ADDENDUM

Due to a significant change in the political situation in Côte d'Ivoire (CDI) during the month of November 2004 it was deemed necessary by the Inter-Agency Humanitarian Coordination Committee (IAHCC) to review the analysis of the situation provided in the Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP) for 2005 and prepare a supplementary chapter (addendum) for the Consolidated Appeal (CA) 2005 with supplementary projects where necessary. A full revision of the CA has not been necessary as the humanitarian concerns and priorities for humanitarian response and the sector response plans remain essentially the same.

THE 2005 COMMON HUMANITARIAN ACTION PLAN

Changes in the Context for Côte d'Ivoire

POLITICAL AND SECURITY CONTEXT

The failure to meet important deadlines of the Accra III agreement, led to a steady deterioration of the security and political situation during the month of October. On 4 November, the Ivorian Government launched air-raid attacks on the Forces Nouvelles (FN) military camps in the North of the country which continued for several days and culminated on 6 November with the bombing of a French Licorne military base in Bouake, killing nine French peacekeepers and an American aid worker. The French troops retaliated by destroying the Ivorian air force. Throughout the attacks on the North the Young Patriots, a pro-government militant youth group based in Abidjan, simultaneously held violent demonstrations in Abidjan, attacking those perceived as acting against the interests of President Gbagbo. The situation in Abidjan remained extremely precarious with ransacking, looting and destroying of homes, schools and businesses thought to be French. A human shield made up of Young Patriots formed around the Presidential Palace to stop the French, accused of wanting to remove President Gbagbo from power. The Ivorian media has reported that over 64 people were killed, while over 1,000 were wounded during the demonstrations at the Hotel Ivoire. During the same period, riots broke out at the main prison (MACA) in Abidjan, and several thousand detainees escaped. Over 8,000 expatriates were evacuated from Abidjan and a number of embassies temporarily closed their offices. On 5 November, the UN raised the level of security alert and a large number of UN staff was evacuated to Accra. Since 22 November, most UN humanitarian staff have returned to the country and taken up their duties.

In the North there have been reports of arbitrary arrests, detention and forced disappearances of people accused of supporting President Laurent Gbagbo. Meanwhile, tensions within the FN continue to be apparent, and a communication breakdown within its structure became evident on the 25 November in Man. Authorisation for the landing of a WFP plane was not passed on through the FN, who proceeded to hold the WFP personnel and the humanitarian workers at gunpoint making death threats and anti UN slogans before the situation was resolved.

The UN, African Union (AU) and Francophonie have all engaged in the mediation of the Ivorian conflict and continue to call for the full implementation of the Linas Marcoussis Peace Accords and the Accra III agreement. The African Union appointed the South African President Thabo M’beki to mediate the situation in Côte d’Ivoire. The UN Security Council voted for an arms embargo that too effect on 22 November. Further sanctions will come into effect from 15 December if significant progress is not made in implementing the peace process.

ECONOMIC

The recent deterioration of the crisis in CDI, including the widespread looting of businesses and departure of thousands of expatriates, will have an enormous repercussion on the economy. The President of the Chamber of Commerce has estimated the losses at a minimum of 14 billion FCFA (28.5 million US$) and stated that 30,000 people will become jobless. He added that 125 of the 500 businesses representing 25% of foreign and domestic investment as well as 50% of CDI income tax have closed shop.
Earlier analysis also pointed towards the detrimental effect that the crisis has had and will continue to have on cotton and coffee production, cotton producers in the North have suffered from limited access to markets and some have not been paid for several seasons. In November, the coffee and cocoa sectors have not only suffered from reduced labour force (migrant workers) but also from lack of access to the ports to export their harvest.

