



EMPOWERING WOMEN, HEALING A COUNTRY

Côte d'Ivoire: Emerging From Conflict/ Multisector Support Project (Gender-based component)



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY MDB AWARDS
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African Development Bank Group



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Foreword

The African Development Bank, like other development agencies, measures success not by the amount of money we spend or by the number of projects we implement, but by the lasting changes we bring to the people of Africa.

Measuring these changes is a complex undertaking. Over the past decade, our understanding of development has broadened. We recognise that economic growth is an essential part of the process; that it supplies households with livelihoods and opportunities and governments with the means to invest in public goods and services. But development is also about empowering people to achieve a range of needs and aspirations, including through education, better health, and membership in secure and supportive communities.

Assembling the evidence on our strengths and weaknesses, helps us determine how we can better meet our goal of improving the lives and livelihoods of Africans. To achieve its goals, the African Development Bank has to be a learning organisation committed to improving its operations continuously. None of our development goals for Africa will be achieved overnight. But we must keep our operations under constant scrutiny to ensure that we are moving in the right direction.

The most successful initiatives will always be those that learn from the past while moving audaciously towards the future. They are those that leverage best practices, practice flexibility and innovation, and scale up their achievements to produce an even greater impact.

Profound structural shifts in the global economy are presenting opportunities never before available to Africa. The Bank is committed to accompanying Africans on their quest to seize hold of those opportunities, overcome historical challenges and build secure, more inclusive societies. The operation presented in this leaflet is one example, out of many, of how the Bank is achieving broad-based economic growth, game-changing innovations, and demonstrable results across the continent.

Project description

1 DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

Côte d'Ivoire's political crisis in 2001 worsened the humanitarian situation considerably. The country fell behind greatly in its efforts to reduce poverty and attain the Millennium Development Goals; living standards deteriorated and the poverty rate climbed from 38.4% in 2002 to 48.9% in 2008. Poor power relations between men and women were exacerbated, and according to a study published by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in 2008, gender-based violence (GBV) grew to affect 67% of women. The most common forms of violence reported by GBV survivors were physical violence (84%), verbal violence (81%), psychological violence (34%), and sexual violence (21%). In addition, sexual violence was used as a weapon of war. The most affected regions were the north, the centre and the west, which had been occupied by rebel forces (Forces Nouvelles) since September 2002. The situation destabilised the lives and the economic activities of most people in those regions, as well as in the rest of the country, in a variety of ways.

First, GBV survivors had to grapple with various physical and psychological traumas, such as post-traumatic syndromes, stress, anxiety, gynaecological problems that required surgery (because of obstetric fistula), and infection with HIV-AIDS. Second, they were stigmatized by their families and communities; some were forced to continue living with the perpetrators of the violence and all were subject to some degree of acceptance of GBV as normal. Third, the lack of justice in the country, coupled with an insufficient police response and an absence of judiciary attention (the judiciary system had broken down in most areas and was entirely absent in the north), meant that crimes went unpunished, leaving victims to see the perpetrators every day. Fourth,

PROJECT INFORMATION	
Award category:	Women and Girls (Gender Equality)
Project name:	Emerging From Conflict/Multisector Support Project (Gender-based component)
Location:	Northern, Central and Western Côte D'Ivoire
Amount:	Cost of total project: 20 million Units of Account (US\$ 31.273 million at the 2007 rate) Cost of gender-based violence component: 2 million Units of Account (US\$ 3.127 million at the 2007 rate)
Duration and dates:	5 years (December 2007 to December 2012)

the country was entirely without integrated services that could respond to the needs of the victims. Fifth, survivors lacked the financial resources to cover the high cost of medical certificates, psychologists' fees and prescription drugs. And finally, the security system's failure to protect survivors and the social system's poor attendance to victims of GBV discouraged many survivors from seeking assistance.

The activities presented in this submission are part of the African Development Bank (AfDB or Bank)'s "Emerging From Conflict/Multisector Support Project," which was developed (i) to contribute to restoring public social services in the northern, central, and western (CNO) regions of the country,

and (ii) to strengthen the capacity of public entities and civil society organisations to address urgent social issues and promote economic recovery. The project had two inter-related components: (i) support for the state's resumption of public administration in the CNO regions, and (ii) support for national reconciliation. As part of the latter component, which sought to build the capacity of institutions and structures in charge of reintegration and to train cooperatives and associations, a set of activities was devoted to the critical issue of GBV in the CNO regions. These activities sought to promote the recovery and the socioeconomic development of GBV survivors and reintegrate them into the community.

GBV was not only a priority for the country and the AfDB. Of the 58 national non-governmental organisations then working to protect women and children's rights, fight GBV and promote gender equality in Côte d'Ivoire, 23 worked in the CNO regions, where according to the study "Crise et violences basées sur le genre en Côte d'Ivoire," 53% of the cases reported on sexual violence between 2000 and 2007 occurred. Other stakeholders engaged in this field included (the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Development Programme, UNICEF, UNIFEM, the Gender Division of the Opération des Nations Unies en Côte d'Ivoire, the United Nations' Office



for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the United Nations' High Commissioner for Refugees, the World Food Programme, and international non-governmental organisations such as Care International, International Rescue Committee, Amnesty International, Enfance Meurtrie Sans Frontières, Bureau International Catholique de l'Enfance, Save the Children UK, and Save the Children Sweden. A platform of all stakeholders was established to promote synergy between them.

2 APPROACH

In normal times, GBV is handled by national services, namely social workers, police personnel, healthcare providers (both medical and psycho-social professionals), and the judiciary. In Côte d'Ivoire, however, the departure of 17,135 officials and other social services workers disrupted or totally interrupted vital state services, leaving survivors without critical support.

