
Emergency appeal n° MDRCI003
GLIDE n° GLIDE n° OT-2010- 000255-CIV
6-month summary update
29 March, 2012

Period covered by this Ops Update: July 2011 to January, 2012;

Appeal target (current): CHF 6,702,008;
[<click here to view the attached interim
Emergency Appeal financial report>](#)

Appeal coverage: ~11%;
[<click here to go directly to the updated
donor response report, or here to link to contact
details >](#)

Appeal history:

- This Emergency Appeal was initially launched on 17 June, 2011 for CHF 6.7 million in cash, kind, or services for 12 months to assist 60,000 beneficiaries.
- CHF 50,000 was initially allocated from the West Africa Population Movement funds to support the Red Cross Society of Côte d'Ivoire (RCSCI) to meet urgent basic needs of the most affected communities.
- CHF 247,613 was initially allocated from the Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the national society to respond.
- Operation Update No. 1 was issued on 31 July, 2011.
- Operation Update No. 2 was issued on 30 November, 2011.



Distribution of essential non-food items (including sleeping mats and insecticide-treated bed nets) to displaced families., Photo: Red Cross Society of Côte d'Ivoire

Summary:

The post-election crisis in Côte d'Ivoire has claimed hundreds of lives and displaced people from their homes. More than one million people were displaced within the country, and tens of thousands of others crossed into neighbouring countries like Ghana, Guinea, Togo, Mali, Burkina Faso and especially Liberia, where 171,968 Ivorian refugees sought refuge. The humanitarian consequences of these social and political crises are unprecedented, both in Côte d'Ivoire and in neighbouring countries in a region that is highly economically interdependent. Since the inauguration of the new government in Côte d'Ivoire on 22 May, 2011, peace has gradually returned to Abidjan and in the rest of the country, although the situation remains unpredictable in the Moyen Cavally region that is bordering the Liberia counties of Grand Gedeh, River Gee and Maryland.

The aim of the emergency appeal is to improve the living conditions of a minimum of 10,000 families displaced by the post-electoral violence in the Western part of the country through the provision of shelter, essential non-food items (NFIs), health services, psycho-social support, livelihoods, access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation facilities.

With the funding available, a series of multi-sectoral assessments were carried out by joint teams of IFRC and Red Cross Society of Côte d'Ivoire (RCSCI). The assessments confirmed priority humanitarian needs around

Toulepleu subregion, and recommended a field operational base be set up to address the most pressing needs and stimulate return of IDPs and refugees from Liberia. IFRC delegates were deployed to provide technical support to RCSCI staff members. During the reporting period, 213 Red Cross volunteers were trained on relief distribution strategies, CBHFA/epidemic control and social mobilization/hygiene promotion activities. A training of trainers (ToT) was organized on epidemic control with the participation of six participants from Guiglo, Bloléquin and Toulepleu. Additional training was held on hygiene promotion supervision.

Among selected achievements to date, a total of 3,981 emergency shelter kits have been distributed to 1,990 families, Medical materials and equipment for 3 health posts have been supplied. Some 4,500 families (23,520 persons) received emergency relief items. A total of 7,294 households were engaged in door-to-door hygiene awareness sessions. In the livelihood sector, 20 agricultural cooperatives benefitted from 296 bags of seed rice, 75 bags of fertiliser, agricultural tools and materials.

Fundraising remains a challenge for this operation, even while returnees from Liberia and other countries continue to flow in (more than 500,000 in January 2012 according to the UN). Long-term support to affected populations forms an essential contribution to risk reduction and to social cohesion in Côte d'Ivoire within the current context.

The situation

Côte d'Ivoire has been in turmoil since the contested presidential election in November 2010. A period of political tension, instability and violence culminated in the arrest of Laurent Gbagbo on 11 April, 2011. The weeks of post election violence led to thousands of deaths and provoked mass population movements within Côte d'Ivoire to neighbouring countries, including Burkina Faso, Ghana, Guinea, Mali and especially Liberia, where the majority of Ivoirian refugees have sought protection and assistance. The new government has called for calm and public cooperation since the investiture of the newly elected president on 22 May, and has assured the population of their security. The leadership of the former president's side has also called on its supporters to join in reuniting the country as some military high chiefs pledged their allegiance to the new president. The government has also called on security agencies to allow the Red Cross to carry out its humanitarian activities in-country. With these developments, a fragile stability seems to be returning to the country, but tensions continue due to fear of reprisal attacks by different factions, particularly in the western part of the country. As many as 1 million Ivoirians were internally displaced by the post election violence. While many of the displaced people in the area of Duékoué, Guiglo, Blolékin and Toulepleu (western Moyen Cavally region) remain in IDP sites, the Red Cross has observed spontaneous returns of IDPs to their towns and villages. However, once there, many have found burned down houses and stolen belongings.

