, will be guaranteed by the arrival of new actors in recovery and reconstruction, the re-activation of development programmes, synergy with the Government's emergency plan, the necessity of ensuring the transition from assistance and emergency action to recovery activities, and significant returns of IDPs. This complementarity will take effect with the pooling of projects developed for CAP 2008 and projects currently being developed within the framework of the Government's emergency plan.

3.5 Humanitarian Action Plans

3.5.A Agriculture / Food / Nutrition Security

Context

In 2007 the agricultural production in Cote d'Ivoire did not reach the levels seen before the outbreak of the crisis. Nationally, food availability is secured through local products and increasing imports (715,000 tonnes of rice in 2004, 800,000 tonnes in 2005 and 902,000 tonnes in 2006) and food aid. Markets are still relatively well supplied, although roadside checkpoints represent a serious hindrance to free exchange of produce. However, with the signing of the OPA and the subsequent improvement of the security situation, access to land and plantations has become easier, albeit still limited, in some parts of the country. These limitations are mainly due to inter-communal tensions (Zou, Péhé, Bloléquin, Tabou), and, especially in certain densely populated areas, because of over-exploitation of land close to Korhogo.

A large majority of Ivorian rural households depend on the revenues generated by small-scale cashcrop production to sustain their livelihoods and obtain the means to buy other agricultural products. In the south of the country, income from cashcrops was broadly satisfactory. The national production of cocoa for the period of 2006/2007 dropped to 1,098,000 tons compared to 1,228,000 tons in 2005/2006 because of reduced yields. Despite a small increase, the price for the product remains low. The production of palm seeds and rubber was satisfactory and the products are frequently channelled towards the market. In contrast to this, in the North the crisis in the cotton trade continues (poor yields, high costs for inputs, low sales prices, the bankruptcy of *La Compagnie cotonnière de Côte d'Ivoire* [LCCI]) and is preventing cultivators from securing an adequate income. Between January and August 2007 the prices for cashew nuts with wholesalers in Korhogo and Bouaké dropped between 25 - 35% as a result of an abundant supply on the Indian markets and the

harassment on the roads experienced by transporters. Despite the establishment of substitute cultivation (groundnut) income generation in the North and the West of the country, the produce remains limited to provide a healthy and diversified diet to a large strata of the population.

Seed distribution remains a major problem. In 2007, the FAO, the ICRC and NGOs distributed fertiliser to more than 22,000 vulnerable households (150,000 beneficiaries) and only the departments of Man, Zouan-Houien, Daloa and Korhogo benefited from quality seed increase programmes. Access to fertilisers and pesticides is still very limited outside programmes of assistance. The lack of supervision sometimes leads to a misuse of products that can endanger both producers and consumers.

The FAO/WFP/Ministry of Agriculture (*Ministère de l'Agriculture* [MINAGRI])/Ministère de la Production Animale et des Ressources Halieutiques (MIPARH) follow-up mission of the 2007 agricultural campaign showed that a shortage of water from October 2006 to March 2007 had a serious impact on the lean season cultivation, which accounts for around 20% of food production in Cote d'Ivoire. These rainfall problems created a scarcity of bananas (primary nutrient in the south-east of the country) and vegetables.

The livelihoods of pastoralists are still vulnerable to the spread of diseases, such as epizooties, which have a dangerous impact on cattle (pasteurellosis and anthrax: 10,000 cases were noted in 2006; trypanosomiasis), despite vaccination campaigns against cattle peripneumonie and the small ruminants' plague. The poor maintenance of pastoral dams and the lack of grazing areas has forced pastoralists to move away from their normal terrain, creating tensions over land use with local cultivators and leading to bush fires, which are dangerous to the environment.

No cases of bird flu have been identified since November 2006 due to appropriate measures taken by the Government and United Nations agencies conducting vaccination campaigns, and sensitising and educating people in the poultry trade as well as the general public. The presence of certain infected pockets in Ghana and elsewhere in the sub-region means the threat of the disease still hangs over the trade. The majority of fish farms in the Central, Northern and Western zones have been abandoned because of the crisis, and their owners subsequently left without an income.

The negative impact of this decline in income revenue for many households has been made worse by price increases for certain food items. While these increases were largely confined to plantain bananas and fresh vegetables during the first quarter of 2007, rising international costs for agricultural commodities and petrol led to an increase in the prices of rice, wheat, palm oil and milk, which severely reduced the purchasing power of households.

The in-depth emergency food security assessment conducted by WFP in ten regions of Côte d'Ivoire in collaboration with FAO shows that 29% of the households are food insecure or at risk (70% in Moyen-Cavally and 50% in 18 Montagnes). According to the MICS-3 survey carried out by UNICEF in the second semester of 2006, the prevalence of acute malnutrition is above 10% in certain regions, which indicates an emergency situation. The areas in question were the cotton zones of Regions des Savanes (13,6%), la Vallée du Bandama (11,6%) and North/West (Worodougou, Bafing and Denguelé: 10,2%). The assessment showed that there has been no improvement since nutrition surveys carried out in 2004. The immediate causes of this malnutrition are complex but are attributable mainly to the lack of a varied diet during the lean season and the impact of diseases like HIV/AIDS, and diarrhoea. Other causes that cannot be excluded are the diminishing means of subsistence in rural communities and poor awareness of children's nutrition.

An analysis of the effects of the Ivorian crisis on the main humanitarian indicators are carried out on a regular basis by the "Food Security and Nutrition" sector group. The group endeavours to classify the different regions of Cote d'Ivoire by applying the Integrated Framework for the Classification of the Humanitarian Phase and Food Security (Integrated Phase Classification [IPC]) in which five different levels are indicated. The preliminary results, yet to be confirmed, suggest that the North, the Centre and the West should fall within phase II (constant food insecurity) while the South, the East and South-West should be classified phase I (general food insecurity).

Challenges and Strategy

The major challenges in the food security sector are:

- More than 10% of children between the ages of six - 59 months face acute malnutrition in the regions of la Vallée du Bandama, Savanes, Worodougou, Bafingand Denguélé;
- Almost 29% of rural households (1,676,100 persons) face food insecurity or are at risk of food insecurity, particularly in the West;
- Almost 70,000 persons have expressed their desire to return to their place of origin in the West (the main areas in question are: le Haut Sassandra, la Marouhé, les Lacs, le N'Zi Comoé) which the IPC has classified as in Phase II (constant food insecurity);
- 100,000 households are affected by the crisis in the cotton trade and have found that their means of existence is eroding, while 60,000 households are affected by the drastic fall in the prices of groundnuts;
- 10,000 farming households have been the victims of damage caused by cattle straying onto their lands, or being driven over them;
- The risks of the spread of cattle disease, which will affect not only cattle breeders but also harm farmers who might use cattle for ploughing.

The strategy for actors in the agricultural sector is based on the following themes:

- Reinforcement of the means of subsistence for the most vulnerable households, including returnees and displaced in the West, the North and the Centre of Côte d'Ivoire, by applying programmes of income generation and agricultural revival;
- Reinforce means of subsistence for pastoralists in the North;
- Prevent and treat acute malnutrition and retarded growth where rates are the highest;
- Reinforce coordination mechanisms, exchange of information and early warning systems.

Main objective

The objective of agricultural and food assistance is to reinforce food security and the nutrition situation of populations, as well as promoting livelihood support for the most vulnerable populations.

Specific objectives

- Reinforce agricultural production capacities and means of subsistence (reinforcement of means of production, income generation, etc.) of the most vulnerable households, particularly the households of returnees and displaced persons (West and other zones of return) and households experiencing an erosion of their livelihoods (cotton and groundnut zones);
- Reinforce stockbreeding capacities and means of subsistence for vulnerable households, particularly in regions hit by cattle diseases;
- Improve the treatment and prevention of acute and chronic malnutrition;
- Reinforce the collection of information, coordination between different actors operating in the sector, and improve early warning mechanisms.

Beneficiaries

For FAO, the total number of beneficiaries amounts to:

- 40,000 households (240,000 persons) comprising vulnerable households, particularly households that have recently returned, are displaced, that are affected by malnutrition and HIV, needing agricultural support during the rainy season and in-between season, and communities benefiting from social cohesion programmes;
- 20,000 cattle breeder households whose herds have suffered from animal diseases;
- Households affected by malnutrition.

WFP will provide food assistance to a total of 439,000 people as follows:

- 17,000 people under general food distributions;
- 47,000 vulnerable group beneficiaries including malnourished children and people with HIV/AIDS and orphans;
- 375,000 children who receive school meals.

The joint United Nations team on HIV/AIDS foresees mainstreaming consideration of it into local agriculture section development plans for the Central, Northern and Western zones:

- Five locations will benefit from support: Guiglo, Tabou, Man, Bouaké et Korhogo;
- Support the establishment of HIV/AIDS and agriculture segments in local plans for income generating activities;
- Support for a study on the impact of HIV/AIDS on the agriculture sector.

Indicators

- The number and profile of persons assisted by category (male, female, children, IDPs, refugees, PLWHA, returnees, stockbreeders, etc.);
- Quantity and type of agricultural input distributed and rate of utilisation;
- Quantity and type of food items distributed;
- Number and localisation of cattle falling within veterinary programmes;
- Number and localisation of conflicts between farmers and stockbreeders;
- Number and gender of persons participating at FFW, FFT et AIDS programmes;
- Number of local development plans integrating HIV/AIDS in the agriculture sector;
- Number of income generation projects incorporating agriculture and HIV/AIDS obtaining funding;
- Existence of a study on the impact of HIV/AIDS on the agriculture sector.

Follow-up mechanisms

The Food Security and Nutrition sector group meets several times per month and invites other thematic groups working on cross cutting themes such as HIV/AIDS, gender and social cohesion. It also organises evaluation missions on the issues of food security and harvests. The results of the surveys and activities are shared with the humanitarian community either in the sector group or in IAHCC meetings. The results of these surveys are also dispersed every three months thanks to the "Dynamic Atlas" CD-Rom.

Partners

MINAGRI, MIPARH, *Ministère du Commerce (Office d'Aide à la Commercialisation des Produits Vivriers)*, MSHP (PNN), *Ministère de la Lutte contre le SIDA*, ANADER, *Programme National Riz, Programme National de Réinsertion et de Réhabilitation Communautaire (PNRRC)*, *Projet d'Appui aux petits Producteurs Maraîchers dans les régions des Savanes (PPMS)*, *Société d'Exploitation et de développement Aéroportuaire, aéronautique et Météorologique (SODEXAM)/Direction de la Météorologie Nationale (DMN)*, FAO, WFP, UNICEF, UNDP, OCHA, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), *Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF)*, *Solidarités*, ACF, Caritas, Helen Keller International (HKI), IRC, CARE and a EU delegation.

3.5.B Coordination and Support Services

Context

Since the signing of the OPA, the climate of stalemate which had characterised the political context has begun to give way. National and local authorities have become increasingly involved in some humanitarian sectors, such as internal displacement, social cohesion, protection, or the provision of basic social services. The progress achieved in the implementation of the Agreement, albeit with serious delays, has had a positive impact on the security situation and humanitarian access and resulted in reducing the operational constraints faced by humanitarian actors, particularly in the West.

The West remains the area where the United Nations mission's security system has yet to be fully replaced by the national, mixed brigade system. The full dismantlement of the militias, together with the DDR process, the redeployment of mobile courts, and the scheduling of elections remain key milestones to be achieved in the peace process.

The humanitarian situation is constantly evolving with growing numbers of displaced people spontaneously returning to their villages. Local authorities strongly encourage return movements, while humanitarian actors underline the importance of it being voluntary, and the need to ensure compliance with the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement. The Mid-Year Review of the CAP brought a widespread commitment to support projects in response to the humanitarian and protection needs of IDPs, returnees, refugees and other vulnerable populations, including host communities in displacement or return areas. OCHA initiated an IDP strategy for humanitarian partners, as well as national and local authorities, on the basis of the Guiding Principles where immediate, mid and long-term priorities were agreed on and which entered the implementation phase in the West as of September 2007.

Humanitarian actions in support of the most vulnerable groups are not intended to replace Government authority and responsibilities. Coordination and support services looking to consolidate improvements in areas like social cohesion and protection will advocate strongly for the deployment of the state administration and the re-establishment of basic social and economic structures. OCHA will continue to play a critical role in advocating for additional resources to respond to the identified humanitarian and protection needs. Despite the current stability in neighbouring Guinea, the political

situation there remains fragile and could deteriorate into a complex emergency in 2008. This means OCHA will have to continue a careful monitoring of the situation through its sub-offices, particularly those located in Man and Odienné and that the United Nations, including OCHA, is prepared to respond. The already developed contingency plan, including information provided by Guinea, will be updated as appropriate.

For the time being, funding of humanitarian activities in Cote d'Ivoire through the 2007 CAP has been critical. Despite CERF allocations from the under-funded window, and funding outside the CAP, there remains a need for greater mobilisation of resources, and a dedicated capacity to work on a fundraising strategy. The change in the humanitarian strategy requires strengthening OCHA's field presence and serviceability within the overall humanitarian coordination mechanism. The donor community, which showed some fatigue over financing relief activities in 2007, increased its support to the revised 2007 CHAP. OFDA, and to some extent ECHO, strongly supported some projects focusing on IDP return in the West. The Humanitarian Coordinator also utilised the second CERF grant to reinforce relief assistance to the return process in this part of the country. Following the most likely scenario for 2008, it will be crucial to seek flexibility and continuity in the transition from relief assistance to early recovery, and the focus on helping communities build their own capacity and develop sustainable activities.

Strategies

Monthly IAHCC/Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Country Team meetings with donors and quarterly IAHCC meetings with non-IAHCC members (the Special Representative of the Secretary-General [SRSG], the United Nations Force Commander and the General of the French *Licorne* Forces) will regularly be maintained during 2008. In line with the IASC policy on the Collaborative Response to Internal Displacement and the national IDP strategy, OCHA will strengthen its activities, including information, analysis and coordination services at the national and the field level. The Protection Cluster will extend its activities to all key protection areas, including IDPs, child protection and sexual and gender-based violence at the Abidjan and field level through regional Clusters.

In addition, coordination between humanitarian actors and national as well as local authorities will be reinforced in areas of sectoral coordination, such as the response to internal displacement, the water shortage crisis, education, health, social cohesion, HIV/AIDS, and gender. However, with the exception of the Inter Ministerial IDP Committee, efficient collaboration between humanitarian actors and the Government at the strategic level is still hampered by the lack of appropriate Government coordination mechanisms to ensure strategic and cross-sectoral coordination of humanitarian activities in Côte d'Ivoire.

Following the positive post-Ouagadougou agreement developments, such as the growing number of IDPs returning to their villages, there will be an increase of early recovery and development needs. OCHA will closely coordinate with key partners, such as the UNDP's early recovery unit and the civil affairs section of UNOCI, to strengthen the coordination and transition between humanitarian, recovery and development activities.

The dumping of toxic waste at several sites in Abidjan and in other locations, along with incidents of flooding and other natural disasters, highlighted the need for preparedness to respond to natural and environmental crises as well as conflict-induced humanitarian needs. In relation to the toxic waste dumping, OCHA has remained engaged with international environmental agencies, as well as the Ivorian authorities, to improve their response capacity for any future events of a similar nature. Henceforth, these aspects should be incorporated into national and inter-agency contingency plans.

Objectives

- Maintain flexible field coordination mechanisms to provide the most appropriate response to the needs of vulnerable populations in a rapidly changing environment;
- Strengthen support for IDP response through national and local information, analysis and coordination products such as the IDP strategy and its extension from the West to the Centre and the North; information and analysis products on IDP assistance and protection needs; and the identification of gaps or the facilitation of national coordination mechanisms, such as the Inter Ministerial Coordination Committee, or regional IDP coordination groups, as in the West (offices in Guiglo and Man, and humanitarian house in Zou);
- Maintain and intensify the coordination support for Groups/Sectors at the central and field levels to ensure adequate monitoring and evaluation of trends and analysis in the sectors concerned;

- Collect and analyse pertinent data, undertake advocacy activities and provide a link with protection of civilian activities;
- Support the Protection Cluster in extending its activities to all key protection areas, including IDPs, child protection and sexual and gender-based violence at the Abidjan and the field level through regional Clusters, through information, analysis and other technical support services, such as the facilitation of a Protection of Civilians II conference in 2008;
- Strengthen the Management Information System to improve access to information and evaluation tools in support of humanitarian response, as well as coordination and advocacy activities;
- Maintain and improve the mechanisms aimed at encouraging coordination among members of the wider humanitarian community;
- Maintain and reinforce the security, information, and communication network to provide assistance to partners and NGOs despite the transfer of the project from OCHA to UNDP for practical reasons related to the provision of funds;
- Pursue the efforts to improve strategic coordination with Government partners through the establishment of a strategic coordination mechanism involving Government and humanitarian actors;
- Increase coordination efforts in the areas of early recovery and development through the appropriate tools, such as the common country assessment or the United Nations Development and Assistance Framework (UNDAF);
- Continue to monitor developments in neighbouring Guinea, and ensure revision of the contingency and preparedness plans of the international community according to the evolution of the situation in that country, and its possible implications for Côte d'Ivoire.

Indicators

- Number, frequency and dissemination of humanitarian information products, number of partner organisations, number of partners accessing OCHA information products;
- Transparency of mechanisms used for the allocation CERF funds;
- Nature/Number of coordination and evaluation mechanism fully implemented and decentralised at field office level;
- Number of agencies participating regularly in existing coordination mechanisms;
- Number of donors and Government representatives involved in joint assessment missions;
- Number of organisations and NGOs participating in the security and communication information network.

Participating Organisations

Organisation	Mandate	Priorities
OCHA	Coordination of humanitarian response; development of humanitarian policy and advocacy; management of information and technology; resource mobilisation in favour of humanitarian community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination of global humanitarian response to humanitarian crisis; • Advocacy in favour of vulnerable populations affected by the crisis; • Coordination of collaborative responses to IDP needs.
WFP	Food aid agency of the United Nations supporting coordination mechanisms in the North-East region.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring coordinated response and providing information on humanitarian issues to humanitarian community and local authorities.
UNHCR	Support to coordination mechanisms in the South-West region as Protection Cluster lead.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring coordinated response and providing information on humanitarian issues to humanitarian community and local authorities.
Government	Guarantor of development activities and humanitarian assistance to vulnerable persons affected by the crisis; primary responsibility to respond to needs of vulnerable populations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate coordination between humanitarian and development stakeholders; • Primary responsibility to respond to IDP needs – agreed Ouagadougou priority.
UNDP(Early recovery)	Implementation of early recovery activities within the areas affected by the crisis.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing information on early recovery and transition issues to humanitarian, community and local authorities.

3.5.C Education

Context

The conflict has severely degraded the level of education for children, which was already poor in 2001/2002 with the level of school attendance reaching only 56,3% (girls 45,4%). In 2006, despite the combined efforts of Government, local communities, humanitarian actors and other partners to provide education in the most affected zones (Centre, North and the West, and zones hosting refugees), the level of participation in classes had still not reached pre-crisis levels. In 2006 the level of participation was estimated at 55%, with girls' attendance attaining 51%. The 2006 MICS indicates a precarious situation in rural areas, with school attendance reaching only 48,2% against 66.6% in urban areas. As a result of the crisis, education of children has in many instances become a secondary concern given the level of poverty and the emergence of other priorities. Moreover, a large number of children that have reached school age cannot attend classes partly due to the difficulties of reintegrating into the system and also to general difficulties related to the crisis in the country.