To better overcome these constraints, the project embraced the concept of gender-based violence, an internationally accepted concept that is less

restrictive than the "violence against women" framework used in the country. GBV refers to violence directed specifically to a man/boy or to a woman/girl, due to his/her sex. In some contexts, as in Côte d'Ivoire, most GBV is directed against women because of an unequal power relationship in which males dominate. Taking the post-conflict situation into account, the project initiated a strategy of holistic support through three schemes:

- **The establishment of integrated service centres** that offer an integrated package of



medical, psychosocial, economic, legal and judiciary services with the goal of solving GBV survivors' problematic or inexistent access to care. Every centre includes a medical clinic, psychosocial services, a legal unit, and an economic support unit, which survivors can access for free. In terms of the services offered, the medical clinic might conduct a consultation, a physical examination, and laboratory tests for HIV screening, pregnancy, etc. It might also provide treatment (prescriptions, including for antiretroviral drugs, and surgery if necessary). These integrated centres were located in the main cities of the CNO region (Bouake, Korhogo, Dabakala, and Man) and were staffed with a multidisciplinary team of experts (11 social assistants, two specialised educators, one teacher, one medical doctor, one nurse, one obstetrician, one laboratory technician, and three paralegal assistants per centre).

3 ANALYSIS AND APPRAISAL

The overall project aimed to restore state authority in the north, centre and west of Côte d'Ivoire and make it possible for the state to redeploy staff

- **The establishment of income-generating projects for women's associations whose members include GBV survivors.** To prevent women victims from being ostracised or stigmatised, the project encouraged women to join associations, thus limiting the harms caused by isolation and social stigma. This approach empowered women economically: one of the factors in GBV in Côte d'Ivoire is women's lack of access to economic resources, and so far, the women's associations have initiated 115 projects, which they submitted to various donors for support.
- **The training of partners.** To strengthen the process, the project trained six non-governmental organisations (AWECO; l'Organisation Nationale pour l'Enfant, la Femme et la Famille; l'Organisation pour le Développement des Activités des Femmes; Cases; Horizon Vert; and Organisation pour les Droits et la Solidarité en Afrique) and equipped them to respond effectively to GBV through prevention, attention, and the reintegration of GBV survivors. The project trained 158 health workers, 100 social workers, 150 policemen and gendarmes, 42 legal assistants, 136 community leaders, and 62 local actors.

This holistic approach created an innovative referral and counter-referral system through which the country could begin paying more attention to GBV.

The project also established a baseline of data and indicators on gender equality (access to education, employment and health, GBV data, etc.). The baseline was mounted by an independent firm.

and pursue the reconciliation process. The GBV component of the project aimed to help GBV survivors and reduce the phenomenon of GBV

going forward. Its approach was to develop an integrated system that offered survivors health and psychological treatment and judiciary assistance, that assisted survivors' social and economic reintegration into the community, and that ran an awareness-raising campaign on GBV.

The project was prepared in a participatory manner involving close consultations with Ivorian women's law associations, human rights association, cooperatives and local associations to which survivors had turned for assistance. The line ministries that were aware of the dynamics of GBV in the country (the ministries of health, education, justice, social affairs and gender) gave the project developers detailed information and clear guidance as to how to handle the constraints. The project preparation missions included consultations with officials from these line ministries and from international organisations such as UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIFEM, and the Food and Agriculture Organization, which in the absence of government staff had initiated actions to handle GBV cases in certain areas in collaboration with local and international non-governmental organisations. Also consulted were local communities, civil society organisations, and religious and traditional authorities.

There are two reasons why multisectoral approaches are known to be more effective than single-sector approaches in GBV prevention and relief. First, a multisectoral approach fosters active collaboration between law enforcement agencies, legal aid services, healthcare organisations, public health programs, educational institutions and agencies devoted to social services and economic development. This collaboration is important not only to providing an integrated response to women who experience violence, but also to developing strategies for reducing violence against women. Both governments and civil society organisations have an essential role to play and their impact is unlikely to be optimal if they work in isolation.

Second, a multisectoral approach facilitates effective public-private partnerships and coalitions between governments, non-governmental organisations, and local communities in delivering protection and economic and social integration for survivors' benefit. The cost-effectiveness of healing GBV survivors and integrating them in communities is much greater and the results more sustained than in traditional approaches.

4 BENEFITS

The project beneficiaries are the men, women, boys and girls of the north, centre, and west of Côte d'Ivoire. The restoration of health centres and regional hospitals, the establishment of four integrated centres to help survivors, and the support of non-governmental organisations, social protection centres and cooperatives engaged in the fight against GBV have improved the lives of the target population.

More specifically, this project rehabilitated and equipped the gynaecological and obstetrical departments of two regional hospitals centres (Bouaké and Séguéla), mounted four GBV centres with integrated services (health, psychology,

justice), rehabilitated and equipped eight social protection centres and 18 health centres with infant and maternal health equipment, trained 300 social and health workers in GBV treatment and care, and trained 150 policeman, 42 judicial agents, and 136 community leaders in legal and judiciary assistance in GBV. The project also raised awareness among 200,000 local community members and provided economic support to 250 cooperatives and associations involved in GBV activities. The project organised 40 radio-broadcast debates, created 143 watch and vigilance committees, and trained 735 community volunteers in the prevention and referral of cases of GBV. As a result, over 300 cases of GBV were reported and 98% of survivors received

psycho-social counselling. During the last phase of the project, from January to July 2011, 87 cases of rapes were reported; all women received psycho-social counselling and 45% received medical care within 72 hours.