The Red Cross estimates that about 75% of the villages on the Duékoué – Toulepleu axis have been seriously affected. People remaining in the IDP sites have expressed the willingness to go back to their homes, but many hesitate because they have nothing to return to. The immediate needs are for security, shelter, food, water, sanitation, health, including psychosocial support and activities to counter gender-based violence. Also evident are longer term needs to address livelihoods and food security. Currently, there are few humanitarian actors operating in the west of the country, and support to the needy is far from adequate. The Côte d'Ivoire Red Cross has the geographical coverage and human resources necessary for effective humanitarian response and welcomes the support of the IFRC to meet the extensive needs. The National Society is well represented in some 50 branches all over the country and can quickly mobilize volunteers via the local Red Cross committees in the regions affected by the crisis. It has also established itself as a competent actor in water and sanitation activities, as well as distribution of relief to IDPs and host families in the western part of the country. However, the National Society infrastructure in the west has suffered as a result of the crisis. Most of the committees' facilities have been damaged or pillaged, with means of transport and equipment damaged or stolen. The National Society's warehouse capacity (both in the capital and in the field) needs to be reinforced. There is an existing medium-sized fleet of 13 vehicles that are maintained by the ICRC garage. The human resource base is sufficient for the essential work at the headquarters but the implementation of the plan of action will require more staff and a certain measure of capacity building.

From last July to October, 4,500 families (23,520 persons) received emergency relief items, consisting of ITNs, tarpaulins, shelter repair kits, hygiene kits, kitchen sets, sleeping mats, hygiene kits, buckets, blankets, jerry cans, and wrappers. About 3,981 emergency shelter kits have been distributed to 1,990 families in 60 communities around Toulepleu sub region. Medical materials and equipment for 3 health posts were purchased and supplied.

The watsan intervention reached 19,778 beneficiaries through water quality monitoring in 20 communities and conducted 14,792 door-to-door hygiene awareness sessions to 7,294 households. In addition, 1,480 hand washing and cholera awareness leaflets were distributed, including 6,395 tablets of 10 Aquatabs to 783 households. Community members have built 109 dish racks; 20 social mobilization sessions organized with focus on sanitation (cleaning campaign), housing rehabilitation; and 192 pit latrines dug by the communities to end open defecation, etc.

In the livelihood sector, 20 agricultural cooperatives in 22 selected villages benefitted from 296 bags of 50kg of seed rice, 75 bags of NPK fertiliser, agricultural tools and materials consisting of 972 pairs of boots, hoes, machetes, shovels and picks. With the improvement of the security situation and the relative confidence of the beneficiaries, an assessment carried out by IFRC-RCSCI teams in October 2011 revealed that 71.4% of the population has returned in at least 20 of the 60 target villages. This high percentage of returnees is stable but could be expected to rise, especially after the successful completion of legislative elections held in December 2011. Potential new sectors of intervention will consist of: livelihood (income generating activities and support to agricultural production to vulnerable households), shelter (rehabilitation of houses), health (improving access to basic health services including maternity and child care), nutrition (care for malnourished children diagnosed with acute malnutrition in health facilities), protection (reinforce monitoring and protection mechanism in return areas), education (access to quality education for children), watsan (access to drinking water, sanitation and hygiene).

The low coverage rate of the emergency appeal (11%) has negatively affected the volume of supplies to be provided to beneficiaries. Most activities are on standby or forwarded to other humanitarian actors and Red Cross Movement components (French Red Cross, ICRC) and coordination made accordingly to avoid duplication.

The current level of implementation has been reached thanks to the contribution of the Swiss, Spanish, Swedish, Japanese, and Canadian Red Cross Societies, the Canadian embassy and the West African Development Bank. The RCSCI and the French Red Cross are implementing a watsan component in the Toulepleu area that consists of wells rehabilitation and disinfection.

