

Appeal 2003-2004



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

COTE D'IVOIRE

Appeal no. 01.25/2003

Click on programme title or figures to go to the text or budget

	2003 (In CHF)	2004 ² (In CHF)
1. Health and Care	271,219	287,000
2. Humanitarian Values	66,826	70,000
Total	338,043¹	357,000

Introduction

A country with moderate socio-economic indicators by African standards, Côte d'Ivoire still faces numerous challenges, such as combating the country's high prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS. The Côte d'Ivoire Red Cross has an ability to mobilise experienced and well-trained volunteers in health emergencies. But it needs to reinforce its capacity at the branch and local level as well as overcome a recent image problem.

As the spread of HIV infections is a problem in the country, the Federation Secretariat will help the National Society to strengthen its branch and local project management capacity through combating the spread of HIV/AIDS/STDs and other communicable diseases (yellow fever, malaria, cholera) in selected rural health districts. The Secretariat will also further support the National Society in its work combating child labour, in order to reinforce and promote the National Society as a champion of children's rights in the eyes of the general public.

The Secretariat is also committed to the French Red Cross and Finnish Red Cross in their bilateral efforts to further develop the capacity of the National Society through health and organisational development related programming.

National Context

Côte d'Ivoire is home to over 60 ethnic groups and 35% of the population is non-Ivorian. Some 90,000 refugees from Liberia and 3 million migrants from Burkina Faso make Côte d'Ivoire their home. Since the coup in 1999, political stability has remained elusive, as highlighted by the attempted coup on 19 September 2002. This most recent coup attempt has further aggravated long-standing tensions between Ivorians and non-Ivoirians, as the government blamed neighbouring countries for collaborating with the 'rebels'. The government's recent land policy of *de facto* ownership by cultivators in direct contradiction to tribal law, and has also contributed to the tension between Ivorians and non-Ivoirians.

¹ USD 231,949 or EUR 229,834.

² These are preliminary budget figures for 2004, and are subject to revision.

Unfortunately, the neither are the country's health indicators encouraging. While approximately 77% of the population has access to potable water, the rate of under-fives mortality is 173 per 1,000 live births. The HIV infection rate among adults is one of the highest in West Africa. An estimated 420,000 children aged 14 or younger, have lost their mother or both parents to AIDS since the beginning of the epidemic. The toll of the disease is certain to rise further, since an estimated two-thirds of sexually active Ivoirians under the age of 24 are thought not to use condoms. (EIU) Public expenditure on health was only 1.2% of the GDP in 1998. Apparently, the health sector is now a priority under Mr. Gbagbo's administration. There are also ambitious plans to set up a national health insurance system.

Agriculture accounts for a third of the GDP, and 85% of the population lives in rural areas. The country's economy is greatly affected by the fluctuations of the world price of coffee and cocoa. While harvest was good in 2002, the fluctuating price of cocoa and coffee led to an unimpressive income. This has been part of a steady downward trend - before there was a substantial middle class. Now there is a relatively smaller middle class. Generalised crime is on the rise and is more violent. This is seen as a direct result of the rise in poverty.

Human Development Indicators at a Glance

	Côte d'Ivoire	Sub-Saharan Africa	World
Life expectancy at birth (years)	47.8	48.7	66.9
Adult literacy rate (% age 15 and above), 2000	46.8	61.5	~
Adult literacy rate (female as % of male), 2000	71	77	~
Combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio (%), 1999	38	42	65
GDP per capita (PPP\$), 2000	1,630	1,690	7,446
People living with HIV/AIDS, adults (% age 15-49), 2001	9.65	9	1.2
Refugees (thousands), in/out, 2000	121/0	~	~

Source: UNDP HDR 2002

National Society Priorities

The Côte d'Ivoire Red Cross (CIRC) is autonomous and independent, but its relationship with the government is not sufficiently defined. The National Society has a management structure in which the roles are well defined. Volunteers are an important resource, having gained experience through the Liberian refugee operation in 1990 under the direction of UNHCR and during more recent periods of political instability.

