

# Country WID Profile

## (Cote d'Ivoire)

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## Abbreviations (Cote d'Ivoire)

ACCT	Agence de Coopération Culturelle et Technique (Cultural and Technical co-operation Agency)
AfDB	African Development Bank
AFISEF	Accès des Femmes Ivoiriennes aux Services Financiers (Ivorian Women's Access to Financial Services)
AGEPE	Agence d'Etude et de Promotion de l'Emploi (Agency for the study and promotion of employment)
AIDS	Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
AJES	Association des Jeunes Eleveurs de Song Naba
ANADER	Agence National pour le Développement Rural (National Agency for Rural Development)
AWLAE	African Women Leaders in Agriculture and Environment
BAD	Banque Africaine de Développement
BCG	Bacillus Calmette-Guérin
BEPC	Brevet d'Etudes du Premier Cycle
CAP	Certificat d'Aptitude Professionnelle (Certificate of Professional Aptitude)
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CEPE	Certificate of Primary Elementary Studies
CFA	Communauté Financière Africaine
CI	Cote d'Ivoire
CIFAD	Comité International des Femmes Africaines pour le Développement
CIRES	Centre Ivoirien de Recherches Economiques et Sociales
CNRA	Centre National de Recherche Agronomique
COOPEC	Coopératives d'Epargne et de Crédit (Savings and Loans Cooperatives)
CQF	Certificate of the Professional Qualification
DPT	Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus
EDS	Enquête Démographique sur la Santé (Demographic Enquiry on Health)
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization, UN
FAWE	Federation of African Women In Education
FDFP	Fonds de Développement de la Formation Professionnelle (Development funds for Professional training)

FEFEEDES	La Fédération des Femmes Entrepreneurs pour le Développement Conomique et Social
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FNFD	Fonds National "Femme et Développement"
GCE	Global Campaign for Education
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNI	Gross National Income
GNP	Gross National Product
GTZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH (German Technical Cooperation)
GVC	Groupement à Vocation coopérative (Vocational Cooperative groups)
HIV/AIDS	Human-Immunodeficiency Virus (Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome)
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO	International Labor Organization
IUD	Intra-Uterine Contraceptive Devices
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KfW	Kreditanstalt für Weideraufbau (German Development Bank)
MEF	Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances
MFFE	Ministère de la Famille, de la Femme et de l'Enfant (Ministry of Family, Woman and Child)
MFPF	Ministère de la Famille de la Promotion de la Femme
MICS	Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey
MIFED	Mouvement Ivoirien des Femmes Démocrates
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
MUCREFAB	Mutuelle de Crédit et d'Epargne des Femmes Aboisso - Bonoua – Bassam (Aboisso - Bonoua – Bassam Women's Mutual Credit and Saving Fund)
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
OCPV	Office de Commercialisation des Produits Vivriers (Office for the Trading of Food Crops)
OEMF	Observatoire Nationale de l'Emploi et de la Formation
ORT	Oral Rehydration Therapy
OVDL	Organisation des Volontaires pour le Développement Local (NGO)

PAFEG	Programme Transversal pour l'Avancement des Femmes et l'Egalité des Genres (Crosswise Programmes for the Progress of Women and Equalities of Genders)
PAPF	Assistance to female development
PASEF	Programme d'Ajustement Structurel de l'Education et de la Formation (Structural Adjustment Programme for the Development of Education and Training)
PNAF	Plan National d'Action pour la Femme (National Action Programme for Women)
PNASA	Programme d'Ajustement du Secteur Agricole (Adjustment Programme for the Agricultural Sector)
PNDEF	National Program for the Development of the Education and Training Sectors
PNDS	National Development Health Plan
PSIF	Programme Special d'Intertion des Femmes
RGPH	Recensement Général de la Population et de l'Habitat (General Census of Population and Habitat)
RIOF	Réseau Ivoirien des Associations Féminines
SNA	System of National Accounts
SODEFOR	Société pour le Développement Forestier (Company for Forestry Development)
STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
UNDP	United Nations Development Programs
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Social and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations for the Industrial Development Organization
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WID	Women in Development

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## 1. Basic Profiles

### 1-1 Socio-Economic Profile

#### Economic indicators source: 1)

GNI/Capita (US\$)	Growth rate of real GDP	GDP Implicit deflator	Gini index	Aid/GNI
670 ('99)	3.7% (90-99)	8.2% (90-99)	36.7 ('95)	4.3% ('99)
610 ('94)	0.7%(80-90)	2.8% (80-90)	36.9 ('88)	23.1% ('94)

Note: World Development Indicator 2001 replaced GNP with GNI in line with the 1993 SNA.