Coordination and partnerships

The National Society continued to collaborate through regular and effective participation in national and sectoral coordination meetings with other humanitarian actors including ICRC, French Red Cross and UN Agencies. The Regional Representative regularly attends meetings of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) in Abidjan. A handover as part of the IFRC exit strategy has been agreed between the IFRC representation and the French Red Cross delegation to cover gaps in the watsan sector (access to drinking water). The Operations Coordinator and the RDRT Relief participate in technical meetings of the clusters both in Abidjan and Man. A regular humanitarian coordination meeting, which gathers around the agencies present in the field (RCSCI/IFRC, OCHA, and WFP) has been initiated by the RCSCI/IFRC in Toulepleu. On the other hand, a meeting (bi-weekly) for exchange and coordination between Movement partners Red Cross (IFRC, ICRC-Guiglo) is held alternately in Toulepleu and Guiglo.

The Red Cross of Côte d'Ivoire, as auxiliary to public authorities, is also collaborating with government ministries and agencies at national and local level on improved assistance to the population affected by the crisis. In the Prefecture of Toulepleu, the Prefect urged the Red Cross to increase its humanitarian assistance to the returnees as the NFIs distributed during the first phase of the operation and other support provided so far were contributing to the rapid and definitive return of displaced households and assisting beneficiaries in restarting their lives.

Given that the Emergency Appeal did not attract sufficient interest of partners/donors and the fact the RCSCI/IFRC must put many planned activities on standby, dialogue and good coordination with other new humanitarian actors and especially with other Movement partners in Toulepleu is essential not only to avoid duplication but to create a synergy for a rational and more intelligent response to the needs of the returning communities. Rather than initiate new activities, new agencies in Toulepleu should build on activities already completed or being implemented. Rather than start from scratch, they should instead take over from the RCSCI/IFRC in the interest of vulnerable communities.

The national society continued to collaborate through regular and effective participation in national and sectoral coordination meetings with other humanitarian actors including the ICRC, French Red Cross and UN Agencies. Through a Memorandum of Understanding signed between RCSCI/IFRC and the National Agency for Rural Development (ANADER) office in Toulepleu, an agricultural engineer from the ANADER is providing technical support and supervision to beneficiary agricultural cooperative activities in the 22 villages the operation is intervening.

National Society capacity building

Outcome: The National Society strategic goals (Strategic Plan 2008-2012) are reinforced to meet humanitarian challenges through the development of programmes adapted to local vulnerabilities focusing on areas of health, preparation and response to disasters and institutional development, through programmes in water and sanitation; restoring family links; community health; public health awareness; First Aid; HIV-AIDS; psycho-social support; education (kindergarten, primary school); community risk reduction and promotion of humanitarian principles.	
Outputs	Activities planned
National Society capacity gaps are identified and reinforced on-the-job through their lead role in the emergency operation itself.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipment: motorbikes, computers, mobile phones bought; • Rehabilitation of warehouse; • Train Red Cross and community volunteers in watsan, health and psycho-social programmes

Progress: The warehouse in the Toulepleu local branch where the field operation is based has been rehabilitated and radio communication and satellite telephone equipment installed to facilitate communication between the field and the headquarters. All the operational vehicles are also equipped with HE radios. Since 21 July, effective radio communication between Toulepleu local branch radio room, headquarters and the vehicles has been operational. The Internet network that was damaged during the conflict is once again functioning. IFRC staff and 3 trained radio operators staff the radio room. The operation has also rehabilitated some office space at the local branch and supported in the fencing of the local branch.

Training and refresher programmes have been organized for volunteers and Red Cross staff on first aid, watsan, health relief, finance, logistics and fleet related activities at HQ and in the field.

