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UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES

PROPOSED PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES

Recommendation by the Executive Director

Assistance to the Government of the Ivory Coast

Support of a population programme

Proposed UNFPA assistance:	\$1 700 000
Estimated value of the Government's contribution:	To be determined
Duration:	Four years
Estimated starting date:	July 1985
Executing agencies:	Government of the Ivory Coast United Nations International Labour Organisation (ILO) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Government co-ordinating agency:	Ministry of Planning

IVORY COASTDemographic Facts

Population by sex		Population density (/sq. km.)	30
Total (in 1000)	9,797	Average annual change	
Male (in 1000)	5,006	Population increase (in 1000)	310
Female (in 1000)	4,792	Births (in 1000)	415
Sex ratio (/ 100 females)	104.5	Deaths (in 1000)	163
Population in year 2000 (in 1000)	15,581	Net migration (in 1000)	58
Population by age group		Rate of annual change	
Age 0-14 (in 1000)	4,421	Population change total (%)	3.44
Age 15-64 (in 1000)	5,090	Urban (%)	5.9
Age 65+ (in 1000)	286	Rural (%)	1.8
Age 0-14 (percentage)	45.1	Crude birth rate (/ 1000)	46.0
Age 15-64 (percentage)	52.0	Crude death rate (/ 1000)	18.0
Age 65+ (percentage)	2.9	Natural increase (/ 1000)	27.9
Age indicators		Net migration (/ 1000)	6.4
Median age	17.4	Fertility and mortality	
Dependency: age 0-14	86.9	Total fertility rate	6.70
Dependency: age 65+	5.6	Completed family size	N/A
Dependency: total	92.5	Gross reproduction rate	3.30
Youth: 15-24 (in 1000)	1,810	Net reproduction rate	2.31
Women: 15-49 (in 1000)	2,105	General fertility rate (/ 1000)	215
Urban-rural population		Child-woman ratio	867
Urban population (in 1000)	4,111	Infant mortality rate (/ 1000)	122
Rural population (in 1000)	5,686	Life expectancy: male	45.4
Per cent urban (%)	41.96	Life expectancy: female	48.7
Per cent rural (%)	58.04	Life expectancy: total	47.0
Population density (/ hectare of arable land)	2.27	GNP per capita (U.S dollars, 1982)	950

Sources: Area and population density on arable land: derived from Food and Agriculture Organization, FAO Production Yearbook 1980; Gross national product per capita: World Bank, World Development Report 1984; Completed family size: Noreen Goldman and John Hobcraft, "Birth Histories", in Comparative Studies, No. 17 (International Statistical Institute: Voorburg), 1982; all other data: Population Division, United Nations Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, Demographic Indicators by Countries as Assessed in 1982 (computer printout, 1 November 1983) - "population by sex" through "population density (/sq. km.)" as of 1985, and "average annual change" through "life expectancy: total" as of 1980-1985.

I. SUMMARY

1. UNFPA proposes to provide assistance in the amount of \$1,700,000 over a four-year period, 1985 to 1988, to assist the Government of the Ivory Coast, a non-priority country for UNFPA assistance, in achieving its population and development objectives. The proposed programme, which would be the first long-term assistance provided by UNFPA to the Government of the Ivory Coast, has been developed on the basis of the findings and recommendations of a Needs Assessment Mission that visited the Ivory Coast in March 1983. The programme would include projects in the areas of maternal and child health and family planning; population information, education and communication; basic data collection and analysis; population dynamics; and a special programme for women. UNFPA support would provide advisory services, fellowships and funds for local training activities, as well as expendable and non-expendable equipment.
2. All projects under the proposed programme, as in all UNFPA-assisted programmes, will be undertaken in accordance with the principles and objectives of the World Population Plan of Action, that is, population policies should be consistent with internationally and nationally recognized human rights of individual freedom, justice and the survival of national, regional and minority groups (paragraph 14(d)), respect for human life is basic to all human societies (paragraph 14(e)), and all couples and individuals have the basic right to decide freely and responsibly the number and spacing of their children and to have the information, education and means to do so (paragraph 14(f)).