#### Demographic indicators source: 1), \*2), \*\*3)

Total (millions)	% of female population	% of urban population*	Population growth rate**	Total Fertility Rate**	Life Expectancy*	
					Male	Female
16 ('99)	49.1% ('99)	45.7% ('99)	2.5% (90-99)	4.9 ('99)	47.5 ('99)	48.1 ('99)
13.8 ('94)	NA	43% ('95)	3.7% (80-95)	7.1 ('95)	50.7 ('95)	53.1 ('95)

#### Public sector expenditure to sectors source: 4)

	Health	Education	Social Welfare	Defense	Others
1992-99	4%	21%	NA	4%	NA
1991-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

#### Industry/GDP source: 1)

	Agriculture	Industry	Service
1999	26%	26%	48%
1995	31%	20%	50%

#### Labour indicators source: 1), 5)

total	Total No.	Unemployment Rate	Minimum wage(US\$)
1999	6 mil	4.9 (96-98)	871 (95-99)
1995	5 mil	4.1	912

female	% of total	Unemployment Rate	Minimum wage(US\$)
1999	33.3%('99)	4.8 (96-98)	76
1995	33% ('95)	4.7	76

#### Proportion of workers source: 1)

male	Agriculture	Industry	Service
1996-98	63.7%	12.5%	7%
1980	60%	10%	30%

female	Agriculture	Industry	Service
1996-98	63.9%	3.5%	4.5%
1980	75%	5%	20%

#### Decision-making

	Member of parliament	Ministries	Deputy	Managers	Technicians
1999	10	4	NA	NA	NA
1995	NA	4	NA	NA	NA

#### Law for women

Amendment of Civil Law	Equal rights for both sexes, ban of dowry, and determines the monogamy
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#### Ratification and signature of international law for women

Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)	not ratified
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#### Policy of WID

Plan National pour les Femmes (1998, Draft)	To improve the socio-economic situation of women
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#### Governmental organization of WID

National Machinery	Ministry of Family, Woman and Children (MFCE)
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#### References

- 1) World Development Report, World Bank, 1996, 1997, 2001
- 2) Human Development Report, UNDP, 1996, 1997, 2001
- 3) The State of the World's Children, UNICEF, 1996, 2001
- 4) UNICEF
- 5) INS (RGPH, 1998); INS/OEMF (1995,2000)

## 1-2 Health Profile

### Expansion of health service source: 1), \*2)

No. of physicians (per 1,000 people)	No. of Hospital Beds (per 1,000 people)	Public expenditure on health* (% of GDP)
0.1 (90-98)	0.8 (90-98)	1.2 ('98)
NA ('80)	NA ('80)	1.5 ('90)

### Child health source: 3)

	Mortality Rate		% of the vaccinated (1-year-old children)			
	Infant (per1,000)	Under-5 (per1,000)	BCG	DPT	Polio	Measles
1999	102	171	97-99	84%	61%	61%
1995	90	150	92-95	48%	40%	40%

### Family planning source: 3), \*1), \*\*4)

Contraceptive prevalence rate	Births attendance rate	Maternal mortality rate (per100,000 )*	Age at first marriage (years old)**	Total fertility rate
15% (95-00)	47% (95-00)	600 (90-99)	18('99)	4.9('99)
11% (90-96)	45% (90-96)	887 (89-95)	17.8(F,'88)	7.1 ('95)

### HIV/AIDS source: 1)

% age 15-49	Women (No.of age15-49)
10.76% ('99)	400,000('99)
NA ('95)	NA ('95)

### Nutrition source: 3)

% of infants with low birth weight	Oral re-hydration therapy use rate
12% (95-99)x	29% (95-00)
14% (90-94)	18% (90-96)

### Community health service source: 3)

	Access to safe water		Access to adequate sanitation	
	urban	rural	urban	rural
1999	90%	65%	NA	NA
90-96	NA	NA	NA	NA

## 1-3 Education Profile

### Commitment to education source: 2)

Education system (years)		Public expenditure on education (as % of)	
Compulsory	Primary	GNP	gov. expenditure
3	6	5.0(95-97)	24.9(95-97)
		NA(85-87)	NA(85-87)