The CIRC makes use of volunteers in its first aid and awareness activities. They also played a key role during a mobilisation campaign for yellow fever vaccinations in 2001. The National Society runs a health promotion centre which provides nutritional education sessions and awareness building in relation to HIV/AIDS and STDs. CIRC volunteers also run training courses for the public and special target groups. They also provide first aid services at public gatherings such as sporting events. The National Society runs an assistance programme for street children as well as carries out Fundamental Principles and IHL dissemination activities.

At a Glance

	YEAR	COMMENT
Statutes	2002	new
National Disaster Plan	no	The National Society is a member of the national

		planning committee for the national disaster preparedness plan and regional health plan
National Development Plan	2002-2005	Planned update
CAS		Planned for 2003
Self Assessment	2002	
Elections	2002	
Yearly audit	no	

Main Strengths

- Renewed governance and management.
- Some strong branches.
- Well-trained volunteers.
- Ability to mobilize volunteers.
- Experience in different mobilisation campaigns (blood drives, first aid).

Main Challenges

- Heavily central structure.
- High turnover in management.
- Image problem.
- Project management needs to improve.

The CIRC 2000-2002 development plan highlighted the need to prioritise separation of governance and management and development of capacity in project management.

Red Cross and Red Crescent Priorities

International Federation: The Federation has launched HIV/AIDS and emergency appeals for health epidemic operations on behalf of the National Society. The Federation has also provided development support (statutes reviewed) and VCA action plan developed.

ICRC: In recent years, the ICRC has been supporting the CIRC to strengthen its ability to respond to emergency situations in the event of conflict and to provide effective and efficient tracing services and to carry out dissemination activities to promote the Fundamental Principles and to raise awareness of IHL among members of the armed forces, the police and political parties.

Bilateral: The Spanish Red Cross has supported the CIRC with their projects for street children youth mothers, HIV/AIDS awareness, mother and child health and Internet set up project. The French Red Cross has conducted a three-month assessment on health and HIV/AIDS related programming and will support the CIRC in that sector in 2003. The Finnish Red Cross societies is planning to support the CIRC in organisational development including health in 2003.

Primary support from the Movement in 2002

Partner	Health	Relief	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Other
ICRC						xx
Spanish RC Federation	xx	X			X	xx

Priority Programmes for Secretariat Assistance

As the spread of HIV infections is a problem in the country, the Federation Secretariat will help the National Society to strengthen its branch and local project management capacity through combating the spread of HIV/AIDS/STDs and other communicable diseases in selected rural health districts. The Secretariat will also further support the National Society in its work combating child labour, in order

to reinforce and promote the National Society as a champion of children's rights in the eyes of the general public.

1. Health and Care W *<Click here to return to the title page>*

Background and achievements/lessons to date

Background:

- Poor access to health facilities in rural areas.
- Renewed yellow fever outbreaks.
- Persisting epidemic and endemic diseases such as meningitis, cholera, malaria, and measles.
- High HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (highest in West Africa region) and STDs, linked to virtue of Côte d'Ivoire's economic/business centre ('melting pot') of the region.
- Increasing health problems in refugee zones.
- Increasing pressure/load on existing health structures linked to migration.
- Illnesses due to water and sanitation problem.

Achievements:

- Ability to mobilise volunteers for social mobilisation and prevention activities related to epidemics (yellow fever, meningitis, cholera).
- HIV/AIDS prevention and awareness activities using the peer education strategy among youth.
- Good collaboration with associations of PLWHA in HIV/AIDS programming.
- Strong presence of branches/local committees throughout the country.
- Well-trained volunteers in First Aid, with existing school for First Aid.
- Well functioning community health centre in Abidjan (with a laboratory, and nutrition centre for children, etc.).
- Good collaboration with the National blood transfusion centre regarding blood donor recruitment and sensitisation.

Lessons learned:

- Need to strengthen fund raising activities for sustainability of activities.
- Need to reinforce NS capacity at the branch/local level.
- Need to strengthen partnerships at the national and local level.

Overall Goal

To contribute to the reduction of morbidity and mortality due to communicable diseases among the most vulnerable populations in Côte d'Ivoire.

Programme Objective

National Society efforts to combat HIV/AIDS/STDs and other communicable diseases (yellow fever, malaria, cholera) in selected rural health districts are strengthened.