This situation hinders the attainment of "Education for All" and the Millennium Development Goal objectives, as well as undermining the fundamental rights of children to education. While 588,976 children attended classes at the beginning of the 2002/2003 school year in the Central, Northern and Western zones of the country, only 384,116 received education in 2005/2006. This came after a campaign directed at advocating for the return of children to schools. In 2006/2007 a similar campaign was launched in rural areas where many schools still remain closed. The efforts carried out over the last two years, which included the holding of exams in the Central, Northern and Western zones, and a single starting date for the school year on 16 October 2006 throughout the country allowed for the progressive return to a unitary national school system.

The OPA, which foresees the redeployment of the national administration in the Central, Northern and Western zones, also anticipates the return of displaced persons and the regular functioning of schools. 17 September 2007 was fixed as the start of the new academic. However, one of the main constraints in the zones of return remains the lack of teachers. According to available estimates, only 30% of the teachers that have been redeployed in the zones mentioned above have proper qualifications. Additionally, the poor state of the education infrastructure constitutes a hindrance to the education of children. Noting the infrastructural and maintenance problems, the Ministry of Education has formulated a plan intended to restore the school to its rightful place in society by rehabilitating school buildings and equipment, reinforcing the capacities of teachers and highlighting the need for them to return to their original schools. This plan has still to be implemented.

A final point to be made on schools concerns the subsequent weakening of supervision structures. This deficiency, combined with increasing poverty in many families, has left girls more vulnerable to HIV/AIDS and sexual-based violence. An increasing number of young mothers have been reported in the Central, Northern and Western zones.

Objectives

- Rehabilitation of infrastructure and school equipment that was destroyed in the zones of return;
- Ensure that pupils have access to schools and remain enrolled, especially girls from the zones of return and displacement;
- Give 5,000 children, who have previously quit school, the opportunity to restart their education by opening 100 classes of conversion courses in the zones of return or displacement;
- Educate teachers on the issues of violence and HIV/AIDS;
- Provide pedagogical material to increase elementary knowledge on HIV/AIDS.

Strategies

- Restoration of education and rehabilitation of infrastructure in order to provide children with basic school material, food, and a reinforcement of supervision capacities allowing them to be educated in a safe and secure environment;
- Promotion of an education developed to increase children and adolescents' understanding of everyday life, education on peace and tolerance, the prevention of HIV/AIDS and the improvement of hygiene in school environments;
- Contribution to the reintegration of all excluded children (child soldiers, traumatised children or children affected by the crisis) by offering them alternative education such as the conversion courses.

Expected results and indicators

Results	Indicators
1. 33 schools in the zones of return are rehabilitated and equipped.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of schools rehabilitated and equipped; Number of pupils attending classes (girls/boys).
2. Teachers and humanitarian personnel in the Central, Northern and Western zones informed about HIV/AIDS and pedagogical material distributed in schools in the same zones.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of teachers informed about HIV/AIDS and sexual violence; Number of schools in the Central, Northern and Western zones benefiting from informational material on HIV/AIDS.
3. 10,000 children, in particular girls, attend and follow classes on a regular basis in the zones of return.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of children equipped with school stationary and/or receiving meals (girls/boys in the targeted zones); Number of children going to school (girls/boys).
4. 5,000 children who quit school will be given the opportunity to attend 100 bridging classes with the view to integrating them into regular classes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of children registered in conversion courses; Number of bridging classes established.

Consequence of the failure to implement the action plan

Failure to implement the action plan could mean that a large number of children will not have the opportunity to get a proper education because of lack of rehabilitated schools, equipment and furniture. Additionally this increases the vulnerability for girls and supports the spreading of the HIV.

Appealing Agencies/NGOs	Mandate	Priorities
UNICEF	Children and Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of schools; Life skills and bridging classes.
UNDP		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reinforcement of teachers' and supervisors' capacities.
WFP		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> School feeding.
Solidarités		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of schools.
IRC		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of schools.
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of schools, bridging classes.
Joint Team United Nations/UNAIDS	VIH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reinforcement of capacities of teachers with regards to HIV and sexual violence.

3.5.D Health**Context**

With the progressive return of the administration in the Central, Northern and Western zones, 80% of the health structures have been rendered functional and 60% of the qualified health staff is working again. With an estimated prevalence rate of 4.7% (2005 AIDS indicator study) amongst the general population, Côte d'Ivoire is one of the most heavily affected countries in western Africa. The 2005 study completed former studies such as a sentinel surveillance study on HIV/AIDS of pregnant women from 1997-2000. The analysis of this study, which covered ten health regions, indicated a prevalence rate between 8,7% - 10.2%.

Efforts have been undertaken to support those affected by HIV/AIDS, notably through antiretroviral (ARV) treatment. However, serious problems with regard to the availability of ARVs in the Central, Northern and Western zones continue. The overall weakness of the health system has reduced the access of PLWHA to adequate treatment. Another neglected area is the prevention of HIV in medical treatment zones (e.g. absence of incinerators in hospitals in general, and in particular in the Central, Northern and Western zones).

Yellow fever, cholera and meningitis epidemics have been registered. However, they remained geographically localised and were controlled very fast as a result of activities undertaken by humanitarian partners and NGOs. Malaria remains the primary cause of death, in particular amongst children under the age of five. The birth mortality rate remains high, with the death of 600 women

p/100,000 births despite efforts to reinforce maternity care structures undertaken by the Government and humanitarian partners.

Objectives

- Improve access to quality medical treatment of affected populations;
- Reinforce the surveillance of the nutrition level of affected populations, in particular under the age of five;
- Reinforce the surveillance of illnesses and potential epidemics;
- Assure the establishment of voluntary testing centres, the availability of HIV tests and ARV treatment in the Central, Northern and Western zones;
- Assure the education of medical staff on the use of post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) kits.

Strategies

- Rehabilitation and re-equipping of relevant structures;
- Deliver essential medicine to functional structures on a regular basis;
- Deliver impregnated mosquito nets to vulnerable populations;
- Treat malnutrition cases;
- Reinforce routine vaccination programmes;
- Reinforce capacities of health staff on cases of blood contacts (PEP kits) and the question biomedical waste.

Results	Indicators
1. At least 80% of affected populations have access to quality health care.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access rate to quality health care; • Coverage rate of prenatal care; • Rate of births assisted by qualified personnel; • Availability of medicine (absolute risk reduction [ARR] and artemisin-based combination therapy [ACT]) in health structures, PEP kits in testing centres and health structures; • Number of health personnel educated in follow up on accidents including the exposure to blood; • Number of incinerators in health centres.
2. 80% of pregnant women and children under the age of five who consult a medical centre should have an impregnated mosquito net.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of children and pregnant women sleeping under an impregnated mosquito net.
3. 100% of discovered cases of malnutrition treated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decreasing malnutrition rate.
4. Follow up on illnesses with potential epidemics improved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coverage of vaccinations; • Number of epidemics timely detected and responded; • Death rate in case of epidemics.

Evaluation of objectives

The coordination of activities will be undertaken by WHO in collaboration with other United Nations agencies and under the leadership and supervision of the MSHP. UNFPA will coordinate activities linked to the health of mothers and UNICEF will ensure in particular the coordination of activities of the childrens' health. This coordination will be taken care of through bi-monthly meetings of the sectoral group chaired by WHO.

Consequences of not implementing the plan

- Deterioration of the health state of the affected population;
- Increase of measles, meningitis and other epidemics;
- Increase of mortality rate of mothers and children;
- Increase of mortality caused by AIDS;
- Infection with HIV in areas of medical care.

Participating agencies

List of organisations operating in the Health Sector		
Organisation	Mandate	Priorities
WHO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure the coordination and normalisation of health actions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reinforce Government capacities to ensure minimum health package delivery and disease trends monitoring among IDP and local population; Coordination of health actions during the crisis.
UNICEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure the protection of the rights of the child, in particular the right to health care. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support all action linked to the protection of the health of the child.
UNFPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deliver support to meet reproductive health care needs of the population in an emergency situation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reinforce Government and private stake holder capacities to deliver reproductive health care in emergency situations; guarantee the distribution of relevant equipment in this sector.
Enfance Meurtrie Sans Frontières (EMSF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help orphans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist war orphans in Bouaké.
MSF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deliver medical care to vulnerable populations and refugees, in particular in periods of conflict. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guarantee the functioning of hospitals in Bangolo and Danané.
Merlin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deliver health care to vulnerable populations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of hospitals and health centres in the northwest.

3.5.E Multi-Sector (Refugees)**Situation Analysis**

Following the successful completion of the refugee verification exercise in the refugee-hosting areas of the country (Tabou, Guiglo and Danané *sous-prefectures*), as well as in the district of Abidjan, the local integration programme for Liberian refugees opting to remain in Côte d'Ivoire has been approved by the Ivorian Government. The programme addresses legal and socio-economic aspects of local integration. The local integration programme will target 20,000 refugees.

Should the Ouagadougou Peace Agreement be implemented in its entirety, this could prompt the repatriation of Ivorian refugees in neighbouring countries (particularly in Guinea). Following the dismantling of the ZOC, the security environment in western Côte d'Ivoire where most refugees and foreign communities reside remains calm, but volatile.

The assisted voluntary repatriation of Liberian refugees was completed at the end of June 2007. UNHCR assisted 21,533 Liberian refugees to return home from 2004 until the end of the programme. In addition, approximately 18,000 refugees have returned spontaneously. Nicla Liberian refugee camp was transformed into a permanent settlement – it is now an Ivorian village called Zaglo. UNHCR continued to provide protection and assistance in the first half of 2007.

Priority Objectives**Liberian refugees**

Approximately 20,000 Liberian refugees who did not opt to return home will have to be integrated into Ivorian villages and urban centres. UNHCR has finalised arrangements with Ivorian authorities and other stakeholders to facilitate their integration entailing support to local structures, host communities and refugees through community-based programmes. Refugees will also be informed of possible options, including the legal provisions on citizenship should they consider applying for Ivorian nationality. UNHCR will facilitate the issuance of refugee identity cards to refugees over the age of 14.

Urban refugees

There is still a need for continued protection and assistance to urban refugees in deteriorating economic environment in which employment opportunities are scarce and income-generating activities lack adequate markets.

Ivorian refugees/returnees

A significant improvement in security conditions could lead to return of at least 8,000 Ivorian refugees. The vast majority of the estimated 15,000 Ivorian refugees in neighbouring countries originate from the West (Danané, in particular), which is also an area of return for large numbers of IDPs. Accordingly, assistance plans are being developed both in countries of asylum and in Côte d'Ivoire to assist Ivorian refugees who would choose to repatriate when conditions become conducive to do so.

In countries of asylum, namely Liberia and Guinea which host the majority of Ivorian refugees, care and maintenance programmes shall continue with increased focus on self-sufficiency in preparation of possible local integration prospects in the future.

Strategies

A multi-stakeholder regional integration plan for the residual group of refugees in Côte d'Ivoire from Liberia is being finalised, following wide consultations with a variety of actors. In this regard, UNHCR Côte d'Ivoire is appealing separately for its financial requirements of \$1,800,000 for the local integration of Liberian refugees through the regional CAP for West Africa.

A holistic approach to humanitarian assistance shall ensure durability and sustainability of the return and reintegration of forcibly displaced populations and vulnerable groups. This should prove less problematic as Ivorian refugees and IDPs mostly come from the same areas .

A new action plan will be finalised to address the increased awareness and dialogue regarding SGBV with various actors.

Expected results/Indicators

- Number of Liberian refugees integrating in the socio-economic fabric;
- Number of refugees with refugee identity cards;
- Number of urban refugees reaching a certain level of self-sufficiency;
- Increased number of stakeholders supporting the local integration programmes;
- Number of refugees taking advantage of legal local integration programmes;
- Implementation of a coordinated approach to assistance issues;
- SGBV action plan finalised and implemented.

3.5. F Protection / Human Rights / IDPs

Context

The considerable political progress resulting from the signing of the OPA has led to some improvements with regard to protection of vulnerable civilian populations. The agreement on elimination of the ZOC and gradual deployment of local administration and patrols of mixed brigades in the ex-ZOC has prompted a successful return of some IDPs to these areas. However, social cohesion remains fragile, largely due to land disputes and inter- as well as intra-community tensions, especially in the West and in the Tabou area. IDP return, resettlement and reintegration processes could still exacerbate these tensions as necessary conditions are not fully in place in all areas of return (very slow deployment of administration; lack of security and of freedom of movement; housing, land and property rights insufficiently addressed or addressed in a discriminatory manner; lack of clear information on the administrative processes in order to obtain identity papers, etc.).

The prevalent culture of impunity persists due to the absence of the rule of law in the Central, Northern and Western regions and the erosion of the rule of law in the South through corruption and lack of independence of the judiciary. Systematic discrimination against women and children leads to unequal education and employment opportunities. Cultural acceptance of harmful traditional practices leads to alarming trends with regard to incidents of sexual violence, which most of the time remains unpunished. Growing poverty has increased the risk of sexual exploitation and exploitative labour conditions for women and children. An unspecified number of Ivorians and persons of foreign origin lack documentation that proves their identity.

At the beginning of the conflict, approximately 4,000 children were reportedly associated with (former) fighting forces. In 2007, there was no substantiated evidence of the active recruitment and use of children by armed groups, and it is estimated that most of the children associated with armed groups were demobilised. At this stage, their full reintegration process remains the major challenge.

Some progress has been noted in several areas:

- Active participation and coordination of Protection Cluster members in the Inter-Ministerial Consultative Committee for the coordination of Assistance and Protection of IDPs meetings;
- Regional protection clusters established in Tabou/San Pedro, Guiglo and Bouaké are fully functional;
- Improved communication and collaboration with authorities leading to increased respect of the IDP Guiding Principles and improved response to challenges pertaining to return in line with the same principles;
- Social cohesion and protection activities of partners resulted in ongoing dialogue and IDP return in some areas in the West (monitoring and Go and See visits);
- Increased attention and support provided to returnees and vulnerable IDPs;
- Active participation of (former) National Programme for Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (NPDDR), FN Armed Forces (*Forces Armées des FN* [FAFN]) and militias in the identification and demobilisation process of children formerly associated with armed groups - full cooperation of CCI for the reintegration of children;
- The key political actors have agreed on the standard operating procedures for public hearings ("*audiences foraines*") and these have effectively started;
- More active involvement of IDPs and local authorities in protection related issues.

Strategy

- The Protection Cluster and other advocacy mechanisms will continue to advocate with the relevant authorities to amend some elements of the social integration codes currently enforced in south-western areas of the country;
- National and regional protection clusters will systematically collect and share protection-related information, especially as it pertains to conditions of IDPs in return and displacement areas as well as on a variety of issues, including identification of citizens and documentation, housing, land and property rights, etc. With regard to statelessness, UNHCR and partners within the protection clusters will monitor the itinerary hearings in view to prevent and possibly address statelessness issues;
- Protection Clusters will be set up in areas where they are needed through the IAHCC and with the involvement of Government officials, donors, civil society and international organisation and agencies in the protection cluster-related matters.

Objectives

- Strengthen the capacity and ownership of the Government to implement the key actions in the Ouagadougou Agreement to promote the respect for human rights;
- Increase donor interest through accurate information and analysis of protection problems;
- Further enhance priority protection issues, including child protection, SGBV, statelessness and identification into national protection cluster initiatives and reinforce interaction with specialised working groups on child protection, gender and social cohesion groups and, finally, implementation of SGBV action plan;
- Better communication and coordination of Government national return plan and humanitarian action plan;
- Support the Government in the adaptation, implementation of, and information sharing on the land tenure law;
- In the lead up to the 2008 elections support campaigns for the promotion and respect of civil rights, and ensure protection of civil and political rights of IDP and returnee populations.

Indicators

- IDP return, resettlement, reintegration and local integration conducted in accordance with the Guiding Principles;
- Governmental and NGO social cohesion mechanisms and activities strengthened and inter-community tensions reduced;
- Number of Government institutions with a "protection mandate" redeployed and actively contributing to the promotion and respect of human rights;
- Number of children associated with armed groups demobilised and reintegrated;
- Number of trainings provided to Government officials and civil society on identification-related matters;
- Government officials, donor community and civil society participate in Protection Cluster meetings;
- IDPs and returnees, who are entitled to do so, participate in the elections;

- Increased monitoring activities of humanitarian actors for the protection of IDPs' rights.

Evaluation of the Objectives

The evaluation of achievements will be carried out by the Protection Cluster. Independent evaluators might be invited for the task.

Implications if the action plan is not implemented

The root causes of the crisis in Côte d'Ivoire will remain if the core objectives of the Action Plan are not addressed. The underlying and unresolved causes of conflict could leave the country in a protracted social conflict state.

Participating organisations

Agency	Mandate	Priority
UNOCI (Human Rights Division [HRD])	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist Côte d'Ivoire to restore lasting peace and stability in a spirit of national reconciliation and respect for basic human rights; • Contribute to the promotion and protection of human rights, paying particular attention to violations committed against women and young girls; • Investigate human rights violations in the fight against impunity. 	<p><u>End impunity as part of the mandate of the HRD</u>, as per Security Council Resolutions (SCR) 1528, 1572 and 1609.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure respect of human rights; • Support activities preventing human rights violations; • Protect vulnerable populations. <p><u>Capacity building for promoting and protecting basic human rights.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide advice to national institutions on human rights issues and standards, and advocate compliance with international human rights norms; • Support the development of institutional capacities of the Ministry of Human Rights and the National Human Rights Commission; • Strengthen the human rights capacities of agencies of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT).
UNHCR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure protection of refugees and finding durable solutions for same; • Assist with the prevention of statelessness; • Assume the function of lead-agency for the IDP Protection Cluster. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist with the local integration of remaining Liberian refugees in Côte d'Ivoire; • Protecting urban refugees and finding durable solutions for them; • Preventing statelessness, particularly with regard to IDPs; • Protecting IDPs and finding lasting solutions for them.
UNOCI (Child Protection)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist mainstream child protection across UNOCI, (UNCT) and partner agencies; • Assist in the application of Security Council Resolutions 1539 and 1612 on children affected by armed conflicts (CAAC). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocate for child conscious programmes and inclusion of children's rights and protection concerns on the agendas of United Nations coordination mechanisms, international and local NGOs, and international donor community; • Establishment of a monitoring and reporting mechanism on children in armed conflicts in application of United Nations SCR 1612 and 1539; • Advocate for immediate end to the recruitment or use of child soldiers and support the NPDDR in the efforts to disarm, rehabilitate and reintegrate children associated with fighting forces (CAFF).
UNICEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide active protection for children and in particular children at risk, especially during armed conflicts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Register births; • Fight against child exploitation; • Prevention, Demobilisation and Reintegration of children associated with armed groups and fighting forces; • Psychosocial care for victims of sexual violence; • Prevention of sexually-transmitted diseases (STDs)/HIV/AIDS; • Prevention of separation of children from their families; counselling for children directly affected by conflicts in times of crisis
UNFPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide support for victims of GBV. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Act for the protection of victims of gender-based violence, such as sexual violence; • Support sensitisation and advocacy activities and

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		<p>provide medical, psychological and legal support to victims of GBV;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitise and facilitate access to education for young girls.
WFP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide food to vulnerable IDPs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy for their return only if security is assured; • Support them by providing food-for-work rations for development of reinsertion activities.
IOM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide assistance to displaced populations and assistance for voluntary returnees to their areas of origin. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urgent assistance to displaced populations in Transit Centres, promotion of reconciliation and, when security is guaranteed, provide assistance for re-insertion and re-integration of returnees.
SCF-Sweden	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection and promotion of children's rights, especially CAAC displacement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For 2007, intensify activities in supporting community-based structures, local NGOs, media and associations of media, social workers, military personnel and authorities in developing mechanisms to prevent and respond to violations of the rights of the child such as recruitment of children into armed groups, sexual abuse and exploitation, family separations, lack of access to education; • In the area of education in particular, further activities related to SCF-Sweden's "Global Challenge", aimed at providing children in nine regions of Côte d'Ivoire quality education in a safe environment; • Prevent physical and humiliating punishment in schools and child sexual abuse.
SCF- UK (2005, update for 2006 missing)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect children's rights and deliver immediate and lasting improvement to children's lives worldwide. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of children against abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence in emergencies and armed conflicts; • Promotion of citizenship through involvement in decision-making; • Promotion of the welfare of children through access to basic services.
IRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide urgent assistance to refugees and displaced populations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure formal primary education, through school rehabilitation and educational support programmes; • Enhance skills, literacy and professional training for the youth; • Family reunification and promotion of well-being through access to basic services for children and the youth. Support reintegration of self-demobilised children. • Protection of victims of GBV, such as sexual violence. Support sensitisation and advocacy activities and provide medical, psychological and legal support to GBV victims. In addition, provide economic opportunities for the victims to become self-sufficient. • Advocacy, capacity building and awareness raising at all political levels and for members of the armed forces to better uphold human rights, and especially rights of returnees and IDPs; • Community-based protection activities in rural communities affected by war and areas of return of IDPs aimed at promoting rights, improving the protection environment of the population and especially returnees, and strengthening the capacity of communities to prevent violations and better respond to them; • Community-based protection activities and strengthening the capacity of the authorities and local NGOs to reduce corruption-related barriers to accessing health care.
CARE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide urgent assistance to refugees and displaced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support activities that educate populations on the rights of marginalised and displaced populations; • Work with communities to help them to ensure the

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	populations.	<p>respect of human rights, and combat discrimination, particularly among those affected by or infected with HIV/AIDS;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect vulnerable and marginalised populations; • Fight against all forms of violence; • Start combating GBV, particularly among young girls and women affected by conflicts, as a means of preventing HIV/AIDS and increased vulnerability.
NRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect IDPs; • Provide assistance to voluntary returnees and lasting solutions to their problems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information/communication with regular assessment and monitoring of IDPs and returnees; • Legal assistance, shelter and distribution to IDPs/returnees, and special education programme for their out-of- school children.
OCHA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination of humanitarian response; • Advocacy for respect of international human rights and humanitarian law. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy and awareness raising at all political levels to respond more efficiently to the protection crisis; • Provide for a link of humanitarian actors and national authorities for the development of the inter-Ministerial IDP response platform and IDP action plan and strengthen the capacity national authorities to deal with IDP issues.