Insofar as economic empowerment is concerned, 473 GBV survivors and 5,447 members of 90 women's groups were trained in technical marketing; simplified accounting; revenue management; the stages of production; the technical processing of corn, peanuts, vegetables and rice; modern poultry farming techniques; liquid soap-making; traditional poultry farming techniques; and attiéké (a traditional food) processing.

The project has greatly changed the country's reaction to GBV. The project's tools for managing GBV cases have been validated by field professionals active in preventing and managing GBV, and 85% of reported survivors of GBV in the northern region have benefitted from services

and care from the integrated referral system. The project's immediate beneficiaries are 3,500 women and girls who have suffered GBV; its indirect beneficiaries are the 1.5 million people who were made aware of the judiciary consequences of GBV, and the unknown number of women for whom this awareness spared debilitating violence. These survivors have received extension services, economical support and equipment through the 250 women's associations supported by the project. An example is the Women's Organisation for Development in Dabakala, which manages a cashew processing plant and created 250 jobs, some of which are held by survivors.

According to a survey carried out by the Bank in 2010, the new integrated referral systems has enhanced women's conditions in the region, especially those of the victims of GBV. At the community level, mentalities have changed as community members learned that GBV is unacceptable and is punished by the law. The treatment protocol is replicable in other areas.

5 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The project's monitoring and evaluation system had several components:

- In 2010, an independent firm conducted a study to measure impacts. The data collected for the study related to the rehabilitation of infrastructure, the number of associations made functional, and the degree to which beneficiaries were satisfied with the project results. The implementation of this activity was entrusted to UNFPA, which was responsible for regularly monitoring the associations and the functioning of the centres in Bouaké, Korhogo, and Man.
- The project implementation unit reviewed monthly reports prepared by the implementing agencies (UNFPA and UNICEF) to monitor the advancement of GBV activities and their results. The unit and the implementing agencies met frequently and the AfDB conducted supervision missions twice a year.
- The project team conducted site visits regularly to evaluate the status of the project's implementation and to collect feedback on issues that needed to be addressed. The information from these visits was submitted as back-to-office reports.
- Quarterly reports on project status, challenges, proposed amendments and expenditures were submitted to the Bank.
- Biannual AfDB multidisciplinary supervision mission teams (including gender expertise) generated status reports on the project and recommended actions to mitigate emerging challenges (see Question 7 on lessons learnt).

These missions monitored implementation against agreed-upon outputs and outcomes and addressed issues (technical, financial, and management) and bottlenecks promptly. Signed aide-memoires, including back-to-office reports, were filed systemically.

- ▶ The project's accounts were audited annually by an independent, international auditing firm. Reports were submitted to the AfDB for review and feedback.
- ▶ The AfDB produced a collection of success stories based on real testimonies. While qualitative, the document nonetheless shows that real changes at the community level have taken place, especially as regards stigmatising GBV, and that the project helped change



Ivorians' perception that GBV is normal. The project also promoted peace and community cohesion.

6 RISKS

The following risks and challenges were identified during project formulation and implementation:

- ▶ ***The risk that the insecurity of the transport of equipment and furniture between Abidjan and San Pedro and the project locations would disrupt project activities.*** To mitigate this risk, local enterprises were hired to replace the enterprises located in Abidjan and San Pedro. In addition, United Nations agencies such as UNICEF were commissioned to convey all equipment through their supply chain.
- ▶ ***The risk that the national staff deployed to the project area would not travel to their duty station out of fear of insecurity.*** To mitigate this risk, critical activities in project area have been handled by international and local non-governmental organisations.
- ▶ ***The risk that victims of violence would not be able to report crimes to the authorities because of the absence of a judiciary system and indeed of policemen in the region.*** To

mitigate this situation, the project conducted massive awareness-raising campaigns among community members and leaders, and trained civil society organisations and women's groups. This activity was crucial. The associations involved in the project have played a major role in disseminating information about the existence of social and community platforms and have contributed greatly to reintegrating survivors by developing income-generating activities and by changing mentalities.

- ▶ ***The risk that the post-election crisis in 2010 would be disastrous for the project.*** The project continued implementing activities during the second post-election period by reducing the volume of activities of all implementing partners and by suspending field activities in some risky project areas. The losses suffered by the implementing partners because of violence were evaluated and discussions with these partners on how to resolve the issue were held. The losses were mainly limited to the west of the country, with school kits looted in Man and organisations

demobilised (members of associations were dispersed and equipment in their possession was lost). The discussions resulted in

negotiated amendments to the Memoranda of Understanding between the project and the implementing partners.

7 LESSONS LEARNT

The AfDB has incorporated the results and lessons learnt from this project into its new 2011 operation, “Côte d'Ivoire: Emergency Program to Restore Basic Social and Administrative Services” (a policy-based loan). In addition, several of the Bank's operations in fragile states now support GBV survivors and seek to reintegrate them into the community through a holistic approach that combines integrated centres with income-generating activities.

Some of the best practices collected in the technical audit report are as follows:

- ▶ A multidisciplinary approach to GBV that included social, health, and legal support as well as economic empowerment, access to funds, and the reintegration of survivors into the community is highly effective.

- ▶ Establishing multi-service GBV survivors' centres and integrating them into a referral system creates strong synergy among health and social service professionals and partners who combat GBV.
- ▶ Projects should treat the poor visibility of GBV as a social problem that is best addressed by a host of measures. These measures should include mobilising community members. GBV can be eliminated if everyone helps promote peace.
- ▶ Engaging men in the fight against GBV—be they leaders or members of the community—is an important ingredient of success. To secure this engagement, the project consulted community leaders extensively, to secure their commitment from the beginning.

