

This report is produced by OCHA in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It was issued by OCHA Côte d'Ivoire. It covers the period from 23 to 27 April 2011. The next report will be issued on or around 30 April 2011.

I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- President Ouattara calls on the militia to lay down their arms;
- Critical humanitarian situation in the triangle Zouan Hounien Toulepleu- Bloléquin, in western Côte d'Ivoire;
- Slow resumption of classes in Abidjan on 26 April;
- Emergency Humanitarian Action Plan for Côte d'Ivoire and neighboring countries funded at 20% of required USD 160 million.

II. Situation overview

On the 22nd April, President Ouattara called on the militia to lay down their arms. In Abidjan, some militia men have already laid down their arms while pockets of resistance are being observed in Yopougon where the security situation remains fragile.

In the western part of the country, the presence of militia men continues to be observed along the Zouan Hounien- Toulepleu-Bloléquin axis. This situation hampers access of humanitarian workers to the needy population.

The United Nations Mission in Cote d'Ivoire (UNOCI) is carrying out demining operations in Abidjan in order to neutralize unexploded ordinances (UXOs) which pose a threat to the population; schools are also being demined. The operations are also aimed at Ivorian military strongholds and homes where there are explosive engines.

The demining operations are meant to minimize danger among the population and encourage return to normalcy.

A slow reopening of schools has been observed in Abidjan. Many students and teachers in the proximity of the Yopougon neighborhood did not turn up at schools due to insecurity reigning in the area.



III. Humanitarian Needs and Response



HEALTH

The World Health Organisation (WHO) has just concluded an evaluation exercise in the western part of the country. In Montagnes and Moyen Cavally regions, 52% of health centres and 62 % of hospitals are not operational due to lack of personnel, looting of drugs and medical equipment, partial or total destruction of health infrastructures as well as the persistent insecurity along the Guiglo, Bloléquin, Toulepleu and Zouan Hounien axis.

In the city of Abidjan, WHO has noted that in most health facilities, key medical personnel remains present and departments are functioning. WHO has made available to *Médecins Sans Frontières*

(MSF) Suisse, drugs (2 kits basic care for 1000 persons for a three- month period, 4 kits of malaria treatment for 1000 persons for a three- month period and 1 trauma kit for 100 wounded people to cover one-month hospitalization). Additionally, WHO and UNICEF have supplied 500 insecticide treated mosquito nets of long duration to MSF France for the benefit of the hospitals in Southern Abobo and Anyama. UNICEF has also supplied two dispensary tents, 100 blankets, a complete basic hygiene kit and 20 cartons of protein fortified biscuits (BP5) to the surgical operation unit of the Yopougon Hospital.

The supply of drugs in hospitals which currently receive no humanitarian assistance is however difficult. Access to medical care to populations located in the outskirts of Abidjan remains limited due to both lack of drugs and the reigning insecurity which hampers the movement of patients. The Central Pharmaceutical Depot (PSP) has a limited stock of drugs. A part of this stock comes from donations given by agencies such as WHO UNICEF and other partners.



FOOD SECURITY

Based on the review of its planning figures, the World Food Programme (WFP) will proceed with the distribution of food from its local and sub-regional depots. In partnership with Action Against Hunger (ACF) and Médecins Sans Frontière (MSF), an assistance programme targeting children less than five years and those wounded during the war is scheduled to take place in Douekoue as well as the war wounded at the hospital in Abobo.

A task force constituted by the national Cluster is currently working on the implementation modalities of the Cash and Voucher programme in Abidjan.

Support for the 2011 rainy season is focused on the distribution of emergency agricultural kits comprised of seeds, fertilizer, agricultural and protection equipment to almost 20 000 households (120 000 persons in the West and North).

The partners concerned are Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) -9,600 households of which 1,000 people are assisted in collaboration with Action Against Hunger (ACF)-, the International Committee for Red Cross (ICRC)- 5,000 households and the United Nations Development Fund (UNDP) -6,000 households- through the *l'Ordre des Frères Mineurs Capucins (OFMC)*.

The FAO is reviewing the sharing of assistance among beneficiaries in order to tailor the response to the most urgent needs while factoring in the number of people who recently returned from Southern Zone of *Bangolo* and the *Moyen Cavally*. The distribution will take place during the first fortnight of May in host villages and among the returnees.

The FAO is worried by the plight of displaced persons and the returnees who will be unable to till their farms this season. These households face the risk of being dependent on food aid for a very long time.



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Sanitation companies have started collecting solid household wastes in five neighborhoods of Abidjan with the financial assistance of the World Bank. In Douékoué and Man, UNICEF and its partners are carrying out a garbage collection operation. The UNDAC team recommends the adoption initiatives that will strengthen the reduction of flooding (treatment of drainage and canals) and prevention of cholera.