II. BACKGROUND

3. The Ivory Coast, which gained independence in 1960, has a total land area of 322,500 square kilometres. The United Nations estimates the 1985 population at 9.797 million and population density at 30 persons per square kilometre.
4. The Government has not as yet formulated a comprehensive population policy. However, in a statement outlining the Ivory Coast's views on population, for the benefit of those attending the International Conference on Population, President Félix Houphouët-Boigny said, "The Ivory Coast became aware of the importance of population as a factor in economic and social development at a very early stage. The first demographic data collected in situ date back to 1955. They were supplemented by numerous regional surveys conducted between 1957 and 1975, i.e., a year after the World Population Conference at Bucharest. This profile of the population was followed by regular surveys which made it possible to assess mortality and birth rates and fertility rates and variations, to construct a mortality table for the Ivory Coast and, finally, to measure internal and international migration. In 1980, a further survey made it possible to determine the economic and psycho-social characteristics of fertility. . . There is no question that these different studies provided us with a picture of the structure and dynamics of the population of the Ivory Coast. . . A real geographical redistribution of the population is taking place in the Ivory Coast, the main features of which are a major rural exodus and a process of rapid urban growth. . . These few data on our country emphasize the importance of population questions in relation to

development. The phenomena they reflect and population research in general are one of the essential bases for the country's overall economic and social planning and for the promotion of greater physical, psychological and material well-being for its population. The Ivory Coast...is committed to a rigorous policy for the collection, processing and analysis of its population data".

5. The development plans for the periods 1976-1980 and 1981-1985 include population-related objectives, namely, an increase in the population growth rate to sustain the growing economy, a control of the substantial flow of immigration into the country and a more rational distribution of wealth and population to combat what the Government views as a serious regional imbalance. To this end, integrated rural development programmes are being implemented to curtail rural exodus, through decentralization of governmental activities and development of secondary cities to decelerate the expansion of the capital city.

6. The health situation in the Ivory Coast has improved since independence. Nevertheless, data clearly indicate that the country's exceptional economic growth of the past two decades has not had the anticipated effects in the social and health sectors. The Government is concerned about bridging this gap and efforts are being made to improve the general health conditions, particularly the health of mothers and children. The Government supports family planning programmes as part of these efforts and as a means of reducing the levels of mortality and morbidity. In the information, education and communication sector, the Government places particular emphasis on the need for information and education in the broad area of family life. Availability of reliable demographic data is also a high priority concern of the Government.

7. UNFPA assistance to the Ivory Coast in the population field began in 1972 with support to the country's first population census. As of December 1984, overall assistance amounted to more than \$2 million, allocated to a total of 10 projects. These include the 1975 population census, an ongoing programme for demographic training and research at the National School of Statistics and Applied Economics (ENSEA) of Abidjan and ongoing activities in the areas of maternal and child health and family planning and population education. In the context of these activities, UNFPA funds have been utilized primarily for the provision of technical expertise, training, research, fellowships and the supply of vehicles and equipment. In addition, funds were also allocated to assist the Government with the organization of seminars and study tours and to enable government officials and other nationals to attend various meetings, conferences, etc., directly related to population programmes.

8. As a result of this assistance, discussions on population issues have been brought to the forefront, as evidenced by the numerous seminars on population matters organized by the Government. Moreover, the establishment of both the Ivory Coast Association for Family Welfare (AIBEF) and the Ministry of Health and Population suggests a growing awareness of the relationship between population and general well-being. In this connection, the 1975 population census, the first ever to be undertaken in the country, provided data which the Government continues to use for planning purposes. It also provided evidence of a serious imbalance in the geographical distribution of the population, leading the Government to embark on

various sectoral programmes aimed at the improvement of living standards in rural areas.

9. Other multilateral assistance to the Ivory Coast has included technical and/or financial support from UNDP, the ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, UNICEF, WFP and the European Development Fund in the social and economic fields for projects that have relevance to population issues, including the strengthening of MCH centres, nutrition, women's status and integrated rural development activities. The World Bank is currently implementing its second structural adjustment loan as direct support to the country's efforts in economic recovery. It is also negotiating with the Government to support the planned 1987 population census. The Governments of Belgium, Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, the Netherlands and the United States have provided bilateral assistance in various sectors, including support by France to demographic data collection during the years following independence and funding by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) of the national fertility survey in 1980-1981.

10. The Ivory Coast also receives external assistance in the population sector from several non-governmental organizations, including Family Planning International Assistance, the International Federation for Family Life Promotion and the International Statistical Institute. This assistance has concentrated mainly on training and advisory services in family planning as well as on the provision of commodities in this area.