8 EXTERNAL DISSEMINATION

The project developed a communications and marketing strategy whose main objectives were to enhance public awareness about GBV in Côte d'Ivoire and to underline the project's achievements. Communication and marketing activities included running radio and television awareness campaigns against GBV, disseminating key messages about the magnitude of the phenomenon, discussing the response, and soliciting the media to cover debates and testimonies as a means of raising public awareness.

The project was presented as a flagship on the website of the AfDB's Annual Meetings in May

2010 in Abidjan and information about the project was broadcast on the Ivorian media.

Publications about the project have included brochures, leaflets, and the project's three yearly reports (2007-2009). The project has spawned publicity materials such as T-shirts, calendars, and diaries. Media relation activities have included a short video documentary, press releases, and speeches. The project's website contains pages on project-related activities and program offerings.

Website: www.paismc-ci.org

Appendix Supplemental material

Success stories: Testimonies about the gender equality impacts of the Emerging From Conflict/Multisector Support Project, Côte d'Ivoire

THE PROJECT'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO GENDER EQUALITY

In September 2010, the project team conducted interviews and discussions with partners to collect data and obtain partners' views of the project's gender equality-related results. At the end of October 2010, the team administered questionnaires to beneficiaries, to obtain beneficiaries' views and to draw lessons and infer best practices that reflected the experience (the "voices") of those most affected. This is a summary of a document produced in November 2010 that drew on those interviews and discussions.

1. The project facilitated men and women's access to basic health services of good quality; the project made it easier for women to obtain reproductive health care.

Thanks to the presence of so many health workers, social service workers, and others in the region, global coverage increased in certain administrative territories—even surpassing coverage before the crisis.

"One of the project's important achievements was that it gave women access to maternal and health services, and gave children access to rehabilitated schools." — General Secretary, Korogho Prefecture

"I was treated for free and staff's visits to my home reassured my family and made them feel respected." — Survivor, Guiglo

"The project gave free medical notebooks and medication to girls my age who got pregnant. Women who had been beaten have been cared for." — GBV survivor, 16 years old

"Women visit the social centre regularly with their problems. Young girls who get pregnant are cared for." — GBV survivor, 53 years old

2. The project facilitated girls' and boys' access to primary education.

Schools were upgraded to become, "child-friendly, girl-friendly." Concretely, this meant introducing gender-friendly equipment (separate toilets for girls and boys, for instance); establishing clubs and teams of children, teachers, and parents on school organisation, maintenance and management; and promoting values of civic engagement, participation, and gender equality in the curriculum.

3. The project created income-generating opportunities.

The project activities revitalised and formalised women's groups, boosting their productivity, encouraging them to advertise and giving them the tools to increase the revenues of GBV survivors and other vulnerable women with income-generating activities such as produce farming, the marketing of agricultural products, and various businesses.

"By grouping together, we have become autonomous." — Mrs Diaby Bamba, president of a group that processes cashew nuts in Dabakala

"Mentalities aren't quick to change, but at least every woman now has a steady job." — Mrs Coulibaly, president of a women's group

"We plan to do even better next year." — The president of a women's farming group in Danané

"The project has given me the means to earn money by taking part in something that lets me provide my children with the food and care they need. Now when the family needs to make a decision, I too have a say." — Project beneficiary, Bouake

"The funds allocated to women victims of GBV helps them become financially independent. The funds also have indirect beneficiaries, namely family members, husbands, and so forth." — Technical Director, OIS Afrique Bouaké

"Some men, for example, understand that it is important to give women a chance by letting them get involved in income-generating activities so that they can become independent and help men with household costs and other family expenses. Some men would also like women to be involved in decisions within the household: decisions about marriages, ways to resolve disputes, girls' schooling, etc." — Team of ODAFEM, Des Montagnes

4. GBV survivors have been cared for and reintegrated into the community

One of the project's most important contributions is to have brought the problem of GBV out of the shadows and reinforced the means by which the care of GBV victims is coordinated. The project's integrated approach modified social perceptions, changed behaviours and involved men in the fight against GBV. The testimonies below underline the importance of social cohesion in this context, stressing the essential nature of confidentiality and highlighting the value of survivors not having to pay for medical consultations or medical certificates. This structure makes it possible for victims to receive care.

"Widows who have been abused, women who were raped or beaten— these women were welcomed in groups, in the community." — Dr Ane Ambroise, UNFPA Coordinator, Korhogo

"Now the community knows that it mustn't harm people. Now it knows that women are protected." — Survivor, 16 years old

"My community doesn't know [about my abuse] because the team that treated me respected my privacy." — Survivor, 20 years old

"Men respect me now that they know I am protected by the authorities." — Survivor, 53 years old

"Nowadays, men have joined the fight against female circumcision in our communities. The taboo has been broken." — Beneficiary, 43 years old and a former practitioner of female circumcision

"Men have become aware of the extent of gender-based violence. After numerous awareness-raising activities, men are now more willing to help a wife, a sister, or a daughter who has experience violence, especially rape. Men have changed their attitude to marital abuse. They are starting to understand that they should discuss things with their wives rather than beating them, because to beat one's wife is against the law." — Project Coordinator, ONEF, regions of Moyen Cavally and Des Montagnes

"Men who thought that they were allowed to strike their wives to teach them, now know better. Women who thought that their place was in the home are beginning to understand that they have other options. More and more women now understand that they have the same chances, the same opportunities as men." — AWEKO Field Officer, Moyen Cavally, Guiglo

5. The project has helped spread peace.

Even though the project did not directly affect all levels of decision-making or peace operations—these mandates involved other actors—its contribution to social cohesion is widely recognised.