SODECI water treatment facilities are now restored in Bouake with the recent delivery of chemicals in the city. The population has now access to clean water through the tap. UNDAC, ACF and Caritas conducted assessment missions in Abidjan to gather information on the needs of IDPs living in sites and the report will be available in the coming days but the mission already alerted partners on problems of access to clean water in the Bingerville site.



PROTECTION

The overpopulation of the Catholic Mission in Duékoué remains a source of concern for the humanitarian community. An estimated 28,000 people is currently sheltered in the camp whose

capacity is obviously overstretched. The opening of another site is imperative to improve the living conditions of the IDPs.

The *Zouan Hounien/Toulepleu-frontiere/Blolequin* triangle is completely devastated and should be considered a priority. Most of the villages are deserted by the population which has fled into the neighbouring forest or to Liberia within the last two months. The families that have chosen to remain behind in these localities need assistance in the areas of water supply, health and food according to the inter-agency mission report conducted within the zone by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), International Organisation for Migration (IOM) and OCHA.

Armed militia men who remain in the zone continue to attack the population which has sought refuge in the bush. During the last two weeks, these populations have only received limited assistance in the form of medical care given through mobile clinics.

The *Guiglo-Blolequin-Toulepleu* zone is only accessible to United Nations agencies under armed escort. This constitutes a hindrance to the humanitarian workers and patrols are recommended to improve humanitarian access and better protect the civilian population.

The presence of unexploded ordnances (UXOs) exposes the population to accidents which could have serious consequences on their physical well-being. To reduce this threat, UNOCI is carrying out demining operations in Abidjan and this type of operation would be necessary in all zones where there have been combats or troops' movements.



EDUCATION

After weeks of violence, schools reopened officially on 26 April in southern Côte d'Ivoire despite a high rate of absenteeism of pupils and teachers in unstable neighborhood such as Yopougon in Abidjan. At the regional offices of the Ministry of National Education in Guiglo and Daloa, most schools remained unopen. As for San Pedro, 90% of teachers were back to schools as against 50 or 60 % of pupils.

In a press release issued on 26 April, UNICEF announced its readiness to assist one million children in going back to school. It equally plans to distribute school kits and equipments to support the resumption of classes.

The education cluster has finalised the processing of data from the assessment on the effectiveness of school resumption in central, northern and western Côte d'Ivoire (CNO). Data collection has been carried out in more than 2,800 schools in the CNO zone. Among 800,000 children who were not able to attend schools since four to six months, only half of them returned to their classes.

The cluster advocated for food distribution in schools while WFP is encouraged to give priority in its response to the zone of Odienne especially in IDP host communities.

Concerning the education needs of IDPs, the education cluster in the west plans to set up temporary learning activities. UNICEF is finalising the opening of four temporary learning sites in Mahapleu and Danane for the benefit of more 500 IDPs.



EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND LOGISTICS

An order of telecommunication material worth \$147,500 has been placed by the logistic cluster to strengthen the joint radio rooms of Bouake and Man for the benefit of the humanitarian actors. A partial delivery of around four metric tons of information and technology equipment is effective on the different sites. Another delivery of around 2,5 mt is expected in Accra this week.

Maintenance and the widening connectivity range of WFP have been carried out between 19 and 25 April in Man and Bouake at the request of humanitarian actors.

This week, the logistic cluster organised the transport of six metric tons of WHO medical items (malaria and trauma kits) from Bouaké to Man and from Bouake to Abidjan. The cluster is organising the