Challenge: The need for adequate funding to continue implementation of planned activities.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Overview

The initial assessments made by the FACT team 6 months ago, as well as the reassessments conducted by the implementation team revealed dire humanitarian needs in the area around the town of Toulepleu. Here, RCSCI, supported by IFRC, commenced the first phase of the operation with the distribution of non-food items to 4,000 households (24,000 individuals) in 60 villages during the reporting period. The relief items distributed by the Red Cross is supporting the day-to-day survival and stimulating return of IDPs to their places of origin. The goal of this appeal is to improve the living conditions of up to 10,000 families displaced by the post-electoral violence in the West of the country through the provision of shelter, needed NFIs, health services, psychosocial support, livelihoods, potable water and sanitation installations and psycho-social support. The constant improvement of the security situation in the western side of the country has enabled the good implementation of activities, which has encouraged the return of internally displaced and refugees in Liberia.

Based on FACT assessments, including document reviews, key informant interviews, formal reports and first hand reports from the National Society and other actors, it is clear that of the areas assessed, the axis between the towns of Duékoué west to Toulepleu including Guiglo and Blolékin is the most affected. Therefore, the IFRC plan of action is focusing on this area, referred to as 'zone A'. Since the ICRC is already working in the region, the idea behind this plan is to concentrate the Red Cross Movement actions in the same area to offer a complete response to the affected communities and, therefore, have more impact to help the ones who are most in need. At the same time, it is important to highlight that this plan of action complements National Society and ICRC activities in the area and will avoid duplication of efforts. Close coordination will continue to be needed within the Movement and with other actors. At this point, the recommendation is to concentrate efforts in the rural areas as

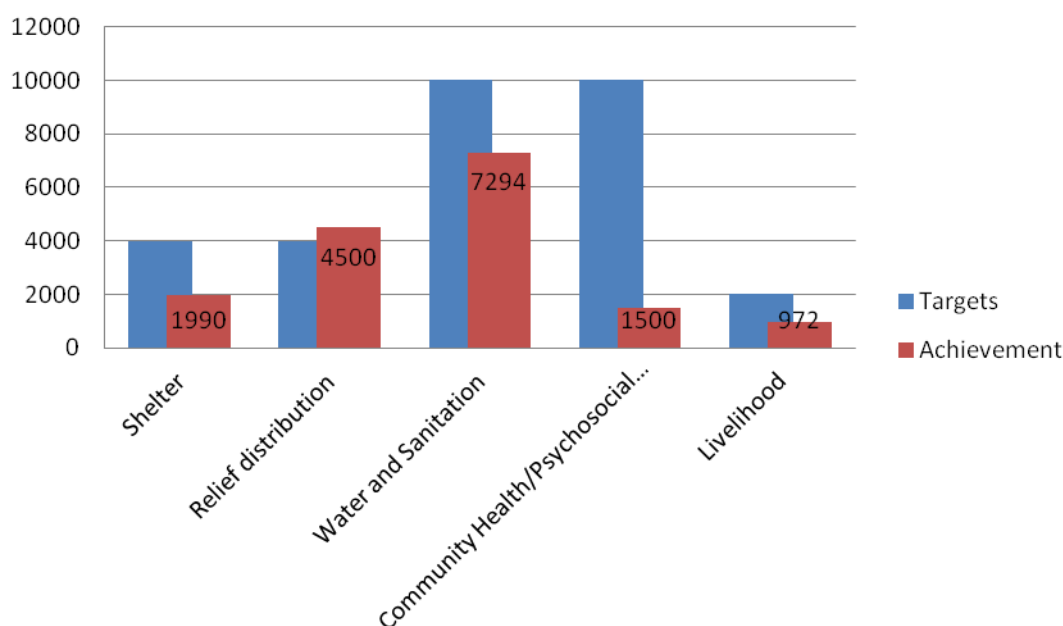
opposed to urban and semi urban areas since most of the humanitarian organizations on the ground are already present in these areas, including the National Society and ICRC. It is widely acknowledged that the situation is volatile and depends on the security situation and return of IDPs.

The IFRC will continue to monitor the situation and conduct further assessments once the security situation allows, and revise the plan of action accordingly. The present plan of action targets up to 10,000 families, representing an estimated total of 60,000 people. The focus during the first phase of the planned intervention is to assist 4,000 families who have lost their houses including all household goods and means to restart their livelihoods. A detailed mapping of needs undertaken by ACT established an urgent need on the Guiglo – Tolepleu axis representing a total of 3,260 representing that need to be rebuilt or repaired; the findings indicate that there are up to 4,000 families with shelter needs. At the time of assessment, there were no damage assessment figures available for the towns of Toulepleu and Blolékin, the most populated towns in the area, which have been severely affected by the unrest. This and the ongoing detailed mapping undertaken by the team, which aims to establish data on all affected villages and hamlets in the sector, will most likely increase the number of beneficiaries that need to be targeted.