"Before we talked one-on-one. Things are better now that we are in a group." — President of a women's group in Korhogo

"With the project, I am forgetting all about the crisis, because we are working as a group. During meetings, I have the right to state my opinion, and in the village I am no longer kept on the sidelines." — Beneficiary, Danane

"The project has taught the population about women's rights and has helped them recognise the limits of their traditions and their cultural practices. Girls and teenagers who were pregnant against their will and whose only priority was to get to a hospital were able to reach a hospital and survive. The project also communicated messages about HIV-AIDS and tested survivors so that they could be treated for AIDS or could avoid the disease. The project stressed social cohesion by involving various ethnic groups in awareness-raising initiatives." — Field agent, AWEKO.

Conclusion:

The project has clearly improved the living conditions of its beneficiaries, both men and women, especially the most vulnerable. It reduction of the inequalities between the genders is evidenced in several ways, including women's better access to basic socioeconomic services: education, health, social services, and income-generating activities. But the project also reinforced the capacities of its partners in the field, strengthening actors' coordination of job-creating activities, social reintegration measures, and the fight against GBV. It helped women gain more autonomy and control over their lives and it promoted a change of mentality and greater participation among men. The project indubitably reinforced peace and social cohesion by bringing institutions back to post-conflict areas and by assisting to restore a law-abiding state.

Press releases

Société

Fraternité Matin / Vendredi 17 juillet 2009

Education et Santé Le Projet d'appui institutionnel à la sortie de crise (Paimsc) a offert, hier, un important lot d'équipement aux ex-zones assiégées. Plus de 200 millions de F de matériel roulant à la zones Cno

Le Premier ministre, chef du gouvernement, Soro Guillaume, a réceptionné hier du matériel roulant destiné aux ministères de l'Education nationale, de la Santé et de l'Hygiène publique ainsi qu'à celui de l'Enseignement technique et de la Recherche scientifique, pour un coût global de 226 569 600 frs.

Ces dons destinés à la zone centre, nord, et ouest (Cno) ont été faits par le Projet d'appui institutionnel à la sortie de crise (Paimsc). Dont les objectifs, selon la coordonnatrice nationale, Josiane Adoubi, visent à contribuer d'une part à la restauration de l'autorité de l'Etat et au fonctionnement d'autre part des services publics, dans les domaines de l'éducation, de la santé et du développement rural en zones Cno. Qui du reste a été la plus



Ces ambulances contribueront à soulager les populations de la zone Cno. (PH: N'CHO JEAN)

touchée par la crise militaro-politique qu'a connue la Côte d'Ivoire. Par ailleurs, le Paimsc contribue au renforcement des capacités des structures publiques et des organisations de la société

civile, dans la prise en charge des questions d'urgence et de relance économique.

Ce don est composé de quatre ambulances pour les localités de Séguéla, Mankono, Sakassou et

Béoumi ainsi que 30 motos, 11 kits informatiques, 5 tracteurs destinés au Cnra et deux véhicules, l'un au ministère de la Santé et l'autre à celui de l'Education nationale. La coordonnatrice nationale a profité de la cérémonie de remise de dons, pour plaider pour la pérennisation des acquis du Paimsc, afin que l'ensemble des besoins des populations soit pris en compte.

En 10 mois d'exécution effective des tâches, le Paimsc a son actif plusieurs réalisations, dont la réhabilitation de 433 salles de classe du primaire, l'équipement de 6 centres sociaux, la réhabilitation du Chr de Séguéla ainsi que plusieurs autres actions humanitaires.

Il faut noter que la poche financière du Projet d'appui institutionnel à la sortie de crise d'une valeur de 15 milliards de francs Cfa, est un don de la Banque africaine de développement à la Côte d'Ivoire.

MARC YEVOU

Grippe A/H1N1

Professionnalisation du milieu rural

Les femmes agricultrices renforcent leurs capacités

La production vivrière reste fortement tributaire des performances des femmes agricultrices qui sont au coeur de l'économie rurale. Toutefois, ces femmes ont besoin d'être encadrées. C'est l'objet de l'atelier de restitution du Plan d'action 2010 et du manuel de procédures à la Plateforme des femmes agricultrices de Côte d'Ivoire (Pfaci) qui s'est ouvert hier, à Ivotel Plateau. Initié par le Projet d'appui institutionnel multisectoriel à la sortie de crise (Paimsc), sur financement du groupe de la Bad, et exécuté par la FAO, cet atelier vise à renforcer les capacités opérationnelles de ces femmes par l'équipement et la formation. Pour Dr Mel Eg Emmanuel,

représentant la Représentante de la FAO, les outils de gestion mis à la disposition de la Pfaci vont permettre aux femmes rurales d'avoir une meilleure optimisation et une rationalisation de leurs interventions.

La coordinatrice nationale du Paimsc, Madame Josiane Adoubi, a appelé les bénéficiaires à leur sens de responsabilité, à leur esprit de précision dans le souci de mieux faire. *"Je vous invite à vous approprier ces outils afin d'améliorer les performances de l'économie rurale"*, leur a-t-elle conseillé.

Quant à la présidente de la Plateforme, Mme Hélène Kra Cissé, elle a promis que les femmes mettront un point d'honneur à faire bon usage

des documents mis à leur disposition. Avant de faire des doléances ; restauration des pistes rurales à l'effet d'écouler les produits, doter la Pfaci de tricycles ou de tracteurs.