* Inputs to this action plan are still pending from UNOCI Rule of Law, Public Information, and Elections Divisions, as well as from DRC, and Search for Common Ground (SFCG)

Participating Organisations

Protection Cluster: United Nations agencies, SCF-UK, SCF-Sweden, IRC, SFCG, UNOCI Human Rights/Rule of Law/Elections/Child Protection/Public Information, CARE International, IOM, DRC, NRC and ICRC as observed. Specialised working groups on child protection and gender will be formed as required.

3.5.G Water Sanitation and Hygiene

Context

The socio-political crisis in Côte d'Ivoire has had a serious impact on water supply and sanitation services in the Centre, North and West due to the absence of qualified operational staff that fled the areas. This resulted in a high rate of breakdown of water infrastructures. The recent peace process may eventually contribute to a substantial improvement as some managers of the Hydrology Department (DHH) are being redeployed, but as this redeployment is still in the early stages large-scale or systemic improvements have yet to be seen.

The situation in urban areas in the mentioned regions remains precarious, with water quality affected by frequent power cuts, often the result of poor cost recovery on energy bills. ICRC continues its support of 115 water treatment plants in the Centre, North and West of the ex-ZOC. A campaign of 500 new boreholes in the North East region is ongoing. Many displaced families have returned to their places of origin, in particular in the Western region. Nevertheless, a large number of IDPs have not moved yet and the sanitary situation of the peri-urban areas of large cities where the majority of them have settled remains precarious.

In rural areas, where people rely mostly on hand-pumps for their water supply, the number of broken-down pumps continues to decrease due to large-scale repair campaigns carried out both by DHH and international aid organisations. DHH is involved in the repair of 7,500 pumps throughout the country. Pump mechanics are also being trained and equipped, while spare-parts are made available in regional stores. Aid organisations have intensified their efforts in the Western regions, where the largest number of returnees have started to settle. The International Rescue Committee and CARE have water and sanitation projects in the Bangolo area (Diouzon and Zou) whilst *Solidarités*/UNICEF are active in Toulepleu. UNICEF, through Caritas, also runs a project further north in Odienné. CARE also has water projects in the Duékoué and Man departments, but their sustainability is uncertain as it relies on volunteers, who are members of water management committees which are being re-activated.

Sanitation and hygiene activities focused mostly on rural areas where promotion of latrines and better hygiene practices has been carried out. In urban areas, efforts concentrated on solid waste management with projects run by CARE in the Central and Northern cities of Bouaké and Korhogo. As a measure of the success of these projects, significant outbreaks of waterborne or excreta related diseases have not been observed in the last twelve months.

Strategies

Priority will be given to the Western region due to the presence of the largest number of returnees, who are often living in very precarious conditions. Projects should focus mostly on rural areas and target both the general public and the equipment of health centres and schools. Special attention should be given to gender considerations when it comes to the management of water points. The link between water and sanitation and opportunistic diseases such as diarrheic diseases also requires special attention, and the sensitisation of water and sanitation actors on HIV/AIDS is also required.

General objective

The general objective is to contribute to improving both the well-being and the health of the population affected by the crisis. The target population will consist mostly of returnees. However, specific projects in favor of IDPs and host communities may be considered.

Specific objectives

- 80% of the population in targeted rural areas with a large number of returnees receive at least 20 litres of clean water per person per day. Better hygiene practices are observed and the installation and proper use of sanitation systems are promoted;
- At least 50% of hospitals, health centres, and schools in these areas are equipped with appropriate water and sanitation systems.

Indicators

- Percentage of persons that have access to 20 litres of clean water per day;
- Village hand-pumps breakdown rate;
- Percentage of villages with an efficient water management committee;
- Percentage of people with access to adequate latrines;
- Number of hospitals with adequate water supply and sanitation systems;
- Number of health centres with adequate water supply and sanitation systems;
- Number of schools with adequate water supply and sanitation systems;
- Number of water and sanitation actors sensitised on HIV focusing on the link with opportunistic diseases.

Participating Organisations

National Hydraulic Department, CARE International, IRC, *Solidarités*, MAP International, UNICEF and WHO.

List of participating organisations in the Water and Sanitation sector group		
Organisations	Mandate	Priorities
UNICEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the Rights of the Child, in particular the right to access to basic water and sanitation facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural water and sanitation for communities, schools and health centres, especially in the central and western regions of Côte d'Ivoire.
WHO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure that standards and directives on quality of potable water are monitored and observed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention and disease surveillance.
IRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide a humanitarian assistance to displaced populations and refugees. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Humanitarian assistance (rehabilitation of the hydraulic and sanitary facilities, promotion of hygiene).
ACF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fight against hunger and malnutrition, access to drinkable water. Work with vulnerable populations to preserve and restore their livelihoods with dignity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water and sanitation for populations in urban vulnerable context, working in close partnerships with Ivorian institutions and local partners.
SOLIDARITES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure access to drinking water and sanitation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of sanitation and hygiene.
MAP International	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure access to drinking water and to health care. • To prevent Buruli ulcer and assist those suffering from it. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to drinking water and to healthcare. • Prevention of Buruli ulcer and assistance to those suffering from it.
DHH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To implement Government policies on the supply of clean drinking water. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supply of drinking water to populations.
SODECI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure distribution of drinking water in urban areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drinking water supply in urban areas.

3.5.H Social Cohesion

Context

For humanitarian actors, the signature of the OPA has brought some positive developments. In concrete terms, there has been a clear improvement in living conditions and security. The removal of the ZOC, the symbolism of, and the real security offered by, the establishment of patrols by mixed brigades, and the progressive redeployment of the administration have enabled freer movement of vulnerable civilians. This improvement in the west has contributed to the following:

- The successful voluntary return of a first wave of thousands of displaced persons, due to an action plan drawn up by humanitarian actors and authorities;
- the virtual disappearance of open inter and intra-communal conflicts, with the setting up of numerous conflict prevention committees and the establishment of codes for post-conflict cohabitation and post-conflict integration initiated by the Ministry of National Reconciliation (Zou, Tabou, Alépé, Bloléquin, Zao, Agboville, etc.).

However this programme for the return of displaced populations, which is at the heart of the common humanitarian response, could be affected by delays in the timetable established by the OPA. Of particular concern are those steps identified as crucial in moving away from crisis. These include the identification of citizens and DDR processes, delays which have already forced a postponement of the date set for elections. In addition, the OPA called for confidence-building measures, aimed at promoting a change in behaviour and removing the climate of suspicion and distrust amongst Ivorians, were meant to have been applied, but these have not always been implemented.

This could lead to a situation where there is a potentially prejudicial gap between the signals of peace and dialogue coming from the signatories of the OPA, and the realities of life as seen and perceived by the population. In addition to this, there are many indicators that point to a lack of social dialogue and a serious social crisis. These include denunciations from several opinion leaders of alleged economic racketeering and the kinds of extortion practiced at roadblocks, accusations of corruption at all levels, concerns about the growing disparity between a visibly rich elite and an impoverished population, growing militancy over salary disputes, and evidence of a culture of violence and impunity.

In this context, and using an approach based on complementarity with national actors, the challenge is to contribute to the implementation of a real national strategy based on social cohesion. The strategic response should be based on the following principles:

- The consolidation of progress already made on the prevention and resolution of conflicts;
- The reinforcement of national capacities and coordination mechanisms between partners;
- The promotion of basic rights and freedoms, along with a culture of peace and civic education;
- The implementation of a public information strategy and an emphasis on local communications.

Specific objectives

- To contribute to the reinforcement of national capacities, to the transfer of expertise and the exchange of experience to help prevent the resolution of conflicts, in particular through local peace committees, NGOs and local authorities;
- To contribute to the harmonisation of methodologies and the complementarity of cells and community-based peace committees set up by humanitarian and Governmental organisations;
- To contribute to the systematic and regular media coverage of initiatives, projects and programmes on the ground aimed at encouraging grassroots rapprochement and to help make social, humanitarian and developmental information available to local communities;
- To contribute to the broadcasting and mass dissemination of information on rights and principles linked to protection and emancipation, with a strong emphasis on the struggle against violence against women and vulnerable groups.

Key indicators

- The creation and effective operation of regional groups on social cohesion;
- The production of clear data on the peace committees;
- The organisation of workshops aimed at reinforcing capacity and harmonising strategies;
- The broadcasting of themed reports on local radio stations;
- The holding of public information forums at local and central level.

Evaluation mechanism

- The drawing up of an action plan;
- The production of monthly and quarterly reports.

The risks if the strategy is not applied:

- Duplication of activities and a lack of synergies between different mediation structures;
- Limited knowledge and appropriation of conflict prevention methods by grassroots actors;
- A poor knowledge and perception of the activities carried out by peace groups;
- Strains on the complementarity established between the Government and development actors;
- A failure to take into account the lessons learned from the experiences in Guiglo partner organisations.

Supervision	IAHCC
Liaison	Cluster Protection , regional groups for social cohesion, IRIN Radio
Gouvernement	Prime Minister's office, Ministries of Reconciliation, Solidarity, Reinsertion and Reconstruction, Communication, PNRRC, <i>Comité National de Pilotage du Redéploiement de l'Administration</i> (CNPRA), prefects, InterMinisterial Consultative Committee. « IDPs » and <i>Centre d'Information et de Communication Gouvernementale</i> (CICG).
Representations	<i>Union des Villes et Communes de Côte d'Ivoire</i> (UVICOCI), <i>Assemblée des Districts et Départements de Côte d'Ivoire</i> (ADDCI), <i>Union Africaine</i> (UA), <i>Communauté des d'Etats d'Afrique de l'Ouest</i> (CEDEAO), <i>Chambre de Commerce et de l'Industrie de Côte d'Ivoire</i> (CCI-CI).
SNU/UNOCI	UNICEF, WFP, IOM, FAO, UNHCR, UNDP, PSC, <i>Appui à la Base pour la Reconstruction/Réinstallation et l'Intégration Sociale</i> (ABRIS), WHO and UNOCI/ <i>Public Information Office</i> (PIO).
NGOs	IRC, CARE, NRC, SFCG, <i>Convention de la Société Civile Ivoirienne</i> (CSCI), CARITAS, West Africa Network for Peacebuilding (WANEP), <i>Ligue Ivoirienne des Droits de l'Homme</i> (LIDHO), <i>Mouvement Ivoirien pour les Droits de l'Homme</i> (MIDH) and EMSF.
Associations	Organisations representing women, young people, displaced persons and refugees.

4. STRATEGIC MONITORING PLAN

The strategic priorities for the humanitarian response will be monitored and evaluated on a regular basis by the IAHC. The IAHC is chaired by the Humanitarian Coordinator and includes representatives of the humanitarian community in Côte d'Ivoire, including United Nations humanitarian organisations, INGOs, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), IOM and UNOCI representatives from the Division of Human Rights, the Division of the Rights of the Child, and Civil-Military Coordination (CIMCOORD), as well as the ICRC, which has the status of observer. The IAHC meets twice a month to review the main humanitarian concerns and to develop and update response policies.

The IAHC will continue to monitor the context of the humanitarian situation and progress made in addressing priority needs through the various evaluation reports provided by sector groups and operating agencies, as well as from information provided by the various OCHA field offices. In zones where the humanitarian situation remains uncertain, the IAHC will organise inter-agency assessment missions to evaluate the situation and respond appropriately.

The sector response strategies will be monitored by the IAHC through regular feedback and quarterly reports provided by the sector and thematic groups. Sector groups exist for the main sectors listed in the CAP. Specific thematic groups have been established to develop common response strategies on HIV/AIDS, communication and advocacy for education and food security, as well as for other themes related to water, sanitation, and protection. Depending on the sectoral analysis of the humanitarian context, the IAHC will determine changes to be made to the strategic priorities or response plans.

A taskforce will be created to revise the various scenarios for Côte d'Ivoire in 2008 for Contingency Planning, which will draft and submit their analyses of the various scenarios for the approval of the IAHC. The Contingency Plan documents will be revised in accordance with changes in the political and security situation or in the humanitarian context.

5. CRITERIA FOR PRIORITISATION OF PROJECTS

The following criteria were used to determine the inclusion of projects in the 2008 Consolidated Appeal:

- Projects must be in line with the strategic objectives, the sector objectives and the corresponding response plans;
- Projects must be based on the logical framework, and on Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (SPHERE) criteria, supported by baseline statistics/data from qualitative and quantitative evaluations;
- Projects must be consistent/coherent with the needs assessments and have specified operational areas;
- Projects must include at least one activity that implies the participation of the beneficiaries;
- Submitting agencies must have the expertise, the capacity and the mandate to implement the projects proposed;
- Project objectives must respect the specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound (SMART) criteria and include measurable indicators;
- Project budgets must be realistic and show clear indications of thorough financial analysis.

6. STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

Strategic Priority	Corresponding Objectives of Response Plan		Related Projects
1. Provide appropriate assistance and protection for IDPs, returnees, host families, refugees and other vulnerable groups. Activities must make use of the relevant legal instruments and the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement and must provide support for progressive re-integration of the population groups concerned in the communities of the return/resettlement zones.	Protection	To ensure reintegration of child victims of the armed conflict.	UNICEF: Protection, reintegration of children affected by the conflict
	Protection and Health	To prevent girls' and women's rights violations and ensure assistance to victims of sexual violence in four departments in the North and West of the country.	UNFPA, UNICEF and UNDP: Protection from gender based violence and support to girls' and women's rights during the peace and reconciliation phase in Côte d'Ivoire
	Protection	To promote peace, security, and dignity in the Tabou region.	DRC: Protection, peace, and security in western Côte d'Ivoire
	Protection	Provide information, counseling and legal advice to IDPs and returnees to facilitate return and reintegration.	NRC: Information, Counselling and Legal Assistance (ICLA)
	Protection	Protect and promote the rights IDPs and returnees.	NRC: Dissemination of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement
	Protection/ Human rights	1. Identification of violations of Human rights of IDPs in the context of return through monitoring activities; 2. Reinforcement of capacities of all concerned partners with a view to better protecting returnees and defuse tensions between communities.	Office Of The High Commissioner For Human Rights (OHCHR/HRD of UNOCI): Contribution to the protection of Human rights of IDPs in the context of return
	Child Protection	2,000 children in 20 communities will be protected from harmful labour and benefit from increased access to education and other social services that promote their healthy development.	SCF-UK: Finding solutions to child labour in Cote d'Ivoire
	Child Protection	40 communities in Western Côte d'Ivoire will have decided how best to mobilise community resources to protect children from abuse, exploitation, neglect, and violence, especially sexual exploitation and abuse.	SCF-UK: Mobilising community resources to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse of children in western Cote d'Ivoire
	Protection/ Rule of Law (ROL)	Strengthen the capacity of civil society to increase effective health service delivery.	IRC: Strengthening civil society in Côte d'Ivoire to support the most vulnerable
	Protection	To systematically gather information on IDP returns, resettlement, reintegration, and other protection issues.	NRC: Protection Monitoring
	Protection	To provide medical, educational, material, psychological and economic support for victims and survivors of acts of violence during the conflict.	UNFPA: Assistance and reintegration of victims of violence—namely women and children—in conflict situation in the west, Sub west, Centre and North of Côte d'Ivoire
Protection/ Human Rights/RoL	Reduce all kinds of discrimination and violence against women and girls, including the end of impunity and the ensuring of civil protection, in particular of women and girls.	UNFPA: Reducing extortion/harassment carried out by security forces on vulnerable groups in Côte d'Ivoire	