### Adult literacy rate source: 2)

	Total	Male	Female
1999	45.7%	53.8%	37.2%
1995	40.1%	49.9%	30.0%

### Enrollment ratio source: 3), \*2)

	Primary education (Net enrollment ratio)			Secondary education (Gross enrollment ratio)			Higher education (Gross enrollment ratio)*	
	Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female
95-99	63%	47%	95-97	33%	16%	94-97	9%	3%
90-95	56%	47%	90-94	33%	17%	90-95	NA	NA

### Female ratio of higher education source: 5)

	Education	Humanities	Social Sciences	Natural Sciences, Engineering	Medicine
1999	NA	17.9	26.2	3.7	22.0
1995	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

## References

- 1) World Development Report, World Bank, 1996, 1997, 2001
- 2) Human Development Report, UNDP, 1996, 1997, 2001
- 3) The State of the World's Children, UNICEF, 1996, 2001
- 4) MFPE, 1999
- 5) Université de Cocody, 1999, 2000, 2001

x:indicates data that refer to years or periods other than those specified in the column heading, differ from the standard definition, or refer to only part of a country

## **2. General Situation of Women and Government Policy on WID/Gender**

### **2-1 General Situation of Women in Cote d'Ivoire**

#### **General Situation of Women in Cote d'Ivoire**

- 1) Rising poverty rate increases the number of street children in the urban area. It becomes the social issue that female street children are subject to be involved into the sexual industry.
- 2) Though female play important role in the household income through production of crops for home consumption and commercial activities, they are still disadvantaged in education, employment, land-ownership and financing.
- 3) There is significant disparity between male and female school enrollment rate and literacy. Most of female workers are engaged in the sector with lower productivity and lower income.
- 4) High MMR (600), High infectious rate of HIV (11% of total population) are serious health problems for women.

#### **[General situation]**

Cote d'Ivoire was independent from France in 1960 and experienced an economic growth called miracle of ivory in 1960-70. However, economic growth rate went down in 1980's because of foreign debt, world recession and bad weather. Thus it introduced the structural adjustment programmes for economic reconstruction. Because of 50% revaluation of CFA franc, rise in international price of Cacao and oil production, economy has been improving after 1990.

It has an area of 322,463 km<sup>2</sup> and the population is estimated at 15,366,672 (RGPH 1998) with 50.9% of men and 49.1% of women, and a demographic growth rate of 3.8%. There are about sixty ethnic groups with a great cultural variety. The average density of 46 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup> is characterized by an unequal distribution of the urban population (6.5 millions) and the rural population (8.8 millions). There is a relative youthfulness of the population, with 43% of people under the age of 15 and 54% under the age of 19. There is also the presence of foreigners (26%) who are mainly natives of Burkina Faso, Mali and Guinea.

The poverty rate, which was estimated at 38% in 1998, has certainly increased during these last two years due to the intensification of the economical crisis caused by social tensions. The rural savannah region (with 54.6%) and the western forest region (46.6%) are the most affected by poverty. Poverty causes to increase of street children in urban area, and the number of them is estimated at 175,000 (UNICEF). Children often make a living by themselves in urban area owing to collapse of traditional big family system and no protection from parents. Female street children are often involved in sexual industry, and it is big matter that those children tend to be targets of pedfile.

Though female play important role in family budget through production of farm crops for home consumption and commercial activity, they are still disadvantaged in education, employment, land-ownership and financing, because of the limited accessibility to decision-making and social service. Low education level of female leads lack of accessibility to information and finance, and helps the number of female in poverty group increase, as a result. Though the key of women's economic independence is education, the schooling rate is about 61.4% for men and 51.8% for women with a



gradual decrease of the number of girls at school as the levels go up. The literacy rate is 60.1% and 38.2% respectively. Low schooling rate, illiteracy and lack of qualifications considerably limit women's chances to obtain a job and to take part in decision-making institutions, thus maintaining them in a precarious situation. On the other hand, the problem for educated female is limited opportunity for decision-making position. Education, sanitation and family planning are important for total empowerment of female, and the needs for support with technical assistance, such as preparedness of primary education, reduction for female labor, the improvement of children and maternal health is high.