Le Paimsc est un projet d'un montant de 15 milliards FCFA, financé par la BAD dont la FAO est maître d'ouvrage délégué, et consacré à la restauration du fonctionnement des services publics dans l'éducation, la santé et le développement rural. Il intègre également le renforcement des capacités des structures publiques et des organisations de la société civile dans la prise en charge des questions d'urgence et de relance de l'économie.

J-S Lia

Fraternité Matin / Jeudi 25-Vendredi 26 février 2010

Man La direction régionale du ministère de l'Environnement et un service de la Production animale, sont de nouveau fonctionnels **Des bâtiments administratifs réhabilités à plus de 35 millions de Fcfa**

Les bâtiments du ministère de l'Environnement et des Eaux et Forêts et la clinique du ministère de la Production animale et des Ressources halieutiques à Man qui ont fortement été dégradés pendant la crise sont aujourd'hui de nouveau fonctionnels.

La cérémonie officielle de remise des clefs desdits bâtiments a eu lieu dans la matinée du 17 février dernier. En présence de M. Acho Oké, secrétaire général de la préfecture de Man, Mmes Adoubi Josiane, coordinatrice nationale du projet d'appui institutionnel multisectoriel à la sortie de crise-Paimsc- à la Primature et Antoinette Ziéhi, chargée des programmes et projets à la Fao.

Le coût des travaux de réfection de l'ensemble des bâtiments est estimé à 35,843 millions de francs Cfa. Entièrement financé par la Bad (la banque africaine de développement), avec pour maître d'œuvre délégué la Fao-ci.

La clinique du ministère de la Production animale et des Ressources halieutiques dont les clefs ont été remises à M. Koutouan Agba Mathieu (directeur régional) est bâtie sur une superficie de 216

m². Les trois bureaux et la salle de soin ont été entièrement refaits.

La plomberie sanitaire, l'assainissement, le revêtement, la charpente... ont constitué les travaux réalisés pour une valeur de 14,331 millions de francs CFA.

Le bâtiment qui servira de bureaux à la direction régionale des Eaux et Forêts occupe une superficie de 306 m² et compte huit bureaux. Ici, les travaux ont coûté 21,512 millions de francs CFA.

Pendant cette cérémonie, Mme Adoubi Josiane a présenté le projet d'appui institutionnel multisectoriel à la sortie de crise (Paimsc) qui a une durée de 24 mois (mars 2008-décembre 2010). Il est financé par la Bad à hauteur de 14,948 milliards de francs. Ce projet vise entre autres à « appuyer la restauration de l'Etat dans les zones centre, nord et ouest; à la consolidation de la réconciliation nationale. Et surtout à appuyer la gestion de la contribution des fonds ».

Ainsi, dans la réalisation de ce projet, ce sont vingt-sept bâtiments administratifs qui seront réhabilités d'ici à fin 2010.

HONORÉ DROH
CORRESPONDANT RÉGIONAL

Coup d'oeil

GAGNOA. Le sous-préfet de Gagnoa, Gauze Ignace Désiré, a organisé récemment à la sous-préfecture, la troisième réunion de la tribune des allochtones et des autochtones. A cette occasion, il a exhorté les populations au respect des chefs traditionnels. De source proche de l'organisation, autochtones et allochtones devront avoir une franche collaboration avec la chefferie du village et les chefs de communautés étrangères.

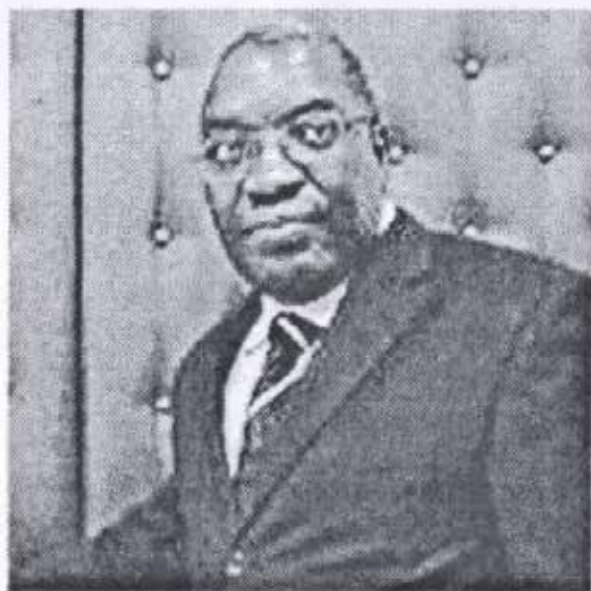
S'agissant des conflits fonciers, l'autorité administrative a recommandé à ses interlocuteurs de saisir les chefs de village. Tout en leur indiquant que tous les problèmes peuvent trouver solution dans la paix et la tolérance.

Au sujet de la sécurité, M. Gauze Désiré a appelé les uns et les autres à signaler toute personne suspecte aux forces de l'ordre et à ne pas protéger un malfaiteur.