Expected Results

1. HIV/AIDS and STDs prevention and care activities are reinforced in four health districts (Yamoussokro, Korhogo, Aboisso, and Gagnoa) through sensitisation and home- and community-based care
 - A community-based system for assisting PLWHA has been developed and put in place in the respective villages.
 - Capacity of the National Society at the local committee level to conduct HIV/AIDS/STDs-related IEC and condom promotion/procurement activities has been increased.
 - Income generating activities are in place to sustain programme activities.

2. Activities related to the prevention of yellow fever, malaria, and other potential epidemic diseases in refugee zones (Danane, Zouan-Hounien, and Bin-Houyé) have been reinforced.
 - A well functioning health programme by the CIRC has been put in place in the target refugee zones, and has been adapted to the needs of the population.
 - Knowledge about yellow fever, malaria, and other potential epidemic diseases resulting in improved personal and community preventive practices has been increased.
 - Income generating activities to sustain programme activities have been developed and established.

2. Humanitarian Values W [*<Click here to return to the title page>*](#)

Background and achievements/lessons to date

Working with children presents its own specific problems and challenges. The CIRC has a solid background in working with children and in children's rights for many years. Through their ACRED project, they have served to help the most vulnerable of children: children in the streets and of the streets. This marginalised sector of society is one of the most exposed to abuse and exploitation. To date, the National Society's activities include basic academic instruction, emergency medical care, and some instruction in various trades. The ultimate goal has been to get youths off the streets by reinserting them into their families or affording them with training in a trade allowing them to become adequately self-sufficient to leave the streets. The National Society has close links with local NGOs working to help this destitute sector of society.

UNICEF estimates that there are 200,000 children who are trafficked in West Africa per year. In most cases these children fall prey to child exploitation. Child trafficking is defined as a phenomenon where an individual (called an intermediary), who for a fee and through violence or ruse, displaces within or outside national territory an individual less than 18 years old for sexual or commercial exploitation, generally with the complicity of the parents. Child exploitation is defined as work that prevents children from attending and participating effectively in school or is performed by children under hazardous conditions that place their healthy physical, intellectual or moral development at risk. The worst forms can be qualified as debt bondage, armed conflict, commercial sexual exploitation and drug trafficking. There is a difference between this practice and the 'socialisation' of the African child. 'Socialisation' is a process in which skills are taught by family members during a child's years of growth. Such skills learned during school holidays when children are sent relatives in neighbouring countries. Performing household chores, farming, selling at the market, working in a relative's mechanical shop, fall in this category.

Child trafficking is encouraged by several causes including poverty, constant demand for manual labour, traditional migratory flows, some of which have turned into the illicit flows of persons, youth seeking independence, high birth rates and polygamy, porous borders, corruption, lack of legislation and deficient school systems. Two types of trafficking exist - internal and external. Internal trafficking occurs within the boundaries of a national territory, while external trafficking occurs across national borders. The states involved can be classified. A supplier state is the victim's state of origin while the final destination is the receiver state. Victims can transit through states to reach their final destination. In West Africa Côte d'Ivoire is a receiver state for Malien and Burkinabe children.

The CIRC will help reduce child trafficking and exploitation through advocacy, targeting parents and the community as a whole. The public will be taught to recognise child trafficking and exploitation, the associated dangers to children, and will be assisted in organising as a community in order to fight against it. The underlying assumption is that this practice continues as a result of the complicity and complacency of the community in which it occurs. If the community no longer accepts this practice it should be able to root it out successfully.

Overall Goal

The rights of children in Côte d'Ivoire are increasingly respected and further championed by the public as whole.

Programme Objective

The CIRC has contributed the reduction in child trafficking and the worst forms of child exploitation (debt bondage, armed conflict, commercial sexual exploitation and drug trafficking) in Côte d'Ivoire through advocacy.

Expected Result

The capacity of the National Society in advocacy and mobilising community action through advocacy is increased at all levels.

- Five Red Cross volunteers have been trained as trainers in the phenomenon. They have been trained in the methods, techniques and arguments to use to help families protect themselves from child trafficking and exploitation. These also include methods to dissuade people from accepting the practice in their community and what they can do about it if they suspect its occurrence.
- Fifty volunteers have been trained and have undertaken social mobilisation activities.
- Child exploitation and trafficking has been reduced in the targeted communities as approximately 5,000 people per month have been made aware of the problem, know how to recognise it and no longer tolerate its existence in their community. The leaders of the community have helped in the advocacy campaign and community has developed their own watchdog groups to protect children against such practices.
- A radio programme discussing child trafficking and exploitation on local radio stations across Côte d'Ivoire has reinforced the work done by volunteers as well as the work of the Côte d'Ivoire Red Cross as a champion of children's rights in the eyes of the general public.