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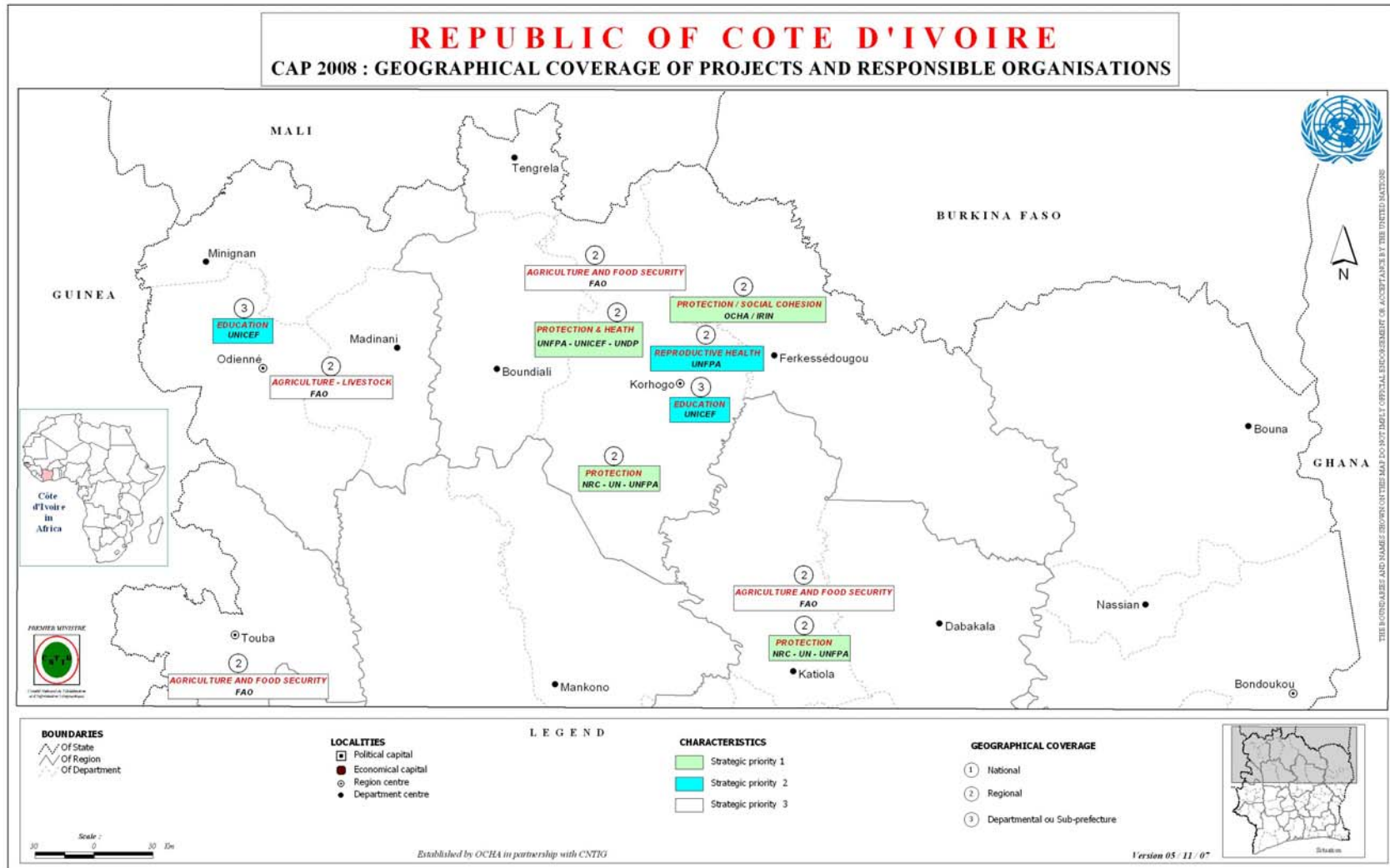
	Protection	In line with assistance to IDPs within the CATD and their return/reinsertion, support and facilitate the promotion of reconciliation and social cohesion in areas of return.	IOM: Support to the return of IDPs living in CATD and to populations still in place in the returning zones on Guiglo-Bloléquin-Toulepleu axis
	Social Cohesion	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contribute to the reinforcement of national capacities by the transfer of expertise and exchange of experience with the aim of strengthening conflict prevention and resolution mechanisms, especially local peace committees, local NGOs and local authorities; 2. Contribute to the census, harmonisation of methodologies, and complementarity of social cohesion entities created by humanitarian actors and the authorities; 3. Contribute to systematic and regular media visibility of initiatives, projects and programmes carried out on the ground with the aim of encouraging intercommunal unity and also providing social, humanitarian and developmental information to local communities; 4. Contribute to the mass diffusion and popularisation of principles related to the issue of protection, the emancipation of populations, as well as information on the rights of women and children and the fight against sexual violence. 	OCHA/IRIN: Public awareness and close sensitisation Plan
	Coordination and Support Services	To assume effective and accountable leadership in humanitarian coordination while advocating on behalf of vulnerable populations affected by the crisis.	OCHA: Coordination of the humanitarian response to the crisis in Côte d'Ivoire
	Coordination and Support Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reinforce collaboration of INGOs with the United Nations security system in Ivory Coast; 2. Establish full integration with the United Nations communication system resulting in timely and efficient information exchange; 3. Establish systematic information collection, analysis and exchange of this information between the United Nations system and INGOs. 	UNDP: RECIS
	Multi-sector	Repatriation and reintegration of Ivorian refugees, in particular follow-up in the field of protection.	UNHCR: Repatriation and Reintegration of Ivorian Refugees and Returnees in Guinea, Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire
	Multisector (Refugees)	Assist urban refugees to settle in Abidjan.	UNHCR: Providing Care and Maintenance to Urban Refugees in Côte d'Ivoire
	Multisector (Refugees)	To assist the remaining Liberian refugees with local reintegration in Côte d'Ivoire.	UNHCR: Local integration of the remaining group of Liberian refugees

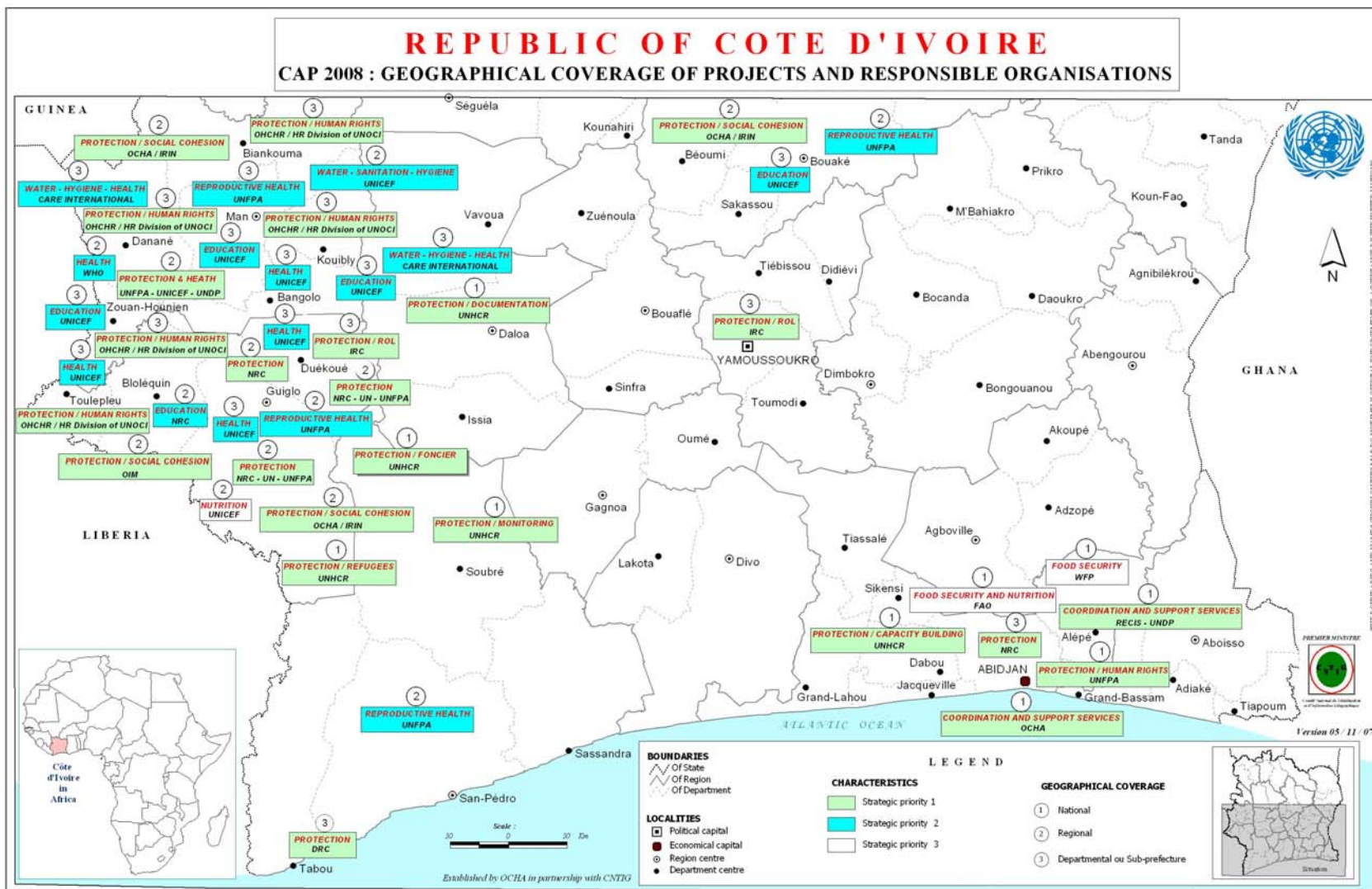
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	Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law	To enhance protection monitoring, build protection capacity of partners and improve coordinated responses to priority protection problems, focusing on return.	UNHCR: Protection and Assistance to IDPs in Côte d'Ivoire
2. Reinforce access to basic social services: health, education, water and sanitation in rural and urban environments and more particularly in return/resettlement zones.	Health	To improve access to of quality health care in Western Côte d'Ivoire.	WHO: Reinforce a Coordinated Minimum Health Care package delivery and diseases trends monitoring among IDPs and host communities in Western Côte d'Ivoire
	Health	To reduce the mortality and morbidity of vulnerable populations affected by armed conflict, specifically children under five years of age and pregnant women, through provision of Malaria treatment at health facility levels.	UNICEF: Improve malaria management in four health districts Bangolo, Duékoué, Guiglo and Toulepleu
	Health	To contribute to the elimination of tetanus.	UNICEF: Improve hygienic deliveries to reduce maternal and neonatal tetanus in four health districts Bangolo, Duékoué, Guiglo and Toulepleu
	Reproductive Health	Strengthen community involvement to increase women's access to, and use of, high quality of Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care (EONC).	UNFPA: Increasing access to, and use of, high quality EONC with appropriate community involvement in the West, Sub-West, Centre and North of Côte d'Ivoire
	Reproductive Health	To contribute to the reduction of maternal morbidity and mortality in Cote d'Ivoire through the creation of a regional centre for fistula prevention and care in the region of Man.	UNFPA: Support to the creation of a regional centre of fistula prevention and care at Man in the West of Cote d'Ivoire
	Education	Prepare 5,000 children older than nine to integrate into regular primary school.	UNICEF: Establishment of reorientation classes
	Education	To contribute to the rehabilitation and equipment with school furniture of 20 primary schools in the Western zone.	UNICEF: Rehabilitation and equipment of school infrastructures with latrines, water points
	Education in Emergencies	To allow children who never started or who dropped out of school because of conflict and displacement to reintegrate the formal school system.	NRC: Reorientating classes
	Water Sanitation Hygiene	Contributing to the improvement of health and wellbeing among rural communities receiving returnees.	UNICEF: Improving water and sanitation facilities in 30 rural health centres of western areas of Côte d'Ivoire
	Water Sanitation Hygiene	Contributing to improve health and wellbeing among rural communities affected by the armed conflict, especially those receiving returnees.	UNICEF: Supporting rural water supply and basic sanitation in the western region of Côte d'Ivoire, especially in areas of resettlement
Water Hygiene and Health	Reduce the impact of water-borne diseases.	CARE International: Promoting safe water consumption and good hygiene practices in Western Cote d'Ivoire	

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3. Reinforce food safety and nutritional status and promote means of subsistence for vulnerable population groups.	Nutrition	To reduce child deaths due to acute malnutrition.	UNICEF: Improve nutritional status of children through treatment of acute malnutrition in five therapeutic feeding centres (TFC) Danané, Duékoué, Guiglo, Man and Bangolo in the west of Côte-d'Ivoire
	Nutrition	To reduce child mortality due to acute malnutrition.	UNICEF: Providing care for children with acute undernutrition in western Côte-d'Ivoire
	Food security and nutrition	To enhance food security and prevent malnutrition of vulnerable households and communities.	FAO: Support to nutrition and livelihoods of vulnerable households and communities
	Agriculture/ Food security	To reinforce the production capacity of vulnerable farmers and promote exchange of local seeds through the provision of essential agricultural inputs and organisation of seed fairs.	FAO: Provision of agricultural inputs to assist vulnerable rural households affected by the conflict in Côte d'Ivoire
	Agriculture/ Food security	Improve food security of vulnerable households through diversification of livelihoods.	FAO: Livelihood support to vulnerable populations in war affected regions of Côte d'Ivoire
	Agriculture/ Food security	To reduce the incidence of animal trypanosomiasis on livestock in Northern, Western and Central Côte d'Ivoire.	FAO: Technical assistance to animal trypanosomiasis control in Côte d'Ivoire
	Food security	To contribute to return, stability and household food security through food aid actions that preserve human and productive assets, while promoting the recovery and self-reliance of vulnerable people affected by the crisis in Côte d'Ivoire.	PRRO 10672.0 – WFP: Assistance to populations affected by the Côte d'Ivoire protracted crisis
	Agriculture/ Food security	Strengthen relevancy and effectiveness of food security actions through the support to the coordination and food security analysis mechanism.	FAO: Support to the coordination of emergency agricultural operations and food security information collection and analysis





7. CONCLUSION

While elaborating the current CAP 2008 for Cote d'Ivoire, it was noted that the relative stabilisation in the political situation has offered a unique opportunity to focus on the humanitarian agenda, leaving post-crisis initiatives to traditional actors. Localised and focused approaches adopted by humanitarian stakeholders during the Mid-Year Review of the 2007 CAP reportedly produced positive signals. It was recommended that the relevant actors embrace an all-inclusive attitude and spirit of complementarity in linking relief to sustainable recovery during 2008, consolidating the progress already made.

The humanitarian community as a whole has advocated the rapid redeployment of the state administration to the Central, Northern and Western zone as a guarantee of stability, peace and the rule of law. In parallel, the UNDP and other actors have conducted assessments aimed at producing long-term strategies and consolidating reconstruction projects countrywide. In locations where it is deemed necessary, UNDP and OCHA are expected to share offices, enabling an easy exchange of ideas and experiences and improving coordination on protection and sustainable assistance.

Project proposals submitted for funding during the current Appeal have taken into account the living conditions of vulnerable populations in the areas of return. In the current context of no war, no peace, pockets of need continue, particularly in areas affected by five years of bitter conflict. The overall funding request for the 2008 CAP is lower than the one prepared for 2007, even in the latter's revised form.

The living conditions of communities in areas of return are likely to worsen if nothing is done to alleviate the difficult economic and social conditions under which they are living, and to minimise the risks from natural disasters to which they are exposed. There is little sign of recovery in the previously prosperous small-scale rural economy sector that involved farmers and herders. Reports continue to indicate a considerable reduction in crop and livestock production as a result of civil conflict. Thus, there is a need for an integrated recovery/reconstruction strategy on food security, targeting the vulnerable groups and communities in areas of potentially high productivity.

Access to social services needs to be supported, and the rehabilitation of basic infrastructure undertaken in the past years needs to be reinforced in the host villages, in support of stabilising returning families.

Table III: Consolidated Appeal for Côte d'Ivoire 2008

List of Projects (grouped by sector)
as of 15 November 2007
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

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Project Code	Appealing Organisation	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
AGRICULTURE / FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION			
CIV-08/A01	FAO	Technical assistance to animal trypanosomiasis control in Côte d'Ivoire	453,200
CIV-08/A02	FAO	Support to the coordination of emergency agricultural operations and food security information collection and analysis	384,534
CIV-08/A03	FAO	Provision of agricultural inputs to assist vulnerable rural households affected by the conflict in Côte d'Ivoire.	1,730,707
CIV-08/A04	FAO	Livelihood support to vulnerable population in war affected regions of Côte d'Ivoire	513,888
CIV-08/A05	FAO	Support to nutrition and livelihoods of vulnerable households and communities	487,061
CIV-08/F01	WFP	Assistance to populations affected by the Côte d'Ivoire protracted crisis -PRRO 10672.0	17,000,000
CIV-08/H01	UNICEF	Improve nutritional status of children through treatment of malnutrition in health facilities and within communities in the northern part of Côte d'Ivoire.	420,900
CIV-08/H02	UNICEF	Providing care for children with acute under nutrition in western Côte-d'Ivoire	360,600
Subtotal for AGRICULTURE / FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION			21,350,890
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES			
CIV-08/CSS01	OCHA	Coordination of the humanitarian response to the crisis in Côte d'Ivoire	4,470,107
CIV-08/CSS02	UNDP	Security Information Network (RECIS)	486,310
Subtotal for COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES			4,956,417
EDUCATION			
CIV-08/E01	UNICEF	Establishment of reorientation classes	351,080
CIV-08/E02	UNICEF	Rehabilitation and equipment of school infrastructures with latrines, water points	662,110
CIV-08/E03	NRC	Reorientating classes	568,098
Subtotal for EDUCATION			1,581,288

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 November 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table III: Consolidated Appeal for Côte d'Ivoire 2008

List of Projects (grouped by sector)
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

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Project Code	Appealing Organisation	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
HEALTH			
CIV-08/H03	WHO	Reinforce, a Coordinated Minimum Health Care package delivery, disease trends monitoring and outbreak control among IDPs and host communities in North and Western Côte d'Ivoire	1,177,000
CIV-08/H04	UNFPA	Support for community involvement to increase women's increasing access to, and use of high quality of Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care (EONC) with appropriate community involvement in the west, Sub west, Centre and North of Côte d'Ivoire	556,400
CIV-08/H05	UNFPA	Support to the creation of a regional center of fistula prevention and care at Man in the West of Cote d'Ivoire	866,700
CIV-08/H06	UNICEF	Improve malaria management in 4 health districts Bangolo, Duékoué, Guiglo and Toulepleu	341,330
CIV-08/H07	UNICEF	Improve hygienic deliveries to reduce maternal and neonatal tetanus in 4 health districts Bangolo, Duékoué, Guiglo and Toulepleu	400,000
Subtotal for HEALTH			3,341,430
MULTI-SECTOR			
CIV-08/MS01	UNHCR	Providing Care and Maintenance to Urban Refugees in Côte d'Ivoire	4,841,611
CIV-08/MS02	UNHCR	Repatriation and Reintegration of Ivorian Refugees and Returnees in Guinea, Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire	2,330,000
Subtotal for MULTI-SECTOR			7,171,611

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Table III: Consolidated Appeal for Côte d'Ivoire 2008

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Project Code	Appealing Organisation	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
PROTECTION / HUMAN RIGHTS / RULE OF LAW			
CIV-08/P/HR/RL01	UNICEF	Protection, reintegration of children affected by the conflict	335,445
CIV-08/P/HR/RL02A	UNFPA	Protection from gender based violence and support to girls' and women's rights during the peace and reconciliation phase in Côte d'Ivoire	218,815
CIV-08/P/HR/RL02B	UNICEF	Protection from gender based violence and support to girls' and women's rights during the peace and reconciliation phase in Côte d'Ivoire	191,530
CIV-08/P/HR/RL02C	UNDP	Protection from gender based violence and support to girls' and women's rights during the peace and reconciliation phase in Côte d'Ivoire	136,960
CIV-08/P/HR/RL03	UNHCR	Protection and Assistance to IDPs	1,070,000
CIV-08/P/HR/RL04	DRC	Protection, peace, and security in western Côte d'Ivoire	317,332
CIV-08/P/HR/RL05	NRC	Information, Counselling and Legal Assistance (ICLA)	673,637
CIV-08/P/HR/RL06	NRC	Dissemination of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement	66,070
CIV-08/P/HR/RL07	OHCHR	Contribution to the protection of Human rights of IDPs in the context of return.	131,250
CIV-08/P/HR/RL08	SC - UK	Finding solutions to child labour in Cote d'Ivoire	691,417
CIV-08/P/HR/RL09	SC - UK	Mobilising Community Resources to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse of children in western Cote d'Ivoire	171,875
CIV-08/P/HR/RL10	IRC	Strengthening Civil Society in Côte d'Ivoire to Support the Most Vulnerable	502,900
CIV-08/P/HR/RL11	UNFPA	Assistance to and reintegration of women and children survivors of violence in conflict situation in the west, Sub west, Centre and North of Côte d'Ivoire	979,050
CIV-08/P/HR/RL12	UNFPA	Reducing extortion/harassment carried out by security forces on vulnerable groups in Côte d'Ivoire	770,400
CIV-08/P/HR/RL13	NRC	Protection – Monitoring	723,354
CIV-08/P/HR/RL14	OCHA	Advocacy for the respect of human rights and social cohesion	262,008
CIV-08/P/HR/RL15	IOM	Assistance to the return & protection of IDPs within the CATD and populations living in Guiglo-Bloléquin-Toulepleu areas of return	752,852
Subtotal for PROTECTION / HUMAN RIGHTS / RULE OF LAW			7,994,895
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE			
CIV-08/WS01	UNICEF	Supporting rural water supply and basic sanitation in the western region of Côte d'Ivoire, especially in areas of resettlement	428,000
CIV-08/WS02	CARE	Promoting safe water consumption and good hygiene practices in Western Cote d'Ivoire	100,000
CIV-08/WS03	UNICEF	Improving water and sanitation facilities in 30 rural health centres of western areas of Côte d'Ivoire	449,400
Subtotal for WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE			977,400
Grand Total			47,373,931