Also, women who don't have high education level are the first victims on the employment market. The rate of women who work in the modern sector is 11.5%, with an unemployment rate of about 65%. In the formal wages-earning sector, women represent 22% of the public service workers. The feminine population is largely affected and concerned by poverty because women work in sectors of weak productivity and income. These sectors comprise respectively agricultural sectors, food crops and the informal sector, where there are 79.5% and 51.5% of women. Despite their important contribution to the country's economy and their community, the women don't benefit from the necessary conditions to improve their productivity: weak access to the means of production, loan, land, training as well as to means which would ease their domestic duties, notably those linked to water and fuel fetching.

As 12% of total population is infected with HIV (UNFPA), the infection rate of AIDS is the highest in West Africa. It is easy for women to get infected with AIDS. Also, weakness of female status and negotiation ability causes the prevalence, so prompt measure against AIDS is needed. Generally speaking, women are confronted with insufficient health services. Though one woman has in average five children, infant mortality rate is 102 children out of 1,000 and the maternal mortality rises up to 600 women out of 100,000. Only 47% of deliveries may be done with medical assistance and maternity is the first cause of women mortality. There is one doctor for 9,400 inhabitants, with 40% of the doctors working in Abidjan. Despite a high fecundity rate, (i.e. 6.8%) family planning is still limited, and only 15% of women use modern contraception means.

### **[Cultural and social background]**

There are 60-70 tribes divided into 4 groups. Generally speaking, priority is given to men, and they are not expected to do housework. Also, the access to education facilities is difficult for women especially in northern and eastern area, where Islam's influence is strong. Even in southern where maternal decent system exists, women have limited control on priorities, as women's sons succeed to the priorities of women's brothers. The rate of female householder is 17%, although it is increasing both in urban and rural area (Ministry of Family, Women and Children), because of increase in men's unemployment and divorce. The major reason of divorce is husband's unfaithfulness, poverty and degeneracy of the concept of family and marriage. Though marriage was traditionally decided by family's consensus in Africa, they tend to think marriage is between individuals in recent years. Though nuclear family is increasing in urban area, big family including uncles and aunts is still common, especially in rural area.

Though the statute and customary law coexisted before independence, only the statute

laws have judicial effect after independence (Ministry of Family, Women and Children). Though women have inheritance rights under law, they are often disadvantaged in reality, especially in rural area. Women are not well informed of the existence of laws on the family, and there is no popularization. The equality principle is accepted in the Constitution, and any kind of torture, physical and moral violence and mutilations are forbidden. In spite of this ban women are subject to polygamy, premature marriage, sex mutilation especially in north and eastern north area where Islamic influence is strong. Woman is sometimes forced coercive marriage or the marriage with husband's brother after her husband's death.

At the political level, women have played an important role in the political fight for the accession of Cote d'Ivoire to independence, and continue to assist men to preserve social peace. However, there is a weak representative of women in the political activities. The limiting factors to their presence in these areas are not only the weak schooling of women, but also and above all to socio-cultural factors such as: the lack of trust, the non recognition of the women's abilities and potential, the lack of respect for women, the burden of the housework, the fact of keeping them in the background and the traditional roles distribution.

## 2-2 Government Policy on WID/Gender

### Government Policy on WID/Gender

- 1) The civil law revised in 1983 guarantees equality between husband and wife, but the legal equality is still not perfect yet.
- 2) The government policies on women's promotion are elaborated in the National Action programme for the woman (PNAF: 2000-2005).

#### [The Law related to women]

Though the Constitution specifies equality between men and women, it was after 1980 that promotion of female status start to progress with 'the U.N women's 10 years' as a turning point. The civil law revised in 1983 guarantees equality between husband and wife, prohibit dowry from wife in marriage and provide monogamy. Though all of the properties, which gained after marriage, belonged to husband before, both husband and wife can have each property in the revised civil law, and it's meaningful for women who are engaged in commerce or obtain loan. However, the legal equality between husband and wife is still not perfect, as patriarch should be man, only men have the right to choose residence and women have obligation to live with her husband.

#### [WID/Gender policy and plans]

On the other hand, the government has been making some efforts to integrate the gender dimension in the elaboration of government programmes. In its national policy of population elaborated in 1977, the government recognized that women were put at an unfair disadvantage at almost all the economical, social, cultural and political levels. This disparities are due to their status and their lack of autonomy and also because they don't have the means to take a full part in the development process.