3. Organisational Development W

Background and achievements/lessons to date

During 2001 the Côte d'Ivoire Red Cross suffered severe set backs as it struggled with organisational and financial management issues. In February of 2002 the General Assembly met and elected a new President, Treasurer, and Secretary General. In June 2002, the Statutes were reviewed and amended. The new team that is now in place is positioned for a fresh start, although the debt burden from the past still hampers the day to day operations of the National Society.

In 1996, the NS developed a 3-year strategic plan (1997 to 1999) which was drawn up following a self assessment exercise. This was followed by a 2-year plan 2000 to 2002. The VCA planning process was started in mid 2002 as a preparatory step for the new development plan, and eventual CAS.

At least two significant bilateral projects are planned for CIRC in 2003 via the French Red Cross and the Finnish Red Cross. The Federation intends to support the CIRC through facilitating a VCA, Strategic development plan and the CAS process in 2003.

Overall Goal

To decrease vulnerability of people living in Côte d'Ivoire through improved service delivery by the CIRC.

Programme Objective

The Côte d'Ivoire Red Cross has completed a comprehensive Strategic Development Plan, based on a national society capacity assessment, which is coordinated and agreed upon with key stakeholders both within and outside the Movement, leading to a systematic development approach which will allow the National Society to progressively increase its capacity to better meet the needs of the vulnerable.

Expected Results

1. The Côte d'Ivoire Red Cross has completed the Cooperation Agreement Strategy process.
 - A national society capacity assessment exercise has been completed
 - A three to five year Strategic Development Plan (based on national society capacity assessment) has been developed in coordination with other stakeholders.
 - The Cooperation Agreement Strategy (CAS) has been presented and confirmed in a partnership meeting, convened by CIRC.
(See Regional Programmes - Federation Coordination for CAS details; and Abidjan Region - OD for evaluation and planning details.)

<Budget below - [Click here to return to the title page](#)>

BUDGET 2003

PROGRAMME BUDGETS SUMMARY

Appeal no.: 01.25/2003

Name: Côte d'Ivoire

PROGRAMME:

	Organisational Development	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Federation Coordination	International Representation	Total
	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF
Shelter & construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clothing & textiles	0	10,343	0	0	0	0	10,343
Food	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seeds & plants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water & Sanitation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medical & first aid	0	12,025	0	0	0	0	12,025
Teaching materials	0	2,038	0	628	0	0	2,666
Utensils & tools	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other relief supplies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUPPLIES	0	24,406	0	628	0	0	25,034
Land & Buildings	0	1,667	0	1,111	0	0	2,777
Vehicles	0	4,950	0	0	0	0	4,950
Computers & telecom	0	2,363	0	3,637	0	0	6,000
Medical equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other capital exp.	0	10,025	0	2,853	0	0	12,878
CAPITAL EXPENSES	0	19,005	0	7,601	0	0	26,605
Warehouse & Distribution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport & Vehicules	0	20,489	0	1,427	0	0	21,915
TRANSPORT & STORAGE	0	20,489	0	1,427	0	0	21,915
Programme Support	0	17,629	0	4,344	0	0	21,972
PROGRAMME SUPPORT	0	17,629	0	4,344	0	0	21,972
Personnel-delegates	0	23,750	0	30,638	0	0	54,387
Personnel-national staff	0	59,329	0	0	0	0	59,329
Consultants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERSONNEL	0	83,079	0	30,638	0	0	113,716
W/shops & Training	0	26,217	0	0	0	0	26,217
WORKSHOPS & TRAINING	0	26,217	0	0	0	0	26,217
Travel & related expenses	0	12,590	0	171	0	0	12,761
Information	0	21,389	0	9,521	0	0	30,909
Other General costs	0	46,415	0	12,496	0	0	58,910
GENERAL EXPENSES	0	80,394	0	22,188	0	0	102,581
TOTAL BUDGET:	0	271,219	0	66,826	0	0	338,043