Réinsertion socio-économique

La Bad offre 40 motoculteurs à 38 groupements agricoles

Les responsables de 38 groupements agricoles exerçant dans les zones Centre, Nord et Ouest (CNO) avaient le sourire aux lèvres, récemment à Bouaké, à l'occasion de la cérémonie de remise de motoculteurs. En présence de Koffi Koffi Paul, directeur de cabinet adjoint du Premier ministre, en charge de la sortie de crise, des responsables du Pnrrc, de Mme Marie-Noëlle Koyara de la Fao et de Ehou-nou Jean-Paul de la Bad, l'on a procédé à la remise officielle de 40 motoculteurs à 38 groupements des zones CNO. Le coût total des 40 motoculteurs est de 88 millions de Fcfa, selon la coordonnatrice nationale du projet, Adoubi Josiane. Ces dons s'inscrivent dans le cadre du Projet d'appui institutionnel multisectoriel à la sortie de crise (Paimsc). Ce projet est financé par la Banque africaine de développement qui a mis dans le cadre d'une convention signée le 20 février 2008, 15 milliards de Fcfa à la disposition de notre pays. Prévu pour durer deux ans, le projet mis en œuvre par la Fao soutient les secteurs de l'éducation, de la san-



Ph : D.R.

Koffi Koffi Paul a salué les efforts de la Bad.

té, du développement rural, de l'assistance aux victimes des violences et de la réinsertion économique. Au nom du Premier ministre, Koffi Koffi Paul a remercié les structures internationales d'être aux côtés de la Côte d'Ivoire en ces moments difficiles. L'émissaire de Guillaume Soro qui présidait la cérémonie a promis veiller sur le bon usage du matériel.

Allah Kouamé à Bouaké

Lutte contre les violences basées sur le genre (VBG)

La Bad équipe la gynécologie du Chu de Bouaké



Le don de la BAD va soulager les femmes de Bouaké

Les services gynéco-obstétriques du Centre hospitalier universitaire de Bouaké (Chu) ont reçu, jeudi dernier, un important lot d'équipements médicaux des mains du bureau régional de l'Unfpa dirigé par docteur Ané Ambroise. La valeur en numéraire de ce lot financé entièrement par la Banque africaine de développement (Bad) est estimée à 30 millions de F Cfa. Il s'agit entre autres de 5 bassins de forme pantoufle, de plateau à instruments, de stéthoscope biauriculaire, de 3 tensiomètres manuels à cadran enfant, de 2 berceaux, de boîte d'accouchement. L'on dénombre aussi 2 lits d'hospitalisation, un pèse-bébé, un pèse-personne, une table d'accouchement, un scialytique plafonnier, une table d'anesthésie, un lit d'hospitalisation adulte muni d'un matelas. Ce don se situe dans le cadre du projet d'appui institutionnel et multisectoriel à la sortie de crise (Paim-sc) coordonné au plan national par Mme Josiane Adjobi. « Cette donation a tenu à préciser Ané Ambroise, se situe dans le cadre du renforcement des capacités du service de gynéco-obstétrique du Chu de Bouaké, structure de référence pour la prise en charge médicale des cas de violences basées sur le genre (ndlr VBG) ».

Allah Kouamé à Bouaké



Sortie de crise : Remise d'équipements d'une valeur de 650 millions de francs CFA par le PAIMSC entre 2009 et mi-avril 2010



Le Premier Ministre recevant les clés du matériel roulant des mains du représentant officiel de la BAD

En date du 28 février 2008, le Gouvernement de la Côte d'Ivoire et la Banque Africaine de Développement (BAD) ont signé la convention de financement du "PROJET D'APPUI INSTITUTIONNEL MULTISECTORIEL A LA SORTIE DE CRISE" pour un montant de 20 millions d'Unité de Compte (équivalent à environ 15 milliards de francs CFA). Démarré en septembre 2008 pour une durée de 24 mois, le projet est destiné à la restauration du fonctionnement normal de l'administration et de la paix, avec une concentration sur les services essentiels tels que l'éducation, la santé, le développement rural et les groupes vulnérables.

Dans les secteurs sus mentionnés, les actions du projet portent sur la réhabilitation, la formation et l'équipement. Concernant ce dernier point, le matériel remis aux différentes structures et organisations bénéficiaires représente une importante contribution à

la restauration du fonctionnement des services publics et au renforcement des capacités des structures publiques et des organisations de la société civile dans la prise en charge des questions d'urgence et de relance de l'économie.

Le matériel reçu selon les différents secteurs d'intervention est composé de :

Education :

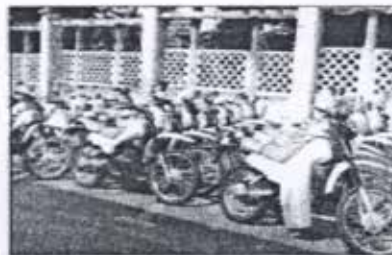
- 3 véhicules de type 4x4 pour le comité de pilotage du Ministère de l'Education Nationale (1) et le suivi des activités (2)
- Kits informatiques pour 10 inspections de l'enseignement primaire (IEP)

Santé

- 4 ambulances : CHR de Séguéla, hôpitaux



Vue des tracteurs remis au CNRA.



Vue des Motos remis à 30 centres de santé des zones CNO.

Prise en charge des femmes victimes de violences

Equipements (informatiques, mobilier et matériel de bureau) pour les centres sociaux réhabilités

Appui aux groupes vulnérables

- 40 motoculteurs pour 40 groupements professionnels agricoles
- 142 kits de cultures maraîchères pour 142 groupements professionnels agricoles
- Matériels informatiques et fournitures de bureau pour le PNRR

Le projet a à son actif des réhabilitations et des formations dans les domaines de la santé, de l'éducation, du développement rural et de la prise en charge des victimes basées sur le genre.