III. THE PROGRAMME

Needs Assessment Mission, 1983

11. The Needs Assessment Mission that visited the Ivory Coast in March 1983 identified various needs in the broad area of population activities and made specific recommendations for assistance, including, inter alia, the following:

(a) Because the Mission felt that the promotion and protection of maternal and child health require particular attention, it recommended that the national MCH programme be strengthened through the provision of necessary material and human resources and that a family planning component be integrated into MCH services;

(b) Because the Mission felt that population education activities tended to be carried out in an unco-ordinated and limited manner, without any clearly defined objectives, it recommended the introduction of population education into the formal and non-formal teaching system and raising public awareness of population issues through seminars, particularly at the regional level. In addition, the Mission recommended the funding and implementation of the family life education project;

(c) The Mission also noted that, because the Government views a second population census as an utmost priority as the 1975 census data are no longer relevant, due in part to the high level of internal and external migration in the country, more current data on the volume, structure and geographical distribution of the population are needed for the formulation of development plans for the periods 1986-1990 and 1991-1995;

(d) The Mission also recommended that the financial and material resources provided to the Ministry for the Status of Women be increased so as to enable it to implement projects capable of having multiplier effects, to train high-level personnel and to provide advisory services. The Mission also recommended support to the Ivory Coast Association for Family Welfare.

Proposed UNFPA programme of assistance

12. UNFPA proposes to assist the Government with a four-year programme in the total amount of \$1,700,000. The proposed programme has the following components:

Maternal and child health and family planning

13. UNFPA proposes to allocate a total of \$700,000 to one project in this category:

14. The health situation in the Ivory Coast has markedly improved since independence. Smallpox and yellow fever have been eliminated and other endemic and communicable diseases are being controlled. However, as previously mentioned, most health and social indicators remain unfavourable. The Needs Assessment Mission found signs that some aspects of the medical and health situations are deteriorating. Measles, nutrition-related diseases, gastro-enteritis, malaria and various types of anaemia continue to aggravate the already high rate of morbidity and mortality. There is also a high incidence of complications resulting from induced abortions.

15. Malnutrition, particularly among children ages 1 to 3, is another major concern. Although health statistics are scarce and unreliable, it is estimated that 10 to 20 per cent of hospitalized children suffer from malnutrition. In the poor neighbourhoods surrounding the capital of Abidjan, 23 per cent of the children are undernourished. The infant mortality rate is estimated at 122 deaths per 1,000 live births--a rate which, like many other health indicators, is in sharp contrast with the exceptional economic growth of the country.

16. The existing national MCH programme was established in 1969 and comprises 204 MCH centres, including 42 private and missionary-owned centres. One of the major problems facing the programme has been its inability to provide services commensurate with the ever-increasing demand. In addition, due to long distances, most people in the rural areas cannot benefit from MCH services, nor from any other medical care. The 1981-1985 development plan places a particular emphasis on the strengthening and expansion of the MCH programme. UNFPA assistance in the amount of \$700,000 would be used to complement these efforts. It would build on the findings and achievements of an experimental project on MCH/FP and population education in order to enable the Ministry of Health to strengthen existing services and expand MCH/FP activities to additional areas. UNFPA support would provide advisory services, training of medical personnel, upgrading of selected rural and urban MCH facilities and the procurement of medicines and contraceptives. Funds would also be provided to enable nationals at the policy-making and intermediate levels to attend intercountry meetings and workshops that relate to delivery and management aspects of maternal and child health and family planning services. The

probable distribution of funds per major budget component is: \$150,000 for project personnel; \$300,000 for training; \$190,000 for equipment, including upgrading of MCH/FP centres; and \$60,000 for miscellaneous and/or sundry items.

17. The development of a data collection system in the health sector, as well as curricula for in-service training, would also be an integral part of this project, which would be executed by the Government, WHO and UNICEF.

Population and family life education, information and communication

18. UNFPA proposes to allocate \$230,000 to this programme area.

19. Population education as a discipline is not taught in schools in the Ivory Coast. However, population-related issues are discussed in the context of disciplines such as geography, family life education and demography. In the out-of-school sector, population education activities have been sporadic, organized from time to time through seminars. Only recently did the Government include instruction in contraception as an integral part of the training programme for female field extension workers, health personnel and social workers of the Ministry for the Status of Women. There is an urgent need to strengthen this programme in order to reduce the incidence of induced abortions. The Ivory Coast Association for Family Welfare has as its main objective to inform and educate people on responsible parenthood and to promote child spacing for the improvement of the health of mothers and children. For the time being, its activities consist of giving advice and establishing contact between the two University of Abidjan clinics providing family planning services and potential acceptors of contraceptive methods.