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 November 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table IV: Consolidated Appeal for Côte d'Ivoire 2008

List of Projects (grouped by appealing organisation)
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Project Code	Sector Name	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
CARE			
CIV-08/WS02	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Promoting safe water consumption and good hygiene practices in Western Cote d'Ivoire	100,000
Subtotal for CARE			100,000
DRC			
CIV-08/P/HR/RL04	PROTECTION / HUMAN RIGHTS / RULE OF LAW	Protection, peace, and security in western Côte d'Ivoire	317,332
Subtotal for DRC			317,332
FAO			
CIV-08/A01	AGRICULTURE / FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION	Technical assistance to animal trypanosomiasis control in Côte d'Ivoire	453,200
CIV-08/A02	AGRICULTURE / FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION	Support to the coordination of emergency agricultural operations and food security information collection and analysis	384,534
CIV-08/A03	AGRICULTURE / FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION	Provision of agricultural inputs to assist vulnerable rural households affected by the conflict in Côte d'Ivoire.	1,730,707
CIV-08/A04	AGRICULTURE / FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION	Livelihood support to vulnerable population in war affected regions of Côte d'Ivoire	513,888
CIV-08/A05	AGRICULTURE / FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION	Support to nutrition and livelihoods of vulnerable households and communities	487,061
Subtotal for FAO			3,569,390
IOM			
CIV-08/P/HR/RL15	PROTECTION / HUMAN RIGHTS / RULE OF LAW	Assistance to the return & protection of IDPs within the CATD and populations living in Guiglo-Bloléquin-Toulepleu areas of return	752,852
Subtotal for IOM			752,852
IRC			
CIV-08/P/HR/RL10	PROTECTION / HUMAN RIGHTS / RULE OF LAW	Strengthening Civil Society in Côte d'Ivoire to Support the Most Vulnerable	502,900
Subtotal for IRC			502,900

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Table IV: Consolidated Appeal for Côte d'Ivoire 2008

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Project Code	Sector Name	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
NRC			
CIV-08/E03	EDUCATION	Reorientating classes	568,098
CIV-08/P/HR/RL05	PROTECTION / HUMAN RIGHTS / RULE OF LAW	Information, Counselling and Legal Assistance (ICLA)	673,637
CIV-08/P/HR/RL06	PROTECTION / HUMAN RIGHTS / RULE OF LAW	Dissemination of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement	66,070
CIV-08/P/HR/RL13	PROTECTION / HUMAN RIGHTS / RULE OF LAW	Protection – Monitoring	723,354
Subtotal for NRC			2,031,159
OCHA			
CIV-08/CSS01	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Coordination of the humanitarian response to the crisis in Côte d'Ivoire	4,470,107
CIV-08/P/HR/RL14	PROTECTION / HUMAN RIGHTS / RULE OF LAW	Advocacy for the respect of human rights and social cohesion	262,008
Subtotal for OCHA			4,732,115
OHCHR			
CIV-08/P/HR/RL07	PROTECTION / HUMAN RIGHTS / RULE OF LAW	Contribution to the protection of Human rights of IDPs in the context of return.	131,250
Subtotal for OHCHR			131,250
SC - UK			
CIV-08/P/HR/RL08	PROTECTION / HUMAN RIGHTS / RULE OF LAW	Finding solutions to child labour in Cote d'Ivoire	691,417
CIV-08/P/HR/RL09	PROTECTION / HUMAN RIGHTS / RULE OF LAW	Mobilising Community Resources to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse of children in western Cote d'Ivoire	171,875
Subtotal for SC - UK			863,292
UNDP			
CIV-08/CSS02	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Security Information Network (RECIS)	486,310
CIV-08/P/HR/RL02C	PROTECTION / HUMAN RIGHTS / RULE OF LAW	Protection from gender based violence and support to girls' and women's rights during the peace and reconciliation phase in Côte d'Ivoire	136,960
Subtotal for UNDP			623,270

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Table IV: Consolidated Appeal for Côte d'Ivoire 2008

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Project Code	Sector Name	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
UNFPA			
CIV-08/H04	HEALTH	Support for community involvement to increase women's increasing access to, and use of high quality of Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care (EONC) with appropriate community involvement in the west, Sub west, Centre and North of Côte d'Ivoire	556,400
CIV-08/H05	HEALTH	Support to the creation of a regional center of fistula prevention and care at Man in the West of Cote d'Ivoire	866,700
CIV-08/P/HR/RL02A	PROTECTION / HUMAN RIGHTS / RULE OF LAW	Protection from gender based violence and support to girls' and women's rights during the peace and reconciliation phase in Côte d'Ivoire	218,815
CIV-08/P/HR/RL11	PROTECTION / HUMAN RIGHTS / RULE OF LAW	Assistance to and reintegration of women and children survivors of violence in conflict situation in the west, Sub west, Centre and North of Côte d'Ivoire	979,050
CIV-08/P/HR/RL12	PROTECTION / HUMAN RIGHTS / RULE OF LAW	Reducing extortion/harassment carried out by security forces on vulnerable groups in Côte d'Ivoire	770,400
Subtotal for UNFPA			3,391,365
UNHCR			
CIV-08/MS01	MULTI-SECTOR	Providing Care and Maintenance to Urban Refugees in Côte d'Ivoire	4,841,611
CIV-08/MS02	MULTI-SECTOR	Repatriation and Reintegration of Ivorian Refugees and Returnees in Guinea, Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire	2,330,000
CIV-08/P/HR/RL03	PROTECTION / HUMAN RIGHTS / RULE OF LAW	Protection and Assistance to IDPs	1,070,000
Subtotal for UNHCR			8,241,611

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 November 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

COTE D'IVOIRE

Table IV: Consolidated Appeal for Côte d'Ivoire 2008

List of Projects (grouped by appealing organisation)

as of 15 November 2007

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

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Project Code	Sector Name	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
UNICEF			
CIV-08/E01	EDUCATION	Establishment of reorientation classes	351,080
CIV-08/E02	EDUCATION	Rehabilitation and equipment of school infrastructures with latrines, water points	662,110
CIV-08/H01	AGRICULTURE / FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION	Improve nutritional status of children through treatment of malnutrition in health facilities and within communities in the northern part of Côte d'Ivoire.	420,900
CIV-08/H02	AGRICULTURE / FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION	Providing care for children with acute under nutrition in western Côte d'Ivoire	360,600
CIV-08/H06	HEALTH	Improve malaria management in 4 health districts Bangolo, Duékoué, Guiglo and Toulepleu	341,330
CIV-08/H07	HEALTH	Improve hygienic deliveries to reduce maternal and neonatal tetanus in 4 health districts Bangolo, Duékoué, Guiglo and Toulepleu	400,000
CIV-08/P/HR/RL01	PROTECTION / HUMAN RIGHTS / RULE OF LAW	Protection, reintegration of children affected by the conflict	335,445
CIV-08/P/HR/RL02B	PROTECTION / HUMAN RIGHTS / RULE OF LAW	Protection from gender based violence and support to girls' and women's rights during the peace and reconciliation phase in Côte d'Ivoire	191,530
CIV-08/WS01	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Supporting rural water supply and basic sanitation in the western region of Côte d'Ivoire, especially in areas of resettlement	428,000
CIV-08/WS03	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Improving water and sanitation facilities in 30 rural health centres of western areas of Côte d'Ivoire	449,400
Subtotal for UNICEF			3,940,395
WFP			
CIV-08/F01	AGRICULTURE / FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION	Assistance to populations affected by the Côte d'Ivoire protracted crisis -PRRO 10672.0	17,000,000
Subtotal for WFP			17,000,000
WHO			
CIV-08/H03	HEALTH	Reinforce, a Coordinated Minimum Health Care package delivery, disease trends monitoring and outbreak control among IDPs and host communities in North and Western Côte d'Ivoire	1,177,000
Subtotal for WHO			1,177,000
Grand Total			47,373,931

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 November 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table V: Consolidated Appeal for Côte d'Ivoire 2008

Summary of Requirements - by Standard IASC Sector

as of 15 November 2007

<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Sector Name	Original Requirements (US\$)
AGRICULTURE	3,569,390
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	4,956,417
EDUCATION	1,581,288
FOOD	17,000,000
HEALTH	4,122,930
MULTI-SECTOR	7,171,611
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	7,994,895
WATER AND SANITATION	977,400
Grand Total	47,373,931

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 November 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

ANNEX I

DONOR RESPONSE TO 2007 APPEAL

Table I: Consolidated Appeal for Côte d'Ivoire 2007

Summary of Requirements, Commitments/Contributions and Pledges - by Appealing Organisation, with funding status of each as of 15 November 2007

<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organisations

Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
COOFEF-WOYOBAN	141,994	-	-	0%	-	-
DRC	1,951,700	1,230,600	1,123,578	91%	107,022	-
EMSF	1,460,800	429,000	-	0%	429,000	-
FAO	2,867,937	2,867,937	1,591,724	56%	1,276,213	-
IOM	1,989,985	1,989,985	985,569	50%	1,004,416	-
IRC	-	707,609	707,609	100%	-	-
IRIN	-	237,540	-	0%	237,540	-
NRC	2,550,000	3,698,131	2,720,453	74%	977,678	-
OCHA	3,994,595	4,152,955	1,839,161	44%	2,313,794	-
OHCHR	126,000	126,000	-	0%	126,000	-
UNDP	-	301,222	200,000	66%	101,222	-
UNFPA	3,547,765	2,341,302	1,119,163	48%	1,222,139	-
UNHCR	13,013,640	9,524,859	5,196,314	55%	4,328,545	-
UNICEF	19,066,865	9,721,155	4,507,682	46%	5,213,473	-
UNIFEM	-	50,611	-	0%	50,611	-
WFP	-	13,870,271	3,248,945	23%	10,621,326	-
WHO	5,669,172	2,644,362	1,921,642	73%	722,720	-
GRAND TOTAL	56,380,453	53,893,539	25,161,840	47%	28,731,699	-

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

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 November 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

COTE D'IVOIRE

Table II: Consolidated Appeal for Côte d'Ivoire 2007

Summary of Requirements, Commitments/Contributions and Pledges - by Sector, with funding status of each
as of 15 November 2007
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organisations

Sector	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Value in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
AGRICULTURE	3,009,931	2,867,937	1,591,724	56%	1,276,213	-
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	3,994,595	4,194,595	2,039,161	49%	2,155,434	-
EDUCATION	5,189,370	4,164,172	3,097,986	74%	1,066,186	-
FOOD	-	13,870,271	3,248,945	23%	10,621,326	-
HEALTH	18,991,017	9,564,773	4,587,984	48%	4,976,789	-
MULTI-SECTOR	7,339,340	8,193,408	5,732,719	70%	2,460,689	-
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	13,991,140	8,664,254	3,330,272	38%	5,333,982	-
SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED	-	-	112,621	0%	(112,621)	-
WATER AND SANITATION	3,865,060	2,374,129	1,420,428	60%	953,701	-
GRAND TOTAL	56,380,453	53,893,539	25,161,840	47%	28,731,699	-

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

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 November 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

COTE D'IVOIRE

Table III: Consolidated Appeal for Côte d'Ivoire 2007

List of Projects (grouped by sector), with funding status of each
as of 15 November 2007
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organisations.

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Project Code: Project Title	Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$							

AGRICULTURE							
CIV-07/A01: Finalization of the project on development of 28 ha of lowlands implemented by COOFEF-WOYOBAN in partnership with the World Food Programme to boost food production for rural populations of Fronan	COOFEF-WOYOBAN	141,994	-	-	0%	-	-
CIV-07/A02: Support to food security, nutrition and livelihoods of vulnerable households and communities	FAO	540,925	540,925	228,135	42%	312,790	-
CIV-07/A03: Provision of agricultural inputs to assist vulnerable rural households affected by the conflict in Cote d'Ivoire	FAO	1,412,153	1,412,153	684,404	48%	727,749	-
CIV-07/A04: Livelihood support to vulnerable population in war affected regions of Côte d'Ivoire	FAO	554,829	554,829	319,155	58%	235,674	-
CIV-07/A05: Support to the coordination of emergency agricultural operations and food security information collection and analysis	FAO	360,030	360,030	360,030	100%	-	-
Subtotal for AGRICULTURE		3,009,931	2,867,937	1,591,724	56%	1,276,213	-

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

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Project Code: Project Title	Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
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Values in US\$

EDUCATION							
CIV-07/E01: Construction and equipment of primary education facilities	DRC	364,500	-	-	0%	-	-
CIV-07/E02: Improving the offer and quality of access to education in the Kouto, Gbon and Kasseré zone in Boundiali Department	EMSF	635,800	-	-	0%	-	-
CIV-07/E03: Youth Education Pack (YEP)	NRC	550,000	2,100,672	2,100,672	100%	-	-
CIV-07/E04: Education in basic skills	UNICEF	401,250	401,250	290,000	72%	111,250	-
CIV-07/E05: Rehabilitation and equipment of school infrastructures with latrines and water points	UNICEF	3,237,820	1,234,250	707,314	57%	526,936	-
CIV-07/E06: Classes Passerelles: Older primary children go back to school	NRC	-	428,000	-	0%	428,000	-
Subtotal for EDUCATION		5,189,370	4,164,172	3,097,986	74%	1,066,186	-

FOOD							
CIV-07/F01: Assistance to populations affected by the Côte d'Ivoire protracted crisis (Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 10672.0)	WFP	-	13,870,271	3,248,945	23%	10,621,326	-
Subtotal for FOOD		-	13,870,271	3,248,945	23%	10,621,326	-

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HEALTH							
CIV-07/H01: Improve nutritional status of children through community-based and facility-based activities in 13 health districts in Côte d'Ivoire	UNICEF	818,550	411,950	100,045	24%	311,905	-
CIV-07/H02: To improve the offer and access to health care for populations of Fengolo and Toa Zoé in the West region of Côte d'Ivoire	EMSF	396,000	-	-	0%	-	-
CIV-07/H03: Support for integration of reproductive health components in the Minimum Package of Activities of functional health structures in the Centre and East of the occupied zones	UNFPA	2,350,500	1,494,163	969,163	65%	525,000	-
CIV-07/H04: Strengthening integrated preventive care services (including immunization) in 41 districts in Côte d'Ivoire	UNICEF	1,166,300	753,300	332,490	44%	420,810	-
CIV-07/H05: Malaria prevention in war affected areas through ITNs	UNICEF	3,293,995	1,541,058	55,568	4%	1,485,490	-
CIV-07/H06: Raising vaccination coverage among children and pregnant women in Côte d'Ivoire	UNICEF	1,209,100	1,141,690	658,026	58%	483,664	-
CIV-07/H07: Improve hygienic delivery to reduce maternal and neonatal tetanus	UNICEF	433,350	433,350	-	0%	433,350	-
CIV-07/H08: Prevention and care of STIs-HIV/AIDS among youth and children formerly associated with armed groups in Western and Central Côte d'Ivoire	UNICEF	363,800	181,900	-	0%	181,900	-
CIV-07/H09: Improve malaria case management in 41 health districts	UNICEF	823,900	411,950	-	0%	411,950	-
CIV-07/H10: Emergency obstetric care for women and neonates affected by the conflict	UNICEF	551,050	551,050	551,050	100%	-	-
CIV-07/H11: Tetanus vaccination campaign	UNICEF	1,915,300	-	-	0%	-	-
CIV-07/H12: Reinforce Minimum Health Care package delivery in the North and Western regions of Côte d'Ivoire	WHO	3,600,000	1,385,000	244,192	18%	1,140,808	-
CIV-07/H13: Enhancing National Health Emergency Preparedness and Response capacity	WHO	400,000	-	-	0%	-	-
CIV-07/H14: Support to the coordination of health activities and information networking in the northern and western regions of Côte d'Ivoire	WHO	623,810	214,000	-	0%	214,000	-
CIV-07/H15: Disease surveillance, early warning system and response to outbreaks and other disasters	WHO	1,045,362	1,045,362	1,677,450	160%	(632,088)	-
Subtotal for HEALTH		18,991,017	9,564,773	4,587,984	48%	4,976,789	-

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Values in US\$							
MULTI-SECTOR							
CIV-07/MS01: Community-based Support to Integration of Liberian Refugees	DRC	325,700	325,700	368,413	113%	(42,713)	-
CIV-07/MS02; MS03; MS04; MS05: Repatriation of Liberian Refugees; Repatriation/integration of Ivorian refugees; Local integration of urban refugees; Local integration of the remaining group of Liberian refugees	UNHCR	1,377,342	7,010,640	4,556,916	65%	2,453,724	-
CIV-07/MS03 (merged with CIV-07/MS02; MS04; MS05): Repatriation/integration of Ivorian refugees	UNHCR	1,981,946	-	-	0%	-	-
CIV-07/MS04 (merged with CIV-07/MS02, MS03; MS05): Local integration of urban refugees	UNHCR	824,129	-	-	0%	-	-
CIV-07/MS05 (merged with CIV-07/MS02; MS03, MS04): Local integration of the remaining group of Liberian refugees	UNHCR	2,830,223	-	-	0%	-	-
CIV-07/MS06: Bridging the Divide between IDPs and their Areas of Origin, and Responding to Basic Needs upon Return	IRC	-	707,609	707,609	100%	-	-
CIV-07/MS07: Information, Counselling and Legal Assistance (ICLA)/Education in Emergency programme	NRC	-	149,459	99,781	67%	49,678	-
Subtotal for MULTI-SECTOR		7,339,340	8,193,408	5,732,719	70%	2,460,689	-