CIVIL SERVICE AND NATIONAL CAPACITIES
The recent events will have a negative effect on the redeployment initiatives taken by the Government. A large number of teachers from the North who travelled to Abidjan in late October to receive their salaries are now reluctant to return, and the health system has seen key staff, including doctors and registered nurses, flee the north due to the November upheaval. The vulnerable populations in the North will continue to suffer from the lack of access to basic social services due to lack of administration and other staff. Humanitarian strategies will need to take into account a slower return rate of health and education personnel.

The Comité National pour la Redéploiement de l’Administration (CNPRA), which was established to support redeployment efforts, has not resumed its work following the November events.

The Prime Minister’s office established a Humanitarian Committee in late September. However only two meetings have been convened since its inception, which illustrates the ineffectiveness of the Prime Minister’s office in this current political context.

REGIONAL DIMENSIONS OF THE CRISIS
The instability in Côte d’Ivoire has important implications for the West African region. The large number of West African migrant workers in Côte d’Ivoire, and its importance as the economic hub of West Africa, make Côte d’Ivoire’s stability crucial for the whole region’s welfare. Over 10,000 Ivorians fled across the western border into Liberia during the height of this latest crisis. There are reports that people have started to return although in the event of further insecurity, will likely flee again to escape an armed attack similar to that of September 2002. Around 1,000 Liberian refugees living in Côte d’Ivoire were among those who fled to Liberia. For the time being, it is apparent that most fled due to rumours, and not actual violence or attacks. More recently, in Bolequin some 250 Liberian refugees have requested to return because they feel insecure. Some other 200 or so Liberian refugees in the Tabou District have also expressed the wish to return to Maryland County in Liberia for the same reasons.

Population movements across the borders of other neighbouring countries have been limited, with a small number from CDI to Ghana. A further deterioration of the situation and rise in insecurity could however lead to mass movements of populations, particularly of vulnerable groups.

Humanitarian Consequences for Côte d’Ivoire
To determine the extent of the events of November 2004 and the consequences for the humanitarian needs and priorities in Côte d’Ivoire, inter-agency multi-disciplinary rapid assessment missions were conducted in the West (near the border of Liberia), North (Bouake and Korhogo) and South (Abidjan) of the country.

While the general humanitarian situation remains the same, specific points were highlighted as requiring more attention and will be elaborated below. The main priorities for humanitarian actions, therefore, remain within the sectors of food security, health and nutrition, water and sanitation, protection and education. These priorities are based on the vulnerability and needs of children (including child soldiers and orphans), women, HIV/AIDS burdened families, West African migrant workers, refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs), who were the first to suffer the humanitarian consequences of the crisis.
PROTECTION
Throughout the country, in the Government and FN-controlled zone as well as the Zone of confidence, inadequate prosecution of human rights violations, cases of arbitrary arrests, recruitment of refugees and children, detentions, tortures, rapes, disappearances, and destruction of property continue to be reported.

Both sides of the conflict have breached international humanitarian law. Humanitarian actors have been harassed, have vehicles searched and confiscated and it has been reported that Liberian refugees and children have been targeted for recruitment as soldiers.

In the South, the recent events confirmed the vulnerability of certain communities and the lack of state protection and security available to them. People and communities identified as the most vulnerable and exposed to acts of violence include non-African foreigners (particularly French), urban refugees, Ivorians living in poorer neighbourhoods, other West-African nationals living in poorer areas (Burkinabe, Malian, Senegalese, Beninoise etc.) and youths aged 13-18. Within these groups women and girls remain the most exposed, particularly to sexual violence. For these groups of people there is little physical or moral security and limited access to judicial support. Psychosocial assistance is practically non-existent for those who have suffered traumatic experiences. "These communities form the largest part of the IDP population which, due to their displacement status, face specific protection needs which have to be addressed. These needs are linked to the root causes of displacement where groups have been targeted specifically because of their membership to the above communities. As a result they continue to be discriminated against in various fields which also will influence the return / resettlement of the displaced. The discrimination issue has to be included in the peace process and also followed up in responding to the protection needs of the displaced."