20. UNFPA support would assist the Ministry for the Status of Women in strengthening and expanding the ongoing training programme for female field extension workers, health personnel and social workers. The training programmes include courses in health, community development, family life education and agricultural extension activities. In the context of this programme, UNFPA assistance would support fellowships, study tours, the procurement of equipment and the provision of advisory services to assist in the development and production of population and family life-related materials. Funds would also be provided for upgrading selected rural and urban centres for the training of female extension workers. UNFPA proposes also to support the Ivory Coast Association for Family Welfare with advisory services in population education and the procurement of equipment, including audio-visual aids. In addition, UNFPA would assist the Ministry of Planning with the organization of seminars aimed at raising public awareness of population issues, especially at the regional level. The Government, the ILO and UNESCO would be the executing agencies for this project, whose budget distribution per major component is likely to be: \$60,000 for project personnel; \$90,000 for training; \$50,000 for equipment; and \$30,000 for miscellaneous and/or sundry items.

Basic data collection and analysis

21. UNFPA proposes to allocate \$500,000 in support of the planned 1987 population census.

22. Although the Ivory Coast has a long history of data collection, until 1975, demographic data were based in part on estimates. Between 1975 and 1981, several data collection operations were conducted, including the 1975 population census, the multiple round demographic survey (1978-1979), the Ivorian fertility survey (1980-1981) and some other operations with demographic components. In addition, reports on vital events and civil registration have been established regularly for the whole country. However, an insufficient number of statisticians and demographers, as well as inadequate processing facilities, have hampered a detailed analysis of these data. Demographic data provided by the 1975 population census are by now outdated, particularly in view of the high level of internal and international migration in the Ivory Coast. Current data on the volume, structure and geographical distribution of the population are needed.

23. UNFPA support would include the provision of advisory services, fellowships, local training activities and some equipment. The proposed UNFPA assistance would be complementary to the support given to the census by the World Bank and the United States Government. The United Nations would be the executing agency for this project. The following budget estimates per major component are foreseen: \$230,000 for project personnel; \$60,000 for training; \$150,000 for equipment; and \$60,000 for miscellaneous and/or sundry items.

Population dynamics

24. UNFPA proposes to allocate \$174,000 to one project in this programme area-- the demographic training and research programme at the National School of Statistics and Applied Economics (ENSEA). Over the past 7 years, 60 students specializing in the field of demography have been trained at ENSEA. Aside from the training of students, UNFPA assistance would provide one or two fellowships to train future teachers in demography. Funds would also be provided for advisory services, documentation and seminars in the area of population and development. The budget distribution per major component is expected to be: \$50,000 for project personnel; \$84,000 for training; \$30,000 for equipment; and \$10,000 for miscellaneous and/or sundry items.

Special programme

25. UNFPA proposes to allocate \$96,000 in support of women's groups.

26. There are two major associations in the Ivory Coast that concern themselves with the needs of women: the Association of Ivory Coast Women (AFI) and the Ivory Coast Association for Family Welfare (AIBEF). UNFPA funds would assist in strengthening the activities of those two organizations, mostly through training and the provision of essential equipment. The Government would be the executing agency for this programme, for which budget estimates per major component are: \$10,000 for project personnel; \$40,000 for training; \$30,000 for equipment; and \$10,000 for miscellaneous and/or sundry items.

Evaluation and monitoring

27. The programme will be monitored according to the revised "UNFPA Instructions on an Integrated System for Monitoring and Implementation of Country Programmes and

Country Projects" (UNFPA/RR/78/23 dated 15 September 1978). Although these instructions emphasize distinct components of the monitoring system (progress reports, tripartite reviews, annual country reviews and a final report), they also include reporting by UNFPA representatives to headquarters in order to identify problems at an early stage.

Financial summary

28. The proposed UNFPA contribution for the four-year period, subject to the availability of funds, is as follows:

<u>Programme area</u>	\$
Maternal and child health and family planning	700 000
Population and family life education, information and communication	230 000
Basic data collection and analysis	500 000
Population dynamics	174 000
Support to women's groups	<u>96 000</u>
TOTAL	<u>1 700 000</u> =====

29. The status of programme development, as of June 1985, is expected to be as follows:

	\$
Approved for allocation pending Governing Council decision	1 200 000
Foreseen	<u>500 000</u>
TOTAL	<u>1 700 000</u> =====

IV. RECOMMENDATION

30. The Executive Director recommends that the Governing Council:

(a) Approve the assistance to the Ivory Coast in the amount of \$1,700,000 for the four-year period, 1985 to 1988; and

(b) Authorize the Executive Director to allocate the funds and to make the appropriate arrangements with the Government of the Ivory Coast and with the executing agencies.