Progress towards outcomes

Update per sector

Progress Per Sector as at January 2012



Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)

Outcome: Up to 4,000 families in zone A benefit from the distribution of non-food items as required.

Outputs (expected results)

The 4,000 identified and registered IDPs families have received basic relief items.

Activities planned

- Support the National Society to conduct rapid mapping of the affected area & detailed beneficiaries targeting/registration;
- Recruit among the affected communities and train them on beneficiaries registration and relief distributions based on Sphere standards;
- Distribute 4,000 Household shelter material & tools; 400 Community shelter tools; 4,000 Household resettlement NFIs; 4,000 Hygiene kits (6

	people/month); 10,000 Household water treatment; 2,000 Livelihood and recovery <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor relief activities and report
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Progress:

The operation covered 4,500 families, making an increase of 12.5%. Based on the comprehensive assessment carried out during the FACT mission and with the collaboration of the National Society's structure at local level, the operation has trained 90 Red Cross volunteers from the Toulepleu branch on relief distribution strategies including identification, registration, organization and monitoring during distribution phase. Some of the trained volunteers collaborated with the staff at local Branch to carry out identification and registration of target beneficiaries in 60 communities in Toulepleu Department. A total of 4,500 households including those headed by women and elderly were registered. The operation also solicited the support of community leaders for community-based volunteers who assisted in ensuring security at distribution points to complement the Red Cross volunteers' efforts.

This component aimed to assist 4,000 most affected families. Due to the increasing number of refugees and IDPs coming back to their villages of origin, the RCSCI/IFRC conducted a reassessment during the distribution exercises held between 16 July and 11 August, 2011. Based on the outcomes of these reassessments, no less than 500 priority families in urgent need of support have been added to the initial target, which brings the updated objective up to 4,500 families to be assisted with shelter and relief. This was possible after the RCSCI registered 2 local pledges from Canadian Embassy (CHF 40,000) and African Development Bank (CHF 40,000). As of 27 October 2011, a total of 4,000 families (23,520 persons) have received support through a return and resettlement package (RRP) consisting of 10 items of essential goods.

Challenges: The need for adequate funding to continue implementation of planned activities is currently a big challenge due to the competing humanitarian emergencies in Africa and elsewhere around the world. However, with the return of a large part of the refugees and displaced Ivorians in to their respective communities, there is an increased need for relief items. It is therefore necessary to carry out another needs assessment to identify and register an accurate number of beneficiaries, which if done will also contribute to social cohesion and peace building.

Emergency health and care

Outcome: The immediate risks to the health of 10,000 internally displaced families are reduced through the provision of community-based health services and psychosocial support activities.	
Outputs	Activities planned
Up to 10,000 families are provided with community-based first-aid services, for the rapid management of injuries and diseases.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement and distribution of 30 Interagency Emergency Health Kits (IEHK), 30 malaria kits and 30 delivery kits to returning CHWs for use in 30 HNS health posts in under-served communities throughout 3 districts: Guiglo, Blolékin, Toulepleu; • Support, monitor and supervise activities at district level through the HNS local committees; • Rehabilitation of 30 existing health posts through the repair of doors, doorframes, locks and windows, and the replenishment of equipment such as tables and chairs.
Minimum initial maternal and neonatal health services provided to up to 10,000 families.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement and distribution of 30 Emergency Reproductive Health kits for home-delivery kits by returning traditional birth attendants (TBA), for use in HNS-supported health posts in under-served communities throughout 3 districts: Guiglo, Blolékin, Toulepleu.
Up to 10,000 families are targeted for community-based disease prevention and health promotion activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of 25 HNS volunteers from the 3 different local committees to receive refresher trained in Epidemic prevention and control measures with a focus on malaria, ARIs, and diarrhoea; • The training of 25 HNS volunteers, using Epidemic Control for Volunteers; • Initiation of disease prevention activities in 30 health

	<p>posts in zone A through the development of health messages and IEC materials;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support of surveillance and monitoring activities between 10 health posts and district health authorities • Procurement and distribution of 10,000 mosquito nets accompanied by health messages and follow up by trained volunteers within six months; • Procurement and distribution of condoms to 30 health posts;
Psychosocial support provided to the target population.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of HNS volunteers to assess the needs of the community related to psycho-social programmes (PSP); • Initiation of PSP activities by HNS volunteers using rehabilitated health posts as a centre of activities.