The state-controlled media has also played a key role in mobilising the violence of the 4-12 November, spreading discriminatory, xenophobic and hateful messages and encouraging the pro-Gbagbo supporters to take to the streets. The coverage was entirely partial as all the opposition newspapers were silenced by vandalism and/or death threats and the international radio stations were pulled off the air.

Many children have been directly affected and traumatised by the situation. A number of children were mobilised to participate in street demonstrations and have therefore been directly subjected to violence, aggression, and psychosocial trauma. Four French schools in Abidjan were burnt down and other schools throughout the South remained closed for several days.

HEALTH AND NUTRITION
The lack of medical personnel and staff will continue to constitute a major obstacle to providing basic health care throughout the country. It is feared that redeployment efforts to the northern part of the country controlled by the FN will no longer be a priority for the Government. Populations living in the FN-controlled areas have had limited access to basic social services for over two years. Even with the redeployment of some medical staff, there was still a serious lack of personnel.

During the heat of the crisis in Abidjan, over 2,000 wounded people were in need of emergency health care. The capacities of the hospitals in Abidjan were overstretched and there was an urgent need for medicines and first-aid material. The Ministry of Health had not developed a contingency plan and hospitals were not equipped and prepared for an emergency situation.

WATER AND SANITATION
Water and electricity supplies were cut off to the Northern towns of Bouake, Korhogo and Man and the Western town of Guiglo from the 4-12 November. The consequences of the electrical power outage in the North were of major humanitarian concern, given the increased risk of epidemics due to water-borne diseases and lack of hygiene as well as the difficulties of storing medicines/vaccines and running the hospitals and health clinics in these areas. Assessments made in the North indicate that a number of stocks of vaccines were destroyed due to the lack of cold storage.

In Abidjan, although water supply has not been affected by the November crisis, the inadequate supply of water to certain areas of the city, including the largest prison (MACA) has led to a riot and the escape of thousands of prisoners. Most of the major cities throughout the country have suffered
from inadequate water supply and poor levels of public sanitation and hygiene. The semi-private water company (SODECI) has stated that the lack of state investment in the water sector and the limited resources provided for maintenance and replacement of equipment have led to a general deterioration of the water supply since the start of the crisis in 2002.

During the height of the November crisis garbage was not collected in the bigger towns thus contaminating the environment and augmenting the risk of animal vectored and water-borne diseases.

**EDUCATION**

Children’s education throughout the country has and will continue to be negatively affected by the deteriorating crisis. In Abidjan, numerous schools were destroyed from the 6 to 9 November, affecting thousands of children. Furthermore the Government has stated that final exams for children in the FN-controlled zone will be postponed until the country is reconciled, which could jeopardise the next academic year of hundreds of thousands of children.

It is feared that the education sector will also suffer greatly from the slow or non-redeployment of civil servants, including school administrative staff and school teachers. Few teachers have returned to their posts in the North as well as the insecure West. UNICEF estimates that there are currently 700,000 children who have left school since the start of the conflict in 2002. There is great concern that this figure will grow if teachers are not redeployed and exams ensured for the children in the North.

**FOOD SECURITY**

Given the fragile state of the food security situation in most of the conflict-affected areas, it is likely that the recent events and a continued deterioration of the crisis could lead to increased vulnerability among the already vulnerable groups. Increased insecurity and hostilities could prevent populations from accessing their fields, thus jeopardising the harvest of food stocks as well as cash crops. In areas of the West, it has already been reported that populations have been unable to harvest their rice fields due to insecurity. Over 10,000 Ivorians have fled the West of the country to neighbouring Liberia, abandoning their fields and losing parts of their harvests.