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Values in US\$

PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW							
CIV-07/P/HR/RL01: Protection of internally displaced persons and provision of basic assistance to the most vulnerable IDPs	UNHCR	6,000,000	-	-	0%	-	-
CIV-07/P/HR/RL02: Village based Integrated Return and Livelihood Recovery Programme	DRC	904,900	904,900	755,165	83%	149,735	-
CIV-07/P/HR/RL03: Assistance to internally-displaced persons in Côte d'Ivoire, particularly in the West zone	IOM	1,020,100	1,020,100	785,578	77%	234,522	-
CIV-07/P/HR/RL04: Assistance for voluntary return of IDPs living in Abidjan to their regions of origin in Côte d'Ivoire	IOM	969,885	969,885	199,991	21%	769,894	-
CIV-07/P/HR/RL05: Protection of returned IDPs through reconstruction of housing and public infrastructure.	NRC	1,500,000	1,020,000	520,000	51%	500,000	-
CIV-07/P/HR/RL06: Support for reinsertion of war-displaced women who have volunteered to return to their regions of origin	UNFPA	768,629	470,000	150,000	32%	320,000	-
CIV-07/P/HR/RL07: Information, Counselling and Legal Assistance (ICLA)	NRC	500,000	-	-	0%	-	-
CIV-07/P/HR/RL08: Assistance to victims of serious violations of human rights and people requesting for protection.	OHCHR	126,000	126,000	-	0%	126,000	-
CIV-07/P/HR/RL09: Pilot project on Reconstitution of civil status facts in the Departments of Bouaké, Man and Vavoua	UNFPA	428,636	200,000	-	0%	200,000	-
CIV-07/P/HR/RL10: Protection, social and family care, reintegration of children directly victims of the conflict	UNICEF	537,140	537,140	280,140	52%	257,000	-
CIV-07/P/HR/RL11: Fighting sexual violence against children in 11 districts of Western, Northern and Central Cote d'Ivoire	UNICEF	888,100	-	-	0%	-	-
CIV-07/P/HR/RL12: Identification and prevention of children's rights violations along the border of Western Cote d'Ivoire	UNICEF	347,750	-	-	0%	-	-
CIV-07/P/HR/RL13: Protection – Coordination/Capacity Building	UNHCR	-	186,044	79,924	43%	106,120	-
CIV-07/P/HR/RL14: Protection – Assistance to IDPs in the Centre Mie Gou	UNHCR	-	193,743	79,924	41%	113,819	-
CIV-07/P/HR/RL15: Protection – Documentation	UNHCR	-	143,513	79,924	56%	63,589	-
CIV-07/P/HR/RL16: Protection – Housing, Land and Property (HLP) Rights	UNHCR	-	165,039	79,924	48%	85,115	-
CIV-07/P/HR/RL17: Protection – Information, Counselling, Legal Assistance (ICLA)	UNHCR	-	416,475	79,924	19%	336,551	-

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Values in US\$

PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW (Continued)

CIV-07/P/HR/RL18: Protection – Monitoring	UNHCR	-	301,377	79,924	27%	221,453	-
CIV-07/P/HR/RL19: Protection – Community Dialogue	UNHCR	-	605,734	79,924	13%	525,810	-
CIV-07/P/HR/RL20: Protection – Durable solutions intention survey	UNHCR	-	502,294	79,930	16%	422,364	-
CIV-07/P/HR/RL21A: Radio service for social and humanitarian information and contribution to peaceful coexistence and integration of different communities particularly internally displaced and returnee persons	IRIN	-	237,540	-	0%	237,540	-
CIV-07/P/HR/RL21B: Radio service for social and humanitarian information and contribution to peaceful coexistence and integration of different communities particularly internally displaced and returnee persons	OCHA	-	158,360	-	0%	158,360	-
CIV-07/P/HR/RL22A: Protection from gender based violence and support to girls' and women's rights during the peace and reconciliation phase in Cote d'Ivoire	UNFPA	-	177,139	-	0%	177,139	-
CIV-07/P/HR/RL22B: Protection from gender based violence and support to girls' and women's rights during the peace and reconciliation phase in Cote d'Ivoire	UNICEF	-	177,138	-	0%	177,138	-
CIV-07/P/HR/RL22C: Protection from gender based violence and support to girls' and women's rights during the peace and reconciliation phase in Cote d'Ivoire	UNDP	-	101,222	-	0%	101,222	-
CIV-07/P/HR/RL22D: Protection from gender based violence and support to girls' and women's rights during the peace and reconciliation phase in Cote d'Ivoire	UNIFEM	-	50,611	-	0%	50,611	-
Subtotal for PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW		13,991,140	8,664,254	3,330,272	38%	5,333,982	-

SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED

CIV-07/UNICEF: Awaiting allocation to specific sector/projects	UNICEF	-	-	112,621	0%	(112,621)	-
Subtotal for SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED		-	-	112,621	0%	(112,621)	-

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Values in US\$

WATER AND SANITATION							
CIV-07/WS01: Improving access to safe drinking water and sanitation in Tabou area	DRC	356,600	-	-	0%	-	-
CIV-07/WS02: To contribute to the improvement of access to potable water in the villages of Priko and M'Bahiakro (localities situated in the confidence zone)	EMSF	429,000	429,000	-	0%	429,000	-
CIV-07/WS03: Improvement of access to water for rural communities inadequately covered by humanitarian assistance (including schools and health centres)	UNICEF	1,228,360	1,086,000	1,420,428	131%	(334,428)	-
CIV-07/WS04: Improving the quality of water used by communities affected by the crisis	UNICEF	711,550	-	-	0%	-	-
CIV-07/WS05: Preventing water-borne diseases, particularly cholera and typhoid fever, in poor districts receiving internally-displaced persons (IDPs) in the Centre, North and West (CNW) and confidence zones	UNICEF	1,139,550	426,100	-	0%	426,100	-
CIV-07/WS06: Ensuring adequate water and sanitation services in 10 hospitals in the Centre, North and West (CNW)	UNICEF	-	433,029	-	0%	433,029	-
Subtotal for WATER AND SANITATION		3,865,060	2,374,129	1,420,428	60%	953,701	-

Grand Total		56,380,453	53,893,539	25,161,840	47%	28,731,699	-
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NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

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Appealing Organisation	Project Code	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
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Values in US\$

Allocation of unearmarked funds by UNFPA				
UNFPA	CIV-07/P/HR/RL06	Support for reinsertion of war-displaced women who have volunteered to return to their regions of origin	150,000	-
Subtotal for Allocation of unearmarked funds by UNFPA			150,000	-

Allocation of unearmarked funds by UNHCR				
UNHCR	CIV-07/MS02; MS03; MS04; MS05	Repatriation of Liberian Refugees; Repatriation/integration of Ivorian refugees; Local integration of urban refugees; Local integration of the remaining group of Liberian refugees [REPRESENTS CURRENT ALLOCATION BY UNHCR FROM UNEARMARKED OR BROADLY EARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS]	2,509,021	-
Subtotal for Allocation of unearmarked funds by UNHCR			2,509,021	-

Allocation of unearmarked funds by WFP				
WFP	CIV-07/F01	Food aid (Resource transfer)	952,252	-
WFP	CIV-07/F01	Food aid (Multilateral funds)	1,050,394	-
Subtotal for Allocation of unearmarked funds by WFP			2,002,646	-

Carry-over (donors not specified)				
UNHCR	CIV-07/P/HR/RL13	Protection: Coordination/Capacity Building	35,620	-
UNHCR	CIV-07/P/HR/RL14	Protection: Assistance to IDPs in the Centre Mie Gou	35,620	-
UNHCR	CIV-07/P/HR/RL15	Protection: Documentation	35,620	-
UNHCR	CIV-07/P/HR/RL16	Protection: Housing, Land and Property (HLP) Rights	35,620	-
UNHCR	CIV-07/P/HR/RL17	Protection: Information, Counselling, Legal Assistance (ICLA)	35,620	-
UNHCR	CIV-07/P/HR/RL18	Protection: Monitoring	35,620	-
UNHCR	CIV-07/P/HR/RL19	Protection: Community Dialogue	35,620	-
UNHCR	CIV-07/P/HR/RL20	Protection: Durable solutions intention survey	35,620	-
Subtotal for Carry-over (donors not specified)			284,960	-

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Values in US\$

Central Emergency Response Fund

FAO	CIV-07/A04	CERF under-funded grant to project	91,020	-
FAO	CIV-07/A05	CERF under-funded grant to project	158,980	-
IOM	CIV-07/P/HR/RL03	Under funded CERF grant to project to provide immediate response for returning 1,000 IDPs (still in CATD) to their former places of residence.	230,000	-
IOM	CIV-07/P/HR/RL03	CERF under-funded grant to project	310,300	-
UNDP	CIV-07/CSS02	CERF under funded allocation to project	200,000	-
UNDP	CIV-07/MS/UNDP	CERF under funded grant (07-UDP-027) to be transferred to NRC	99,781	-
UNDP	CIV-07/MS/UNDP	CERF under funded grant (07-UDP-033) to be transferred to IRC CIV-07/MS06 Project.	203,030	-
UNFPA	CIV-07/H03	Under funded CERF grant to project	969,163	-
UNICEF	CIV-07/E05	CERF under funded grant to project	610,487	-
UNICEF	CIV-07/H01	CERF under funded grant to project	100,045	-
UNICEF	CIV-07/H10	CERF under-funded allocation to project: Emergency obstetric care for women and neonates affected by the conflict	551,050	-
UNICEF	CIV-07/WS03	CERF under funded allocation to project: Improvement of access to water for rural communities inadequately covered by humanitarian assistance (including schools and health centres)	548,950	-
WFP	CIV-07/F01	CERF under funded grant to project	500,272	-
WHO	CIV-07/H12	CERF under funded grant to project	244,192	-
WHO	CIV-07/H15	CERF rapid response allocation to project: prevention and control of meningitis outbreaks in northern health districts	1,677,450	-
Subtotal for Central Emergency Response Fund			6,494,720	-

Denmark

DRC	CIV-07/MS01	Community-based Support to Integration of Liberian Refugees (46.H.7-3-148.a.)	368,413	-
DRC	CIV-07/P/HR/RL02	Village based Integrated Return and Livelihood Recovery Programme (46.H.7-3-148.a.)	755,165	-
Subtotal for Denmark			1,123,578	-

European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office

OCHA	CIV-07/CSS01	Coordination of the humanitarian response to the crisis in Côte d'Ivoire	78,947	-
UNICEF	CIV-07/UNICEF	Etude pour la formulation d'une stratégie d'intervention dans l'ouest de la Côte d'Ivoire (9 ACP IVC 8) (SM070190)	112,622	-
WFP	CIV-07/F01	Food aid	70,351	-
WFP	CIV-07/F01	Response to the Côte d'Ivoire crisis and its impact [ECHO/-FA/BUD/2007/01001]	675,676	-
Subtotal for European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office			937,596	-

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Values in US\$

France

OCHA	CIV-07/CSS01	Coordination of the humanitarian response to the crisis in Côte d'Ivoire	130,000	-
Subtotal for France			130,000	-

International Rescue Committee

UNDP	CIV-07/MS/UNDP	Balancing entry for fund allocation 119249	(203,030)	-
Subtotal for International Rescue Committee			(203,030)	-

Ireland

OCHA	CIV-07/CSS01	Coordination of the humanitarian response to the crisis in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCHA 07 01)	657,895	-
UNHCR	CIV-07/MS02; MS03; MS04; MS05	Repatriation of Liberian Refugees; Repatriation/integration of Ivorian refugees; Local integration of urban refugees; Local integration of the remaining group of Liberian refugees (UNHCR 07 01)	657,895	-
UNICEF	CIV-07/UNICEF	Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector (UNICEF 06 19)	263,504	-
UNICEF	CIV-07/UNICEF	to be allocated to specific sector/project	657,895	-
Subtotal for Ireland			2,237,189	-

Netherlands

OCHA	CIV-07/CSS01	Coordination of the humanitarian response to the crisis in Côte d'Ivoire (15851(DMV0096685))	495,000	-
Subtotal for Netherlands			495,000	-

Norway

IOM	CIV-07/P/HR/RL03	Assistance to internally-displaced persons in Côte d'Ivoire, particularly in the West zone	245,278	-
NRC	CIV-07/E03	Youth Education Pack (YEP)	420,000	-
NRC	CIV-07/E03	CIV 1073021/IDP assistance through education	1,680,672	-
NRC	CIV-07/P/HR/RL05	Protection of returned IDPs through reconstruction of housing and public infrastructure	520,000	-
OCHA	CIV-07/CSS01	Coordination of the humanitarian response to the crisis in Côte d'Ivoire	36,470	-
Subtotal for Norway			2,902,420	-

Norwegian Refugee Council

UNDP	CIV-07/MS/UNDP	Balancing entry for fund allocation 119253	(99,781)	-
Subtotal for Norwegian Refugee Council			(99,781)	-

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Values in US\$

OPEC Fund for International Development

UNHCR	CIV-07/MS02; MS03; MS04; MS05	Repatriation of Liberian Refugees; Repatriation/integration of Ivorian refugees; Local integration of urban refugees; Local integration of the remaining group of Liberian refugees	175,000	-
Subtotal for OPEC Fund for International Development			175,000	-

Sweden

FAO	CIV-07/A02	Support to food security, nutrition and livelihoods of vulnerable households and communities	228,135	-
FAO	CIV-07/A03	Provision of agricultural inputs to assist vulnerable rural households affected by the conflict in Côte d'Ivoire	684,404	-
FAO	CIV-07/A04	Livelihood support to vulnerable population in war affected regions of Côte d'Ivoire	228,135	-
OCHA	CIV-07/CSS01	Coordination of the humanitarian response to the crisis in CIV	440,849	-
UNICEF	CIV-07/UNICEF	Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector	1,285,740	-
Subtotal for Sweden			2,867,263	-

UN Programme on HIV/AIDS

UNHCR	CIV-07/MS02; MS03; MS04; MS05	Repatriation of Liberian Refugees; Repatriation/integration of Ivorian refugees; Local integration of urban refugees; Local integration of the remaining group of Liberian refugees	165,000	-
Subtotal for UN Programme on HIV/AIDS			165,000	-

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 November 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

COTE D'IVOIRE

Table IV: Consolidated Appeal for Côte d'Ivoire 2007

List of Commitments/Contributions and Pledges to Projects Listed in the Appeal (grouped by donor)
as of 15 November 2007
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organisations.

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Appealing Organisation	Project Code	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
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Values in US\$

United Nations Children's Fund

UNICEF	CIV-07/E04	Education in basic skills	290,000	-
UNICEF	CIV-07/E05	Rehabilitation and equipment of school infrastructures with latrines and water points	96,827	-
UNICEF	CIV-07/H04	Strengthening integrated preventive care services (including immunization) in 41 districts in Côte d'Ivoire	332,490	-
UNICEF	CIV-07/H05	Malaria prevention in war affected areas through ITNs	55,568	-
UNICEF	CIV-07/H06	Raising vaccination coverage among children and pregnant women in Côte d'Ivoire	658,026	-
UNICEF	CIV-07/P/HR/RL10	Protection, social and family care, reintegration of children directly victims of the conflict	280,140	-
UNICEF	CIV-07/UNICEF	Balancing entry for fund allocation 115035	(658,026)	-
UNICEF	CIV-07/UNICEF	Balancing entry for fund allocation 115037	(494,089)	-
UNICEF	CIV-07/UNICEF	Balancing entry for fund allocation 115770	(332,490)	-
UNICEF	CIV-07/UNICEF	Balancing entry for fund allocation 114969	(290,000)	-
UNICEF	CIV-07/UNICEF	Balancing entry for fund allocation 115039	(280,140)	-
UNICEF	CIV-07/UNICEF	Balancing entry for fund allocation 115773	(96,827)	-
UNICEF	CIV-07/UNICEF	Balancing entry for fund allocation 115776	(55,568)	-
UNICEF	CIV-07/WS03	Improvement of access to water for rural communities inadequately covered by humanitarian assistance (including schools and health centres)	494,089	-
Subtotal for United Nations Children's Fund			-	-

United Nations Development Programme

IRC	CIV-07/MS06	CERF under funded grant transferred from UNDP (07-UDP-033)	203,030	-
NRC	CIV-07/MS07	CERF under-funded grant (07-UDP-027) transferred from UNDP	99,781	-
Subtotal for United Nations Development Programme			302,811	-

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 November 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

COTE D'IVOIRE

Table IV: Consolidated Appeal for Côte d'Ivoire 2007
List of Commitments/Contributions and Pledges to Projects Listed in the Appeal (grouped by donor)
as of 15 November 2007
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organisations.

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Appealing Organisation	Project Code	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$				
United States of America				
FAO	CIV-07/A05	Support to the coordination of emergency agricultural operations and food security information collection and analysis (DFD-G-00-07-00123-00)	201,050	-
IOM	CIV-07/P/HR/RL04	Assistance for voluntary return of IDPs living in Abidjan to their regions of origin in Côte d'Ivoire (DFD-G-00-07-00138-00)	199,991	-
IRC	CIV-07/MS06	Bridging the Divide between IDPs and their Areas of Origin, and Responding to Basic Needs upon Return (DFD-G-00-07-00125-00)	504,579	-
UNHCR	CIV-07/MS02; MS03; MS04; MS05	Repatriation of Liberian Refugees; Repatriation/integration of Ivorian refugees; Local integration of urban refugees; Local integration of the remaining group of Liberian refugees	1,050,000	-
UNHCR	CIV-07/P/HR/RL13	Protection: Coordination/Capacity Building	44,304	-
UNHCR	CIV-07/P/HR/RL14	Protection: Assistance to IDPs in the Centre Mie Gou	44,304	-
UNHCR	CIV-07/P/HR/RL15	Protection: Documentation	44,304	-
UNHCR	CIV-07/P/HR/RL16	Protection: Housing, Land and Property (HLP) Rights	44,304	-
UNHCR	CIV-07/P/HR/RL17	Protection: Information, Counselling, Legal Assistance (ICLA)	44,304	-
UNHCR	CIV-07/P/HR/RL18	Protection: Monitoring	44,304	-
UNHCR	CIV-07/P/HR/RL19	Protection: Community Dialogue	44,304	-
UNHCR	CIV-07/P/HR/RL20	Protection: Durable solutions intention survey	44,310	-
UNICEF	CIV-07/WS03	Fighting sexual violence to support girls and womens rights during the peace and reconciliation process in Cote d'Ivoire (DFD-G-00-07-00132-00) (SM070236)	377,389	-
Subtotal for United States of America			2,687,447	-
Grand Total			25,161,840	-

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

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 November 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

COTE D'IVOIRE

Table V: Consolidated Appeal for Côte d'Ivoire 2007

Total Funding per Donor (to projects listed in the Appeal)
as of 15 November 2007
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organisations

Donor Values in US\$	Funding	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted Pledges
Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)	6,494,720	25.8 %	-
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	4,661,667	18.5 %	-
Norway	2,902,420	11.5 %	-
Sweden	2,867,263	11.4 %	-
United States	2,687,447	10.7 %	-
Ireland	2,237,189	8.9 %	-
Denmark	1,123,578	4.5 %	-
European Commission (ECHO)	937,596	3.7 %	-
Netherlands	495,000	2.0 %	-
Private (individuals & organisations)	340,000	1.4 %	-
Carry-over (donors not specified)	284,960	1.1 %	-
France	130,000	0.5 %	-
Grand Total	25,161,840	100.0 %	-

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

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 November 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

COTE D'IVOIRE

Table VI: Other Humanitarian Funding to Côte d'Ivoire 2007
 List of Commitments/Contributions and Pledges to Projects not Listed in the Appeal
 as of 15 November 2007
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organisations.