Directeur de Cabinet Adjoint Chargé des Programmes de sortie de crise

général de Mankono, de Sakassou et de Béoumi

- 30 motos pour 30 établissements sanitaires de premier contact
- 1 véhicule pick up pour le ministère de la santé et de l'hygiène publique

Développement rural :

- 5 tracteurs pour le CNRA,
- Lots d'équipements informatiques pour le FIRCA, CNRA et les organisations professionnelles agricoles (OPA)
- Equipements et intrants agricoles (209 pulvérisateurs, 18 décortiqueuses, 2 broyeuses, 1 égreneuse, semences) pour 65 OPA

Au total, l'ensemble des réalisations à ce jour a un coût de 5,7 milliards de francs CFA sur une première tranche de 7,7 milliards décaissés par la BAD.



Remise d'équipements au CHU de Bouaké par Madame Adoubi Josiane, Coordinatrice Nationale du projet (20 centre)

Ministère de l'Agriculture La Bad débloque 105 millions de Fcfa

Après les 45^{es} assemblées annuelles historiques à Abidjan, il y a moins d'une semaine, la Banque africaine de développement (Bad) fait encore parler d'elle. Hier, le ministère de l'Agriculture a eu les bras chargés par cette institution. A travers le Projet d'appui institutionnel multisectoriel à la sortie de crise (Paimsc) qu'elle finance, la Bad a fait un don de matériel d'une valeur de 57 millions de Fcfa. En réalité, le coût initial du matériel avait été estimé à 105 millions de Fcfa, selon le ministre de l'Agriculture, Sangafowa Coulibaly. Il se trouve que l'expertise de la Fao (qui assure la maîtrise d'ouvrage déléguée) a permis de réaliser des économies d'échelle. De la sorte, le ministère bénéficiera du solde de 48 millions Fcfa, pour des acquisitions ultérieures. Ce qui ramène le concours de la Bad auprès de ce département à 105 millions de Fcfa.

Le don d'hier est composé de 26 split, 26 ordinateurs, 26 imprimantes, 26 photocopieurs et du petit matériel agricole.

Ils seront affectés aux directions régionales et départementales des zones Centre nord et ouest (Cno). C'est que, "les effets négatifs de cette crise économique sur nos services déconcentrés se sont manifestés par un dénuement pro-

gressif, allant de l'insuffisance en équipements administratifs au manque de locaux et réceptifs opérationnels", a dit le ministre. Le matériel acquis contribuera donc à améliorer les conditions de travail des agents du ministère sur le terrain. Pour sa part, la coordonnatrice du Paimsc, Josiane Adoubi, a demandé aux destinataires du don de l'utiliser à bon escient et de lui assurer une maintenance appro-

priée. Abondant dans le même sens, le ministre Coulibaly a alors lancé : "A tous mes collaborateurs, bénéficiaires de ce matériel, je les engage à en faire bon usage pour mériter de la confiance placée en eux". L'enjeu en vaut la chandelle. D'autant plus que le ministre a saisi l'occasion pour solliciter de la Bad "d'autres équipements et surtout, les moyens de déplacement".

Le Paimsc est financé par la Bad. Il est doté d'un montant de près de 15 milliards de Fcfa, pour restaurer l'autorité de l'Etat, contribuer au bon fonctionnement du secteur de l'éducation, de la santé et du développement rural en zones Cno et renforcer les capacités des structures publiques et de la société civile.

ADAMA KONÉ

Appui à la sortie de crise Le Paimsc offre du matériel à l'Agriculture



Le ministre Sangafowa en compagnie de Mme Adoubi (au centre) et la représentante de la Bad.

Les services déconcentrés du ministère de l'Agriculture, dans les zones Centre, Nord et Ouest (Cno), devraient bientôt fonctionner normalement. Ces structures par le biais de leur tutelle, viennent de bénéficier d'un important lot d'équipements d'une valeur de 57 millions Fcfa. Le don qui s'inscrit dans le cadre du Projet d'appui institutionnel multisectoriel à la sortie de crise (Paimsc), a été remis, vendredi, au ministre Mamadou Sangafowa par la coordonnatrice nationale du projet, Mme Josiane Adoubi.

Selon elle, le Paimsc est un projet financé par la Banque africaine de développement (Bad) d'un montant de 20 millions d'unités de compte, soit 15 milliards Fcfa. Cet appui, selon elle, a été initié par la structure bancaire, dans son engagement au côté du gouvernement ivoirien, pour la reconstruction poste-crise. Elle vise ainsi à la restauration de l'autorité de l'Etat, au fonctionnement des services publics et bien d'autres actions de développement, y compris les questions d'urgence de relance économique. Le matériel qui

sera réparti entre 6 directions régionales et 20 directions départementales du Minagri, est composé de 26 splits, 26 ordinateurs, 26 imprimantes, 26 photocopieurs, 26 Gps et un petit équipement agricole. Le tout d'un montant de 57 millions Fcfa. Le ministre Coulibaly Sangafowa a salué le Premier ministre pour avoir entrepris des démarches auprès de la Bad. L'équipement permettra, à l'en croire, de redonner du souffle aux services déconcentrés qui ont souffert des conséquences de la crise. « La crise de septembre 2002 a été un facteur d'aggravation de la situation spécifique de nos services déconcentrés en zone Cno. C'est pourquoi, nous avons accueilli avec soulagement, l'appui de la Bad. A la coordonnatrice du Paimsc, je voudrais dire merci pour la promptitude avec laquelle elle a accédé à la demande complémentaire du Minagri », a salué le ministre. Notons que ce geste est l'aboutissement d'une initiative lancée par le Premier ministre, Guillaume Soro pour soutenir et faciliter la stratégie de sortie de crise ■

K. Anderson

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