Another concern is the difficulty of accessing markets due to roadblocks, extortions and harassments, particularly for populations in the North, who have already suffered from two years of difficult access to markets in the South. Cotton producers in the North are in a particularly vulnerable situation, as their buyers have not paid them for several seasons causing a major lack of cash and forcing farmers to sell their food production at exceedingly low prices. It is not expected that food security of affected population will be immediately at risk as food availability in the country is still good. It is, however, expected that population will face more severe problems during the forthcoming lean season May-August due to the combined effects of reduced stock availability and lack of monetary resources. At the current juncture it is therefore of paramount importance that initiatives aimed at reinforcing food production capacities of vulnerable rural households are strengthened.

**MOST LIKELY SCENARIO**

“No peace, no war”

While the situation deteriorate the likelihood of a continued situation of “no peace and no war” is the most probable. However, core the assumptions must be changed and the scenario needs to remain flexible as further deterioration of the situation is expected: spontaneous localised outbursts of violence and attacks throughout the country; breakdown of social cohesion with increased inter-ethnic and inter-community tensions; and a steady increase in the level of crime particularly in Abidjan, as the economy continues to deteriorate. Furthermore, the imposition of sanctions by the UN Security Council might trigger violent reaction by Gbabo’s supporters or FN elements. A situation of continued stalemate fuelled by “tit for tat” strategies is expected between the FN of the North and the Government of the South, with outburst of armed violence between various elements.

The humanitarian implications of the above will remain the same as those already outlined in the CHAP and include: limited return of IDPs and refugees as well as continued displacement, particularly in the West; limited access to education, health and other social services, especially in the North and
West; limited humanitarian access to certain areas due to violence and insecurity; a tense environment exacerbating inter- and intra-community tensions; and lack of funds to carry out socio-economic activities and support to humanitarian operations.

Strategic Priorities for Humanitarian Response

The five strategic priorities for humanitarian response remain the same and will aim to:

1. Address immediate nutritional and life saving needs of the populations affected by the crisis, including those affected by the HIV/AIDS burden based on objective criteria of vulnerability;
2. Address the needs of the communities regarding safe water storage, inadequate sanitation and unhygienic behaviours;
3. Protect the most vulnerable and least visible populations, particularly children women, IDPs, and refugees, by identifying them, by supporting their self-organisation, by involving them in services they identify as most important; and by advocating for them where their voices cannot otherwise be heard;
4. Contribute to the recovery efforts and functioning of basic social services, including basic health care and polio eradication activities and a functional education system, in particular in the North and West while promoting the return of civil servants;
5. Contribute to the recovery of social and economic conditions, through rebuilding social cohesion among and within communities, while safeguarding household food security to reinforce agricultural productivity and preserve essential assets of the affected population.

The deterioration of the crisis following the events of November 2004 has not led to significant changes to the humanitarian analysis, but has rather reconfirmed the warning already made that the CDI are facing a situation where humanitarian needs will persist and even deepen, particularly in the West and the North.

Additional projects that have been added to the CA address health, water and sanitation, security and protection concerns. The events in November further blocked the redeployment of health workers to the areas controlled by the FN and it will take longer for their return. Therefore, capacity building and the training of health personnel currently present are essential and form the main part of the additional health project. In the area of water and sanitation, the focus presented in the original appeal was on the West. But with the water and electricity cuts in the entire North in November, as a result of the violence and heightened tension, there is now a need to provide water and sanitation support in larger parts of the North, where UNICEF will give highest priority to schools.

In order to counter the propaganda that throughout the crisis spread discriminatory and hate messages, UN agencies have joined efforts to implement a communication programme to sensitise local population on humanitarian activities and build social cohesion. The programme will reinforce activities that are already organised by others communication groups.

A project for the strengthening of security system has been added to improve coordination of security activities to the benefit of OCHA staff.

It is imperative that humanitarian actors continue to receive the needed financial support to enable the continuation of humanitarian activities and provide an improved response to the humanitarian needs identified for 2005.

The CA 2005 appeals for US$ 39,366,057 to cover the needs of over 3.5 million vulnerable people and 4.6 children who will be vaccinated against polio.