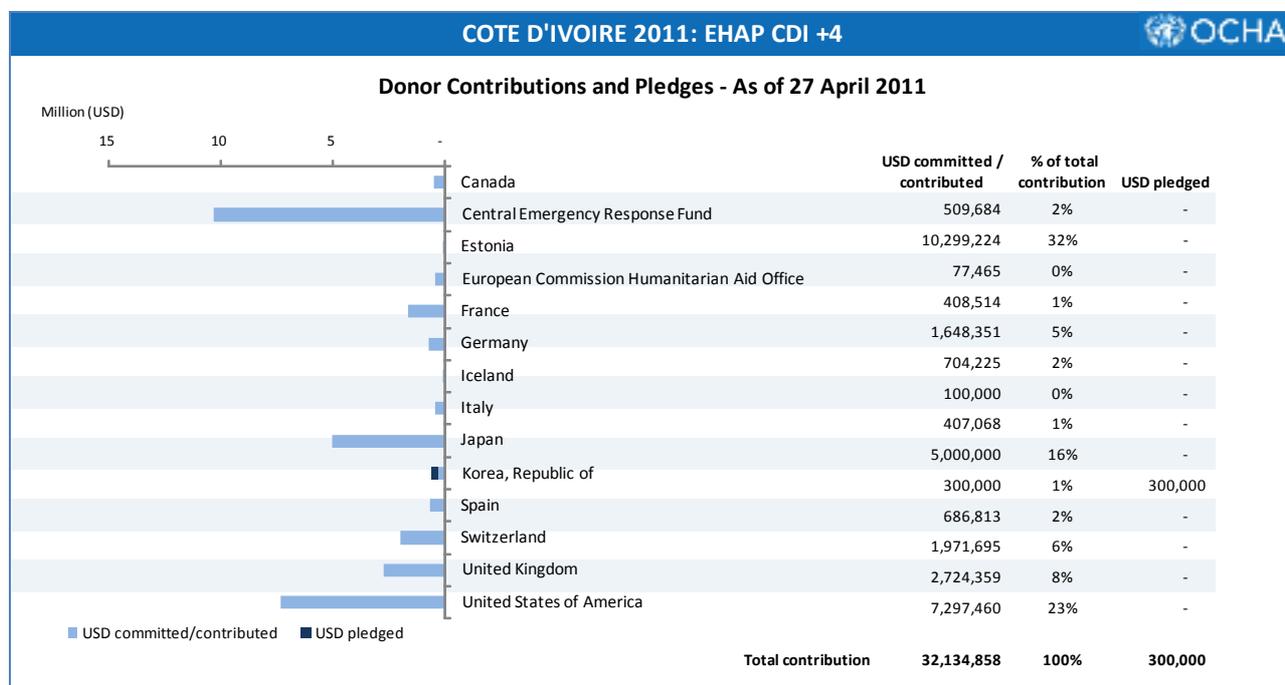
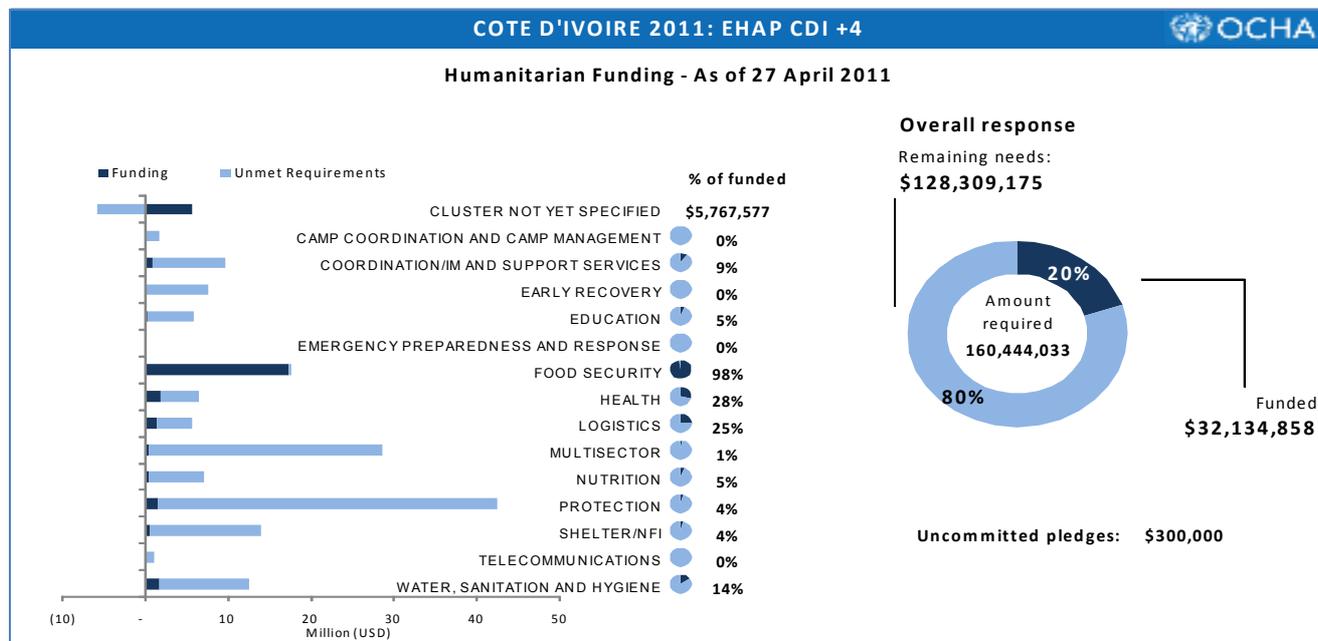
transport of 12 MT of UNICEF items (Tarpaulins, WATSAN equipment) from Bouaké to Man and from Man to Bouake.

V. FUNDING

The Emergency Humanitarian Action Plan (EHAP) for Côte d'Ivoire and neighbouring countries affected by the crisis—Liberia, Ghana, Guinea, Togo— is funded at 20% as of 27 April 2011. About \$32 million out of a total requirement of \$160 million is already secured.

160 millions
Requested (US\$)

20%
Funded



All humanitarian partners including donors and recipient agencies are encouraged to inform FTS of cash and in-kind contributions by sending an e-mail to fts@un.org

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