Appealing Organisation	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$			
Belgium			
MSF/Belgium	Assistance médicale d'urgence (NH/2007/36)	340,599	-
Subtotal for Belgium		340,599	-
Germany			
ICRC	Assistance activities	657,895	-
Subtotal for Germany		657,895	-
Ireland			
IRC	GBV	370,218	-
Subtotal for Ireland		370,218	-
Switzerland			
Swiss Embassy	Swiss Dairy Products	75,328	-
TdH (Switzerland)	Review Milk Projects	12,705	-
TdH (Switzerland)	Review Milk-projects	12,705	-
Subtotal for Switzerland		100,738	-
United States of America			
SC - UK	Health (DFD-G-00-07-00139-00)	500,000	-
USAID/Senegal	Protection	354,438	-
Subtotal for United States of America		854,438	-
Grand Total		2,323,888	-

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

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 November 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

COTE D'IVOIRE

Table VII: Côte d'Ivoire 2007
 Total Humanitarian Assistance per Donor (Appeal plus other*)
 as of 15 November 2007
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organisations

Donor	Funding	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$			
Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)	6,494,720	23.6 %	-
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	4,661,667	17.0 %	-
United States	3,541,885	12.9 %	-
Norway	2,902,420	10.6 %	-
Sweden	2,867,263	10.4 %	-
Ireland	2,607,407	9.5 %	-
Denmark	1,123,578	4.1 %	-
European Commission (ECHO)	937,596	3.4 %	-
Germany	657,895	2.4 %	-
Netherlands	495,000	1.8 %	-
Belgium	340,599	1.2 %	-
Private (individuals & organisations)	340,000	1.2 %	-
Carry-over (donors not specified)	284,960	1.0 %	-
France	130,000	0.5 %	-
Switzerland	100,738	0.4 %	-
Grand Total	27,485,728	100.0 %	-

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

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

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

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 November 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

ANNEX II

APPROVED CERF PROJECTS

As of 15 November 2007

APPEALING AGENCY	EMERGENCY TITLE	USD COMMITTED / CONTRIBUTED	PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT CODE
TOTAL:		8,494,860		
FOOD & AGRICULTURE ORGANISATION	Cote d'Ivoire CAP 2007	250,000 158,980	Support to the coordination of emergency agricultural operations and food security information collection and analysis	CIV-07/A05
	Cote d'Ivoire CAP 2007	91,020	Livelihood support to vulnerable population in war affected regions of Côte d'Ivoire	CIV-07/A04
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION	Cote d'Ivoire CAP 2007	540,300 230,000	Assistance to internally-displaced persons in Côte d'Ivoire, particularly in the West zone	CIV-07/P/HR/RL03
	Cote d'Ivoire CAP 2007	310,300	Assistance to internally-displaced persons in Côte d'Ivoire, particularly in the West zone	CIV-07/P/HR/RL03
UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND	Cote d'Ivoire CAP 2007	1,810,532 610,487	Rehabilitation and equipment of school infrastructures with latrines and water points	CIV-07/E05
	Cote d'Ivoire CAP 2007	100,045	Improve nutritional status of children through community-based and facility-based activities in 13 health districts in Cote d'Ivoire	CIV-07/H01
	Cote d'Ivoire CAP 2007	548,950	Improvement of access to water for rural communities inadequately covered by humanitarian assistance (including schools and health centres)	CIV-07/WS03
	Cote d'Ivoire CAP 2007	551,050	Emergency obstetric care for women and neonates affected by the conflict	CIV-07/H10
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME	Cote d'Ivoire CAP 2007	502,811 200,000	Reseau d'echange et de communication d'informations securitaires (RECIS)	CIV-07/CSS02
	Cote d'Ivoire CAP 2007	203,030	CERF funds to be transferred to IRC and NRC	CIV-07/MS/UNDP
	Cote d'Ivoire CAP 2007	99,781	CERF funds to be transferred to IRC and NRC	CIV-07/MS/UNDP
UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND	Cote d'Ivoire CAP 2007	969,163 969,163	Support for integration of reproductive health components in the Minimum Package of Activities of functional health structures in the Centre and East of the occupied zones	CIV-07/H03
WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME	<i>West Africa 2007</i>	2,500,412 500,000	<i>WFP Air Support Service for the West African Region (SO 10061.3/SO 10552.0)</i>	<i>WA-07/CSS06</i>
	Cote d'Ivoire CAP 2007	500,272	Assistance to populations affected by the Côte d'Ivoire protracted crisis (Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 10672.0)	CIV-07/F01
	<i>West Africa 2007</i>	1,500,140	<i>Response to the Côte d'Ivoire crisis and its regional impact in Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Mali (Regional PRRO 10372.0)</i>	<i>WA-07/F05 (Project closed)</i>
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION	Cote d'Ivoire CAP 2007	1,921,642 244,192	Reinforce Minimum Health Care package delivery in the North and Western regions of Côte d'Ivoire	CIV-07/H12
	Cote d'Ivoire CAP 2007	1,677,450	Disease surveillance, early warning system and response to outbreaks and other disasters	CIV-07/H15

ANNEX III

ACCORD DE PAIX DE OUAGADOUGOU

Dialogue direct : Le texte intégral de l'accord de paix de Ouaga.

PREAMBULE

A l'invitation de Son Excellence Monsieur Blaise COMPAORE, Président du Burkina Faso, en sa qualité de Président en exercice de la Conférence des Chefs d'Etat et de Gouvernement de la Communauté Economique des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (CEDEAO), agissant sur mandat exprès de celle-ci, deux délégations de la République de Côte d'Ivoire, l'une représentant le Président de la République et l'autre les Forces Nouvelles, se sont rencontrées à Ouagadougou du 05 février au 03 mars 2007.

Cette rencontre fait suite à l'annonce, le 19 décembre 2006, du plan de sortie de crise du Président Laurent GBAGBO qui a saisi, le 23 janvier 2007, le Président en exercice de la CEDEAO pour faciliter le dialogue direct entre les ex-belligérants du conflit armé en Côte d'Ivoire.

Le Président Blaise COMPAORE, après avoir consulté le Secrétaire Général des Forces Nouvelles, Monsieur Guillaume SORO, les différents acteurs de la scène politique ivoirienne, ainsi que le Premier Ministre, Monsieur Charles Konan BANNY, y a marqué son accord et a préconisé que ce dialogue direct s'inscrive dans le cadre de la résolution 1721 (2006) adoptée par le Conseil de sécurité des Nations Unies le 1er novembre 2006.

Au cours de leurs échanges, la Délégation de la Présidence de la République de Côte d'Ivoire, conduite par Monsieur Désiré TAGRO, Conseiller Spécial du Président Laurent GBAGBO, Porte-parole de la Présidence de la République de Côte d'Ivoire, et la Délégation des Forces Nouvelles, conduite par Monsieur Louis-André DACOURY-TABLEY, Secrétaire Général Adjoint des Forces Nouvelles et Ministre de la Solidarité et des Victimes de guerre, profondément attachées à une sortie heureuse de la crise en Côte d'Ivoire, ont procédé à une analyse de la situation intérieure.

Elles ont souligné l'impérieuse nécessité de construire la paix et la stabilité; de lutter contre l'insécurité grandissante, le chômage et la pauvreté; de restaurer l'autorité de l'Etat sur l'ensemble du territoire national et de garantir la libre circulation des personnes et des biens sur toute l'étendue du territoire national.

En raison de la responsabilité particulière qu'elles ont dans la conduite du processus de sortie de crise, les deux Parties au conflit armé en Côte d'Ivoire ont reconnu l'impérieuse nécessité de se mettre ensemble pour consolider la paix, promouvoir une véritable réconciliation nationale et parvenir à une normalisation politique et institutionnelle, à travers un dialogue permanent et une confiance mutuelle.

Après avoir identifié les problèmes rencontrés dans la mise en œuvre des Accords de Linas-Marcoussis, d'Accra et de Pretoria, ainsi que des Résolutions de l'ONU sur la Côte d'Ivoire, les Parties, en vue d'arrêter des décisions, ont réaffirmé:

- Leur attachement au respect de la souveraineté, de l'indépendance, de l'intégrité territoriale et de l'unité de la Côte d'Ivoire;
- Leur attachement à la Constitution;
- Leur attachement aux Accords de Linas-Marcoussis, d'Accra et de Pretoria;
- Leur attachement à toutes les Résolutions des Nations Unies sur la Côte d'Ivoire, en particulier aux Résolutions 1633 (2005) et 1721 (2006) du Conseil de Sécurité de l'ONU;
- Leur volonté de créer les conditions d'élections libres, ouvertes, transparentes et démocratiques;
- Leur volonté de mettre en commun leurs efforts et leurs énergies en vue d'un fonctionnement normal des Institutions de la Côte d'Ivoire et d'un retour à la normalité politique, administrative et militaire en Côte d'Ivoire.

Pour faciliter la mise en œuvre des Accords et des résolutions ci-dessus visés, notamment la Résolution 1721 (2006), les Parties ont arrêté les décisions suivantes:

I. DE L'IDENTIFICATION GENERALE DES POPULATIONS

Les Parties signataires du présent Accord ont reconnu que l'identification des populations ivoiriennes et étrangères vivant en Côte d'Ivoire constitue une préoccupation majeure. Le défaut d'une identification claire et cohérente, de même que l'absence de pièces administratives uniques attestant l'identité et la nationalité des individus constituent une source de conflits. Elles ont, en conséquence, décidé de mettre fin à cette situation par les mesures suivantes :

1.1. La relance des audiences foraines d'établissement de jugements supplétifs d'actes de naissance

1.1.1. Les audiences foraines seront relancées sur l'ensemble du territoire national dès la mise en place du nouveau Gouvernement issu du présent Accord. Dans le but d'accélérer la délivrance des jugements supplétifs d'acte de naissance, les magistrats appelés à animer les nouvelles juridictions

créées pour les besoins des audiences foraines seront nommés par décret présidentiel et dotés de moyens nécessaires pour leur mission.

1.1.2. Les opérations exceptionnelles d'audiences foraines qui dureront trois (03) mois délivreront uniquement des jugements supplétifs tenant lieu d'actes de naissance aux personnes nées en Côte d'Ivoire qui n'ont jamais été déclarées à l'état civil.

1.1.3. A l'occasion de la relance des audiences foraines, une campagne de sensibilisation, d'information et de mobilisation impliquant les acteurs politiques, les Etats Majors Militaires et la Société civile sera organisée pour inviter les personnes concernées à se présenter devant les juridictions foraines de leur lieu de naissance pour se faire délivrer un jugement supplétif tenant lieu d'acte de naissance.

1.1.4. Les Parties s'engagent à garantir la sécurité des opérations d'audiences foraines sur toute l'étendue du territoire national.

1.2. La reconstitution des registres de naissance perdus ou détruits

Parallèlement aux audiences foraines d'établissement de jugements supplétifs d'actes de naissance, les registres d'état civil perdus ou détruits dans certains centres d'état civil seront reconstitués conformément aux dispositions de l'Ordonnance du 17 janvier 2007 et de son Décret d'application qui devra être pris dans les meilleurs délais.

1.3. L'organisation d'une opération d'établissement de nouveaux titres d'identité (cartes nationales d'identité et titres de séjour)

Les Parties s'engagent à organiser une opération exceptionnelle d'établissement de nouveaux titres d'identité selon les modalités ci-après.

1.3.1. Identification ordinaire

1.3.1.1. Les Ivoiriens, assujettis à l'obligation de détention de la carte nationale d'identité, disposant d'un certificat de nationalité et d'un acte de naissance ou d'un jugement supplétif d'acte de naissance en tenant lieu, pourront bénéficier de la nouvelle carte nationale d'identité.

1.3.1.2. Les non Ivoiriens disposant d'un acte de naissance ou d'un jugement supplétif d'acte de naissance en tenant lieu et d'un document consulaire indiquant leur nationalité pourront bénéficier d'un nouveau titre d'identité correspondant à leur statut.

1.3.2. Identification sur la base de la nouvelle liste électorale

1.3.2.1. Dans un souci d'accélération de l'identification et compte tenu de la situation actuelle de l'Administration en Côte d'Ivoire et des nécessités subséquentes de la sortie de crise, les Parties conviennent de privilégier l'identification basée sur la liste électorale.

1.3.2.2. A l'issue des audiences foraines, la CEI procédera, sur la base de la liste électorale de 2000, à un recensement électoral, avec collecte des données biométriques sur toute l'étendue du territoire national. Pourront s'inscrire sur la liste électorale les ivoiriens âgés de dix-huit (18) ans au moins, munis d'un extrait d'acte de naissance ou d'un jugement supplétif d'acte de naissance en tenant lieu.

1.3.2.3. Tous les citoyens qui se seront fait enrôler sur la liste électorale se verront délivrer un récépissé comportant leur numéro d'identification unique qui sera nécessaire pour le retrait de la carte d'électeur et de la nouvelle carte nationale d'identité.

1.3.2.4. Après la procédure de validation de la liste électorale par la CEI, un décret pris en Conseil des ministres autorisera l'attribution de la nouvelle carte nationale d'identité à tous ceux qui figureront sur la liste électorale définitive. Celle-ci servira de base de données commune pour la délivrance des nouvelles cartes nationales d'identité et de la carte d'électeur.

1.3.3. Normes sur les nouveaux titres d'identité

1.3.3.1. Les nouveaux titres d'identité seront infalsifiables, hautement sécurisés et comporteront un numéro d'identification unique pour chaque titulaire.

1.3.3.2. La confection et la délivrance des nouveaux titres d'identité seront assurées par l'Office National d'Identification (ONI), sous la supervision de la Commission nationale de supervision de l'Identification (CNSI).

1.3.3.3. Pour l'opération d'identification, le Gouvernement fera appel, avec l'accord des deux (02) Parties, à un opérateur technique désigné par décret pris en Conseil des Ministres.

II. DU PROCESSUS ÉLECTORAL

Soucieuses de parvenir, dans les meilleurs délais, à une paix durable et à une normalisation politique et institutionnelle en Côte d'Ivoire, les Parties au Dialogue Direct réaffirment leur engagement à préparer, à l'issue de l'opération d'identification, des élections présidentielles ouvertes, démocratiques et transparentes, conformément aux accords de Linas-Marcoussis, d'Accra et de Pretoria. A cette fin, elles décident ce qui suit :

2.1. L'inscription sur la liste électorale.

2.1.1. Les Parties conviennent que l'inscription sur la liste électorale sera établie par l'Institut National de la Statistique (INS) et l'opérateur technique désigné par le Gouvernement pour l'identification. Ces deux opérateurs accompliront leur mission sous la responsabilité de la CEI.

2.1.2. Tous les citoyens ivoiriens en âge de voter pourront s'inscrire sur la liste électorale. A cet effet, ils devront se munir d'une des pièces suivantes : un extrait d'acte de naissance ou un jugement supplétif d'acte de naissance en tenant lieu.

2.1.3. Un décret pris en Conseil des Ministres fixera les modalités d'inscription sur la liste électorale conformément aux dispositions du Code électoral.

2.2. La publication de la liste électorale définitive

2.2.1. La liste électorale définitive, validée par la CEI, sera publiée conformément aux dispositions de l'article 11, al. 2 du Code électoral, ou par toute autre voie convenue par les Parties.

2.3. L'établissement et la distribution des cartes électorales

2.3.1. Après sa publication, la liste électorale définitive donnera lieu à l'établissement des cartes d'électeurs sous la responsabilité de la CEI.

2.3.2. La distribution des cartes d'électeurs sera assurée par la CEI à travers ses démembrements deux semaines au plus tard avant la date des élections, conformément à l'article 5 du Code électoral.

2.3.3. L'électeur qui n'aura pas pu retirer sa carte d'électeur dans le délai prévu dans le paragraphe ci-dessus pourra néanmoins voter avec sa nouvelle carte nationale d'identité, s'il est régulièrement inscrit sur la liste électorale.

2.4. Collaboration entre les structures intervenant dans le processus électoral

2.4.1. Dans un souci de transparence et d'efficacité, sous l'autorité de la CEI, l'INS et l'Opérateur technique désigné par le Gouvernement collaboreront pour l'établissement des cartes d'électeur.

2.4.2. Un décret pris en Conseil des ministres précisera les modalités de cette collaboration.

III. DES FORCES DE DÉFENSE ET DE SÉCURITÉ DE CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Les Parties au présent Accord, conscientes que l'Armée nationale doit être le reflet de l'unité et de la cohésion nationales et la garante de la stabilité des institutions républicaines, se sont engagées à procéder à la restructuration et à la refondation des deux armées en vue de la mise en place de nouvelles forces de défense et de sécurité attachées aux valeurs d'intégrité et de moralité républicaine.

Un mécanisme spécial de restructuration et de refondation de l'Armée sera adopté par ordonnance pour fixer le cadre général d'organisation, de composition et de fonctionnement des nouvelles Forces de Défense et de Sécurité. En conséquence, les deux Parties décident de procéder à l'unification des deux forces en présence par la création d'une structure opérationnelle intégrée.

3.1. La mise en place d'un Centre de commandement intégré (CCI)

3.1.1. Dans un esprit de cogestion des questions liées à la Défense et à la Sécurité, les deux (02) Parties ex-belligérantes conviennent de créer un Centre de commandement intégré chargé d'unifier les forces combattantes en présence et de mettre en œuvre les mesures de restructuration des Forces de Défense et de Sécurité de Côte d'Ivoire.

3.1.2. Le Centre de commandement intégré adoptera son organigramme et sera placé sous le commandement conjoint du Chef d'Etat Major Général des FANCI et du Chef d'Etat Major des FAFN. Il sera paritairement composé d'Officiers désignés par les deux (02) Chefs d'Etat Major.

3.1.3. Le Centre de commandement intégré aura pour missions essentielles :

- La contribution à l'élaboration de la politique de défense et de sécurité;
- La mise en œuvre du Programme National de Désarmement, de Démobilisation et de Réinsertion (PNDDR), sous la supervision des Forces impartiales;
- L'opérationnalisation des tâches militaires et de sécurité liées au processus de sortie de crise;
- La sécurisation des audiences foraines, des opérations d'identification, ainsi que la sécurité du processus électoral;
- La mise en place d'unités militaires et paramilitaires mixtes;
- La coordination des mesures visant à garantir la protection et la libre circulation des personnes et des biens sur toute l'étendue du territoire national.

3.2. Du Programme National de Désarmement, de Démobilisation et de Réinsertion

3.2.1. Les Parties au présent Accord conviennent de procéder, dans les meilleurs délais, au désarmement des forces en présence conformément aux recommandations des Accords de Linas-Marcoussis et aux modalités prévues dans les accords militaires suivants :

- Le Plan Conjoint des Opérations du DDR (PCO) signé le 09 janvier 2004 et actualisé lors du séminaire sur le désarmement organisé du 02 au 06 mai 2005 à Yamoussoukro sous l'égide de la médiation Sud-Africaine;
- Le Programme national de Désarmement, de Démobilisation et de Réinsertion (PNDDR/RC) et son chronogramme, adoptés le 9 juillet 2005 à Yamoussoukro;

- Les conclusions de la séance de travail tenue à Yamoussoukro le samedi 14 mai 2005 entre les Chefs d'Etat-major (CEM) des FDS et des FAFN.
- 3.2.2. Les Parties conviennent d'accélérer le démantèlement et le désarmement des milices.
- 3.2.3. Les Parties conviennent d'accélérer le processus de regroupement sur les dix sept (17) sites préalablement localisés et d'exécuter le chronogramme du PNDDR actualisé.
- 3.3. Le Service civique
 - 3.3.1. Les deux (02) Parties conviennent que le Service civique, destiné à encadrer toute la jeunesse de Côte d'Ivoire et à la former en vue d'un emploi, accueillera également tous les jeunes qui se sont familiarisés avec le maniement des armes pour les besoins de la guerre, dans le but de les encadrer et de les former pour de futurs emplois civils ou militaires.
 - 3.3.2. L'organisation et le fonctionnement du Service civique seront définis par décret pris en Conseil des Ministres.