Progress:

The 3 pilot health posts covering the 13 villages selected under the emergency operation are at the last stage of their rehabilitation. Income generating activities have been started using the resources provided by the operation.¹ The Red Cross branch in Toulepleu received a brick construction mould in support of rehabilitating remaining health posts not covered by the operation.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

Outcome: The risk of waterborne and water related diseases has been reduced through the provision of safe water, sanitation and hygiene promotion to 4,000 internally displaced families in Côte d'Ivoire for six months (24,000 beneficiaries)

Outputs	Activities planned
4,000 displaced families have been provided with hygiene kits in zone A.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop/use the relevant tools to assess beneficiary locations and other information relating to the hygiene needs of 4,000 families; • Acquire and distribute 4,000 hygiene kits; • Monitor and report on the distribution
10,000 displaced people have access to safe drinking water in zone A.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchase and distribution of 10,000 household water treatment kits (HHWT); • Rehabilitate 40 water points; • Monitor water quality at household level
The health status of 4,000 families is improved through behaviour change and hygiene promotion activities in zones A.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the trainees for refresher course and to use the relevant training modules; • Train community volunteers and supervisors in Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation; • Monitor and report on the distribution. • Support the volunteers to distribute water purification tablets and sensitize the communities on their use; • Support the volunteers to organize community awareness-raising sessions on water treatment and good hygiene

Progress:

The watsan component has started the provision of basic sanitation infrastructure to 16 out 20 initial villages covered with the sanplat ToT training for 14 community masons and volunteers. The required equipment and materials are purchased and mobilized. Construction teams managed by the trained watsan site supervisors are identified to start work in early February 2012.

¹ Two Cassava grinding machines and support to agricultural production (seeds, tools).

Emergency shelter	
Outcome 1: 4,000 families (24,000 beneficiaries in total) returning to heavily damaged villages or neighbourhoods, have safe and adequate shelter and settlement solutions through the provision of appropriate emergency shelter materials and access to shelter toolkits.	
Outputs	Activities planned
4,000 returning families are provided with and utilize appropriate emergency shelter.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and train national shelter teams members on shelter needs assessment techniques; • Identify beneficiary villages, in coordination with other sectors and other partners, and register beneficiaries; • Procure store and distribute (in close collaboration with relief team): 8,000 plastic sheets; 4,000 sets of fixings (1kg of roofing nails, and 1kg of galvanized wire per household); 400 sets of tools (machete, shovel, buckets); • Work with beneficiary communities to develop an equitable methodology of shared use of construction tools; • Develop a methodology for the monitoring and reimbursement for those beneficiary families who construct their shelter frames or roofs with bamboo; • Monitor and report on shelter activities.
Outcome 2: 4,000 families (24,000 total beneficiaries) have received flexible material support for the construction of permanent shelter.	
Outputs	Activities planned
4,000 returning families are provided with and utilize appropriate permanent shelter materials. Disaster prevention for safer more resilient housing provided.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use beneficiary lists from first emergency phase to identify beneficiaries; • Provide trainings in technical issues and distribution methodology to both National Society staff and staff of other partners; • Mobilization of the beneficiary communities concerning the implementation approach, and the actions necessary on all sides; • Select, register and sensitise the merchants on the humanitarian voucher methodology; • Procure and store 4,000 doors and 12,000 window shutters; • Organize the distribution of vouchers; • Coordinate with government offices charged with reconstruction; • Monitor and report on shelter activities; • Develop and implement an exit strategy.

Progress:

The FACT assessment carried out in affected communities in Toulepleu showed that at least 75% of houses were completely or partially damaged, rendering many families homeless. Some families are staying inside the damaged houses on their return using palm leaves as roofing sheets. However, with the rains, many of them are seeking shelter with neighbours or relatives. RCSCI, supported by IFRC, has distributed 3,981 complete emergency shelter kits to 1,990 families in 60 communities in Toulepleu Department between 16 July and 27 October, 2011. The distributed kits contain pick axes, hoes, sledge hammers, tin snips, pliers, nails (7.5cm) roofing nails, rope, hack saws, shovels, wrecking bars, machetes, tie wire and 4x6 metre tarpaulins.