IV. DE LA RESTAURATION DE L'AUTORITE DE L'ETAT ET DU REDEPLOIEMENT DE L'ADMINISTRATION SUR L'ENSEMBLE DU TERRITOIRE NATIONAL

- 4.1. Fermement déterminées à parvenir à la normalisation politique et institutionnelle en Côte d'Ivoire, les Parties au présent Accord s'engagent à restaurer l'autorité de l'Etat et à redéployer l'administration et tous les services publics sur l'ensemble du territoire national.
- 4.2. Le redéploiement de l'administration et des services publics se fera par l'ensemble des ministères concernés, sous l'autorité du Premier Ministre, dès la suppression de la zone de confiance et l'établissement des postes d'observation. Le redéploiement de l'administration concernera l'ensemble des services publics, y compris les services sociaux de base, notamment ceux de l'éducation, de la santé, de l'eau et de l'assainissement.
- 4.3. La désignation des responsables des principaux services administratifs se fera après concertation entre les deux Parties.
- 4.4. Les Forces de Police et de Gendarmerie, comprenant les 600 éléments issus de l'Accord de Pretoria, seront chargées d'assurer la sécurité de l'ensemble du corps préfectoral et des services techniques déployés.

V. DU CADRE INSTITUTIONNEL D'EXECUTION

- 5.1. Les deux (02) Parties au Dialogue Direct exerçant un contrôle effectif, administratif et militaire, de part et d'autre de la zone de confiance, conscientes de leurs hautes responsabilités dans le fonctionnement de l'Etat et déterminées à parvenir à une normalisation politique et institutionnelle fondée sur la gestion concertée du pouvoir politique et la réconciliation nationale, décident de mettre en place un nouveau cadre institutionnel d'exécution.
- 5.2. Le Gouvernement de transition travaillera dans un esprit de concertation permanente, de complémentarité et d'ouverture aux autres forces politiques de Côte d'Ivoire pour aboutir à la réunification de la Côte d'Ivoire, au désarmement et à l'organisation d'élections ouvertes, transparentes et démocratiques, tels que prévus dans les différents accords et résolutions relatifs à la sortie de crise.

VI. MESURES VISANT A CONSOLIDER LA RECONCILIATION NATIONALE, LA PAIX, LA SECURITE ET LA LIBRE CIRCULATION DES PERSONNES ET DES BIENS

Afin de consolider la paix, la réconciliation nationale et la libre circulation des personnes et des biens, les Parties au Dialogue direct conviennent des mesures ci-après :

- 6.1. De l'embargo sur l'importation des armes
 - 6.1.1. Les deux Parties au Dialogue direct conviennent de demander au Conseil de Sécurité des Nations Unies, avec le concours du Facilitateur et de la CEDEAO, la levée de l'embargo sur les armes qui pèse sur la Côte d'Ivoire dans un délai de trois mois après l'organisation de l'élection présidentielle.
 - 6.1.2. Elles conviennent aussi de demander au Conseil de Sécurité de l'ONU, avec le concours du Facilitateur et de la CEDEAO, une autorisation spéciale immédiate d'importer les armements légers nécessaires au maintien de l'ordre et de la sécurité publique, sous le contrôle du Centre de commandement intégré visé dans le paragraphe 3.1. ci-dessus.
- 6.2. De la zone de confiance
 - 6.2.1. Les deux Parties au Dialogue direct, dans le but de permettre la libre circulation des biens et des personnes, conviennent de demander aux Forces impartiales de la Licorne et de l'ONUCI la suppression de la zone de confiance, conformément au paragraphe A.4. du document portant «Gestion de la zone de confiance», dénommé Le «Code 14».
 - 6.2.2. A titre transitoire, une ligne imaginaire, dite ligne verte, allant d'Est en Ouest suivant la ligne médiane de la zone de confiance, sera établie et sera jalonnée par des postes d'observation installés

sur les axes d'infiltration. Les postes d'observation seront occupés par les Forces impartiales et seront réduits de moitié tous les deux mois jusqu'à leur suppression totale.

6.2.3. Des unités mixtes, composées paritairement des membres des FAFN et des FDS et chargées d'assurer les missions de police et de sécurité, seront déployées dans la zone de confiance. Ces unités seront supprimées avec la réforme et la restructuration de l'Armée.

6.3. De la loi d'amnistie

Afin de faciliter le pardon et la réconciliation nationale et de restaurer la cohésion sociale et la solidarité entre les Ivoiriens, les deux Parties au Dialogue direct conviennent d'étendre la portée de la loi d'amnistie adoptée en 2003. A cet effet, elles ont décidé d'adopter, par voie d'ordonnance, une nouvelle loi d'amnistie couvrant les crimes et délits relatifs aux atteintes à la sûreté de l'État liés aux troubles qui ont secoué la Côte d'Ivoire et commis entre le 17 septembre 2000 et la date d'entrée en vigueur du présent Accord, à l'exclusion des crimes économiques, des crimes de guerre et des crimes contre l'humanité.

6.4. Des sanctions

Les Parties au présent Accord conviennent de saisir l'Union Africaine, par l'intermédiaire de la CEDEAO, pour demander au Conseil de Sécurité des Nations Unies la levée immédiate des sanctions individuelles frappant les acteurs de la crise ivoirienne.

6.5. Du Programme d'aide au retour des déplacés de la guerre

Dans la perspective de la réconciliation nationale et de la normalisation politique et institutionnelle, les Parties au Dialogue direct conviennent de mettre en place, dans les meilleurs délais, un Programme d'aide au retour des déplacés de la guerre. Ce Programme vise à assurer la réinsertion sociale des personnes et des familles qui ont abandonné leur domicile ou leurs biens du fait de la guerre. Les deux (02) Parties conviennent de donner au Ministère technique concerné les moyens de mise en œuvre de ce Programme.

6.6. Du Code de bonne conduite

En raison de l'impérieuse nécessité d'apaiser et de moraliser la vie publique, d'instaurer un nouvel environnement politique en Côte d'Ivoire et d'éviter toute interprétation partisane et démagogique du présent Accord, les Parties s'engagent à observer un code de bonne conduite.

6.6.1. Les Parties s'engagent à organiser une vaste campagne d'information et de sensibilisation auprès des populations vivant en Côte d'Ivoire, afin de les amener à adhérer pleinement au processus de sortie de crise et de réconciliation nationale.

6.6.2. Elles s'interdisent toute propagande, notamment médiatique, tendant à nuire à l'esprit de la cohésion et de l'unité nationales. Elles font appel à la presse nationale et internationale pour qu'elle accompagne, de manière constructive, la consolidation de la paix et l'esprit de tolérance.

6.6.3. Les Parties s'engagent à entretenir entre elles un esprit de dialogue permanent basé sur la confiance mutuelle, à s'abstenir de toute attitude belligérante et outrageante et à appeler leurs militants respectifs à adopter des comportements empreints de respect et de retenue.

6.6.4. Elles conviennent de conjuguer leurs efforts en vue de renforcer l'éthique et la moralité républicaines au sein de leurs forces respectives, dans le respect de la dignité et des droits fondamentaux de la personne humaine. Elles s'engagent à conduire leurs forces respectives à travailler ensemble en bonne intelligence.

6.6.5. Les Parties s'interdisent toute utilisation abusive et contraire à l'esprit du présent Accord de la société civile et des organisations syndicales.

VII. DES MECANISMES DE SUIVI ET DE CONCERTATION

Aux fins du suivi du présent Accord et de la poursuite du Dialogue direct, les Parties conviennent de créer un Cadre permanent de concertation (CPC) et un Comité d'évaluation et d'accompagnement (CEA).

7.1. Le Cadre permanent de concertation (CPC)

Le Cadre permanent de concertation est un organe de veille et de Dialogue permanent dans le but de renforcer la cohésion nationale.

Il est composé ainsi qu'il suit :

- Monsieur Laurent GBAGBO, Président de la République;
 - Monsieur Guillaume K. SORO, Secrétaire général des Forces Nouvelles;
 - Monsieur Alassane Dramane OUATTARA, Président du RDR;
 - Monsieur Henri Konan BEDIE, Président du PDCI;
 - Monsieur Blaise COMPAORE, Président en exercice de la CEDEAO, en sa qualité de Facilitateur.
- Hormis le Président Laurent GBAGBO et le Président en exercice de la CEDEAO, les autres membres du CPC ont rang de Président d'institution.

Le CPC est compétent pour examiner toute question relative au présent Accord.

7.2. Le Comité d'évaluation et d'accompagnement (CEA)

Le Comité d'évaluation et d'accompagnement est chargé de l'évaluation périodique de la mise en œuvre des mesures prévues dans le présent Accord. Il est également chargé de suggérer toutes dispositions pratiques et nécessaires à la bonne exécution du présent Accord.

Il est composé ainsi qu'il suit :

- Président : le Facilitateur ou son Représentant;
- Membres : trois représentants pour chacune des deux Parties signataires.

Les deux Parties conviendront, d'un commun accord, de l'élargissement du CEA à d'autres membres de la classe politique ivoirienne.

En outre, le Facilitateur fera appel à tout autre observateur, représentant de pays et d'organisations internationales ou interafricaine qu'il jugera nécessaire.

Le CEA est présidé par le Facilitateur ou son représentant. Il se réunit au moins une fois par mois en session ordinaire et, en tant que de besoin, en session extraordinaire, sur convocation de son Président.

Aux fins de l'exécution de sa mission, le CEA rendra compte au CPC de la mise en œuvre de l'Accord et en informera le Représentant spécial du Secrétaire général des Nations Unies.

VIII. DISPOSITIONS DIVERSES ET FINALES

8.1. Les Parties s'engagent à s'en remettre à l'arbitrage du Facilitateur en cas de litige sur l'interprétation ou la mise en œuvre du présent Accord.

8.2. Les Parties conviennent de demander des troupes militaires africaines supplémentaires pour participer à la mission de paix des Forces impartiales en Côte d'Ivoire.

8.3. Le chronogramme joint au présent Accord en fait partie intégrante. Les Parties conviennent d'exécuter les opérations convenues conformément à ce chronogramme.

8.4. Le présent Accord entre en vigueur dès sa signature par les Parties. Les Parties conviennent de demander au Facilitateur, en sa qualité de Président en exercice de la CEDEAO, de saisir, par le biais de l'Union Africaine, le Conseil de Sécurité des Nations Unies aux fins d'entériner le présent Accord.

Fait à Ouagadougou,
le 4 mars 2007

Laurent GBAGBO
Président de la République
de Côte d'Ivoire
Guillaume Kigbafori SORO
Secrétaire général des Forces Nouvelles
de la République
de Côte d'Ivoire
Blaise COMPAORE
Président du Burkina Faso,
Président en exercice de la CEDEAO,
Facilitateur

ANNEX IV

CHRONOGRAMME DE MISE EN ŒUVRE DE L'ACCORD DE OUAGADOUGOU

1. Signature de l'Accord politique de Ouagadougou

Jour J

2. Mise en place du Centre de commandement intégré

Commence deux (02) semaines après le jour J

3. Mise en place du cadre institutionnel d'exécution

Se fait quatre (04) semaines après la signature de l'Accord.

4. Formation du Gouvernement

Se fait cinq (05) semaines après la signature de l'Accord

5. Suppression de la zone de confiance et mise en place des unités mixtes

Commencent une (01) semaine après la formation du Gouvernement

6. Démantèlement des milices

Commence deux (02) semaines après la formation du Gouvernement et dure deux semaines

7. - Regroupement (rassemblement par unité des ex-combattants dans les sites de regroupement et stockage des armes sous la supervision des Forces Impartiales);

- Redéploiement de l'Administration;

- Début des audiences foraines.

Commencent deux (02) semaines après la formation du Gouvernement et durent trois (03) mois

8. Enrôlement en vue de l'inscription sur la liste électorale et de l'identification

Commence un (01) mois après le début des audiences foraines

9. Unification des forces en présence et enrôlement pour le Service civique

Commence quinze jours après le début de l'enrôlement

10. Etablissement et distribution des nouvelles cartes nationales d'identité et des cartes d'électeurs à partir de la liste électorale

Commencent à l'adoption officielle de la liste électorale définitive

11. Fin du processus DDR et organisation des élections

ANNEX V.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ABRIS	Appui à la Base pour la Reconstruction/Réinstallation et l'Intégration Sociale
ACF	Action Contre la Faim
ACT	Artemisin-based Combination Therapy
ADDCI	Assemblée des Districts et Départements de Côte d'Ivoire
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
AIS	AIDS Indicators Study
ANADER	Agence Nationale d'Appui au Développement Rural
ARR	Absolute Risk Reduction
ARV	Antiretroviral
BEPC	Brevet d'Etudes du Premier Cycle
CAAC	Children Affected by Armed Conflicts
CAFF	Children Associated with Fighting Forces
CAP	Consolidated Appeals Process
CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
CATD	Centre d'Accueil Temporaire des Déplacés
CBPP	Contagious Bovine Pleuro-Pneumonia
CCI	Centre de Commandement Intégré
CCI-CI	Chambre de Commerce et de l'Industrie de Côte d'Ivoire
CEA	Comité d'Evaluation et d'Accompagnement
CEDEAO	Communauté des d'Etats d'Afrique de l'Ouest
CEI	Commission Electorale Indépendante
CEM	Chefs d'Etat-Major
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CESAC	Centre d'Ecoute, de Soins, d'Animation et de Conseil
CHAP	Common Humanitarian Action Plan
CHW	Community Health Worker
CICG	Centre d'Information et de Communication Gouvernementale
CIMCOORD	Civil-Military Coordination
CNPRA	Comité National de Pilotage du Redéploiement de l'Administration
CNSI	Commission Nationale de Supervision de l'Identification
CP	Cours Préparatoire
CPC	Cadre Permanent de Concertation
CRESAC	Centre Régional d'Evaluation en Santé et d'Accréditation
CSCI	Convention de la Société Civile Ivoirienne
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilisation and Rehabilitation
DHH	Direction de l'Hydraulique Humaine
DMN	Direction de la Météorologie Nationale
DNC	Direction Nationale des Cantines Scolaires
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
DREN	Directeur Régional de l'Education Nationale
DRS	Direction Régionale de Santé
DSV	Direction Générale des Services Vétérinaires
ECHO	European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office
EMSF	Enfance Meurtrie Sans Frontières
EONC	Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care
ERF	Emergency Response Fund
ESPC	Etablissement Sanitaire de Premiers Soins
EU	European Union
FAFN	Forces Armées des FN
FANCI	Forces Armées Nationales de Côte d'Ivoire
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FCFA	Franc de la Communauté Financière Africaine
FDS	Forces de Défense et de Sécurité
FFT	Food-For-Training
FFW	Food-For-Work
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FN	Forces Nouvelles
FTS	Financial Tracking Service

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GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GNP	Gross National Product
GPS	Global Positioning System
H5N1	Hemagglutinin5-Neuraminidase1
HDR	Human Development Report
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HKI	Helen Keller International
HRD	Human Rights Division
IAHCC	Inter-Agency Humanitarian Coordination Committee
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ICCO	International Cocoa Organization
ICLA	Information, Counselling and Legal Assistance
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
ICTII	Integrated Care and Treatment of Infantile Illnesses
IDE	International Development Enterprises
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross And Red Crescent Societies
INGO	International NGO
INS	Institut National de la Statistique
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPC	Integrated Phase Classification
IRC	International Rescue Committee
IRIN	Integrated Regional Information Network
LANADA	Laboratoire National d'Appui au Développement Agricole
LCCI	La Compagnie cotonnière de Côte d'Ivoire
LIDHO	Ligue Ivoirienne des Droits de l'Homme
MAP	Medical Assistance Programme
MARP	Méthode Accélérée de Recherche Participative
MC	Market committee
MEN	Ministre de l'Education Nationale
MERLIN	Medical Emergency Relief International
MICS	Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey
MIDH	Mouvement Ivoirien pour les Droits de l'Homme
MINAGRI	Ministère de l'Agriculture
MIPARH	Ministère de la Production Animale et des Ressources Halieutiques
MSF	Médecins Sans Frontières
MSHP	Ministère de la Santé et de l'Hygiène Publique
MYR	Mid-Year Review
NPDDR	National Programme of DDR
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OFDA	Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
ONI	Office National d'Identification
OPA	Ouagadougou Peace Agreement
PARC	Programme d'Appui à la Réintégration, à la Reconstruction et à la Réhabilitation Communautaire
PCO	Plan Conjoint des Opérations
PEP	Post-Exposure Prophylaxis
PEV	Programme Elargi de Vaccination
PIO	Public Information Office
PLWHA	People Living With HIV/AIDS
PNDDR	Programme National de Désarmement, de Démobilisation et de Réinsertion
PNN	Programme National de Nutrition
PNRRC	Programme National de Réinsertion et de Réhabilitation Communautaire
PPMS	Projet d'appui aux petits Producteurs Maraîchers dans les régions des Savanes
PRRO	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation
PSC	Programme de Sortie de Crise
PSDAT	Programme de Soutien à la Décentralisation et à l'Aménagement du Territoire
PSU	Programme Spécial d'Urgence
PUR1	Programme d'Urgence et de Réhabilitation post-crise n°1

COTE D'IVOIRE

RECIS	Réseau d'Echange et de Communication d'Informations Sécuritaires
RoL	Rule of Law
SCF	Save the Children Fund
SCR	Security Council Resolution
SFCG	Search for Common Ground
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SIS	Statistical Information System
SMART	Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Time-bound
SODECI	Société de Distribution d'Eau de Côte d'Ivoire
SODEXAM	Société d'Exploitation et de développement Aéroportuaire, aéronautique et Météorologique
SPHERE	Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response
SRP	Small Ruminant Plague
SRSG	Special Representative of the Secretary-General "
STD	Sexually-Transmitted Disease
TB	Tuberculosis
TFC	Therapeutic Feeding Centre
UA	Union Africaine
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNOCI	United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UVICOCI	Union des Villes et Communes de Côte d'Ivoire
WANEP	West Africa Network for Peacebuilding
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
ZOC	Zone Of Confidence

Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)

The CAP is a tool for aid organizations to jointly plan, coordinate, implement and monitor their response to disasters and emergencies, and to appeal for funds together instead of competitively.

It is the forum for developing a strategic approach to humanitarian action, focusing on close cooperation between host governments, donors, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, International Organization for Migration (IOM), and United Nations agencies. As such, it presents a snapshot of the situation and response plans, and is an inclusive and coordinated programme cycle of:

- Strategic planning leading to a Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP);
- Resource mobilization leading to a Consolidated Appeal or a Flash Appeal;
- Coordinated programme implementation;
- Joint monitoring and evaluation;
- Revision, if necessary;
- Reporting on results.

The CHAP is the core of the CAP – a strategic plan for humanitarian response in a given country or region, including the following elements:

- A common analysis of the context in which humanitarian action takes place;
- An assessment of needs;
- Best, worst, and most likely scenarios;
- A clear statement of longer-term objectives and goals;
- Prioritized response plans, including a detailed mapping of projects to cover all needs;
- A framework for monitoring the strategy and revising it if necessary.

The CHAP is the core of a Consolidated Appeal or, when crises break out or natural disasters strike, a Flash Appeal. Under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator, and in consultation with host Governments and donors, the CHAP is developed at the field level by the Humanitarian Country Team. This team includes IASC members and standing invitees (UN agencies, the International Organization for Migration, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and NGOs that belong to ICVA, Interaction, or SCHR), but non-IASC members, such as national NGOs, can also be included..

The Humanitarian Coordinator is responsible for the annual preparation of the consolidated appeal document. The document is launched globally near the end of each year to enhance advocacy and resource mobilization. An update, known as the Mid-Year Review, is presented to donors the following July.

Donors generally fund appealing agencies directly in response to project proposals listed in appeals. The **Financial Tracking Service (FTS)**, managed by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), is a database of appeal funding needs and worldwide donor contributions, and can be found on www.reliefweb.int/fts.

In sum, the CAP is how aid agencies join forces to provide people in need the best available protection and assistance, on time.

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