The Red Cross had identified and selected beneficiary households based on the four criteria: 1) those whose houses were completely damaged, 2) whose communities were not yet reached by other actors, 3) who received inadequate assistance and 4) families living in very remote communities. With the practical training, the volunteers have enhanced their capacity to assist beneficiary households in erecting the tarpaulins over their houses as a temporary emergency measure and also sensitize them on how to use the tools. During this reporting period, the volunteers continued to assist beneficiaries in this regard.

Challenges: Again, the need for adequate funding to continue implementation of planned activities is the biggest challenge. With the huge percentage of damaged houses and the increasing number of returnees from Liberia and mainly IDPs, there is an increased need for shelter solutions. Six months after the first waves of returnees it would be useful to carry out a long-term shelter needs assessment .

Livelihoods	
Outcome: Immediate re-establishment of existing agricultural livelihoods 2,000 families in targeted areas.	
Outputs	Activities planned
Improved agricultural production by providing appropriate agricultural kits: tools, seeds and fertilizer to 2,000 families in zone A.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination with integrated sector (shelter and watsan) for identifying and purchasing tools and putting them into kits • Distribution of agricultural and recovery tool kits : Livelihood and Recovery kits: 2pcs Hoe; 1pcs Machete; 2 pcs Gum Boots (2 pairs per family); 1 bag Fertiliser (Urea: 10kgs and NPK: 15kgs) per family; 1pc Watering can; 2 pcs Jerry can; 1pc Bucket; 1 bag Seeds (50 kg); • Monitoring and reporting
Outcome 2: Strengthened livelihoods through Income Generating Activities (IGA) associations	
Identify and support 20 IGA associations through income generating projects (women, youth, pro, farmers).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the officially recognized associations which have been most affected ; • Train them on project management; • Support IGA activities; • Monitor and report on activities.

Progress: Procurement of seeds, agricultural tools and fertilizers has been completed. The prepositioning in Toulepleu is ongoing. Rather than distributing to individual beneficiaries, the community approach has been chosen. Thus seeds, agricultural tools and fertilizers are distributed to youth and women groups as well as village cooperatives wherever they exist in the Red Cross targeted communities. About 972 families have been supported for rice production on 99 ha of low land².

Next steps:

1. Long term shelter: rehabilitation of 300 houses for returnees (IDPs and refugees)
2. Rehabilitation of health posts will be finalized and technical support for the implementation of the income-generating component will be provided.
3. Sanplat slabs will be provided to 16 communities³ and technical supervision provided to pit latrine construction by the watsan teams.
4. Re-establishment of existing agricultural livelihoods for 500 families in targeted area.

Challenges

Fundraising is still a challenge for this operation, while at the same time refugees from Liberia and other countries and IDPs are returning to their villages of origin (more than 500,000 in January 2012

² An extra 10.85 metric tons of fertilizer (NPK) and 5.4 metric tons of urea are still needed to cover gaps for the ongoing sites. Also remaining rice in stock can cover an extra 68 ha.

³ Detailed assessment will be done by the watsan site supervisors to correct and identify the exact number of slabs needed prior to construction. All the communities have undergone extensive social mobilization and hygiene promotion campaigns.

according to the UN). Support to affected population with long-term solutions are an essential contribution to risk reduction and to social cohesion in Côte d'Ivoire within the current context.

Contact information

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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Disaster Relief and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

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Saving lives, changing minds.



The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
 2. Enable healthy and safe living.
 3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.
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Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/6-2012/1
Budget Timeframe	2011/6-2012/6
Appeal	MDRCI003
Budget	APPROVED

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Funding

	Pledge	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget					6,702,009		6,702,009
B. Opening Balance					0		0
Income							
Cash contributions							
<i>British Red Cross</i>	M1111025				36,000		36,000
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>	M1107061				205,881		205,881
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>	M1107057				7,229		7,229
<i>Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)</i>	M1107057				354,206		354,206
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society</i>	M1109107				43,394		43,394
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society</i>	M1112003				74,873		74,873
C1. Cash contributions					721,583		721,583
Inkind Goods & Transport							
<i>Swiss Red Cross</i>					52,285		52,285
C2. Inkind Goods & Transport					52,285		52,285
Inkind Personnel							
<i>Other</i>					27,603		27,603
C3. Inkind Personnel					27,603		27,603
Other Income							
<i>Programme & Services Support Recover</i>					3,066		3,066
C4. Other Income					3,066		3,066
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)					804,536		804,536
D. Total Funding = B + C					804,536		804,536
Appeal Coverage					12%		12%

II. Movement of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance				0		0
C. Income				804,536		804,536
E. Expenditure				-759,440		-759,440
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)				45,096		45,096

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
MDRCI003 - Côte d'Ivoire - Post Election Civil Unrest

Appeal Launch Date: 16 jun 11

Appeal Timeframe: 16 jun 11 to 16 jun 12

Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/6-2012/1
Budget Timeframe	2011/6-2012/6
Appeal	MDRCI003
Budget	APPROVED

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Consolidated Expenditure vs. Budget

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A		B					A - B	
BUDGET (C)		6,702,009					6,702,009	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	415,450				79,578	79,578	335,872	
Construction - Facilities	10,000						10,000	
Clothing & Textiles	207,450				199,323	199,323	8,127	
Seeds & Plants	220,000				13,175	13,175	206,825	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	312,150				5,013	5,013	307,137	
Medical & First Aid	182,500				21,228	21,228	161,272	
Teaching Materials	4,500				6,275	6,275	-1,775	
Utensils & Tools	288,300				32,334	32,334	255,966	
Other Supplies & Services	136,880						136,880	
Cash Disbursement	1,206,000						1,206,000	
Total Relief items, Construction, Supplies	2,983,230				356,926	356,926	2,626,304	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	39,225				555	555	38,670	
Computers & Telecom	44,700				7,336	7,336	37,364	
Office & Household Equipment	59,634				15,240	15,240	44,394	
Others Machinery & Equipment	15,000						15,000	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	158,559				23,132	23,132	135,427	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	146,500				17,014	17,014	129,486	
Distribution & Monitoring					22,088	22,088	-22,088	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	871,980				46,581	46,581	825,399	
Logistics Services					4,037	4,037	-4,037	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	1,018,480				89,720	89,720	928,760	
Personnel								
International Staff	1,055,050				113,893	113,893	941,157	
National Staff					4,102	4,102	-4,102	
National Society Staff	348,868				37,609	37,609	311,259	
Volunteers					5,301	5,301	-5,301	
Total Personnel	1,403,918				160,905	160,905	1,243,013	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants					65	65	-65	
Professional Fees					809	809	-809	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees					874	874	-874	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	48,000				30,000	30,000	18,000	
Total Workshops & Training	48,000				30,000	30,000	18,000	
General Expenditure								
Travel	3,000				21,621	21,621	-18,621	
Information & Public Relations	52,500				3,267	3,267	49,233	
Office Costs	5,600				10,450	10,450	-4,850	
Communications	143,810				13,697	13,697	130,113	
Financial Charges	8,400				-14,664	-14,664	23,064	
Other General Expenses	467,469						467,469	
Shared Office and Services Costs					40	40	-40	
Total General Expenditure	680,779				34,411	34,411	646,368	
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions					17,354	17,354	-17,354	
Total Operational Provisions					17,354	17,354	-17,354	

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRCI003 - Côte d'Ivoire - Post Election Civil Unrest

Appeal Launch Date: 16 jun 11

Appeal Timeframe: 16 jun 11 to 16 jun 12

Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/6-2012/1
Budget Timeframe	2011/6-2012/6
Appeal	MDRCI003
Budget	APPROVED

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Consolidated Expenditure vs. Budget

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)							6,702,009	6,702,009
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recov	409,043				44,239	44,239	364,804	
Total Indirect Costs	409,043				44,239	44,239	364,804	
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee					1,280	1,280	-1,280	
Pledge Reporting Fees					600	600	-600	
Total Pledge Specific Costs					1,880	1,880	-1,880	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	6,702,009				759,440	759,440	5,942,568	
VARIANCE (C - D)					5,942,568	5,942,568		