Consequently, to value family and improve the status of women and youth, Crosswise Programmes for the Progress of Women and Genders Equalities (PAFEG: Programme Transversal pour l'Avancement des Femmes et l'Egalite des Genres) were made in 2001. On the basis of the Programmes, the National Action Programme for the population has been elaborated, taking into account the gender dimension, not only throughout "the women promotion and equality of gender programme" but also in five other programmes that is "the programme on economical promotion and fight against poverty, agriculture, food security and environment".

#### [National action program]

The valuation of the women in the development process is confronted to numerous constraints, giving rise to strategic orientation that ended up into specific actions achieved by the State through the Ministry of Family, Woman and Children, the technical ministries, and the collaboration of the civilian society represented by NGOs, which have become real partners for development. The government policies on women's promotion were elaborated in the National Action programme for the woman (PNAF: Plan National d'Action pour la Femme: 2000-2005).

This programme includes five other programmes, which are Economic valuation and fight against poverty through the increase of the woman's incomes, Improvement of women's and girls' health, Systematic increase of girls schooling level and education of women especially in rural area, Valuation of the social status and the political role of

women in the society, and Reinforcement of the institutional framework of women's promotion. Besides, the PAFEG has been created following the initiative of the UNDP and in collaboration with MFFE. This structure's objective is to assist the Ivorian government in the implementation of feminine leadership in public management.

**[Main objectives on WID/Gender policy in each sector]**

<Economic sector>

- 1) Intensify the literacy programmes towards women and young girls
- 2) Create centers on the subject matter throughout the national territory, in order to be in close reach to women
- 3) Continue and intensify the micro-projects financing through the "Women and Development" National Funds, mutual loan and development projects
- 4) Set up a mechanism of support to the poorest feminine population
- 5) Support the projects achieved by women; increase the productivity of women in the agricultural and the urban informal sector; favor a better access to productive resources by women.

<Health sector >

- 1) Improve the health of women and girls by reducing the morbidity and the maternal death rate
- 2) Reinforce their aptitude to control their fecundity

<Education sector >

- 1) Create structures to sustain the schooling of small girls
- 2) Promote actions so as to correct the disparities in the education of girls and boys
- 3) Mobilize resources in favor of girls

<Social sector >

- 1) Carrying out programmes of information, education, communication (IEC), consciousness raising campaign and legal literacy
- 2) Reinforcing the women aptitudes to defend their legal interests

<Institutional sector >

- 1) Reinforcement of the capacity of intervention of the MFFE, the technical Ministries and NGOs capacity of intervention
- 2) Reinforced the MFFE's authority to co-ordinate the woman promotion activities in all the technical domains

### 2-3 National Machinery

#### Ministère de la Famille, de la Femme et de l'Enfant (MFFE)

##### [National machinery]

Name	Ministère de la Famille, de la Femme et de l'Enfant (MFFE)
Number of Staff	Unclear
Budget	The budget for the ministry: 1, 898, 761,000 CFA franc (0.14% of the national budget) 0.7% of the budget is allocated for feminine training centers and institutes as well as women education in rural area (2001)
Function	policy planning on improvement of female status

The will of the government to integrate the women into the development process was shown in the creation of the Ministerial department in charge of the Promotion of Women since 1976. In 1993, this Ministry became the Ministry of the Family and Female Promotion, then the Ministry of Solidarity and the Woman during the transition period in 2000; Now, it is the Ministry of Family, Woman and Children (MFFE: Ministère de la Famille, de la Femme et de l'Enfant). However, the MFFE's resources are utterly insufficient to allow it to play its role of co-ordination and support of women policy.

### 3. Current Situation of Women by Sector

#### 3-1 Education

##### Education

- 1) As general tendency, people are not active for female education since women leave home after marriage. When all of children cannot go to school because of poverty, girls are dissuaded from schooling first.
- 2) Since people think generally that women are not suitable for technical job, their major in vocational, technical, and higher education are focused on the field such as secretary, office work and literature, etc. The industrial technology majors who have advantage in employment are very few.

#### [General situation]

Just after independence in 1960, the situation of education was extremely difficult, due to the lack of infrastructures, and the schooling rate was about 38%. Then the level of the schooling rate and of the teaching's quality had been spectacularly improved because the State invested a lot in educational sector. However, economic crisis since 1980 led reduction of educational budget to 21% in governmental budget though it had been about 30 ~ 40% for 20 years since independence. Structural Adjustment Programmes requested important reforms at the educational and training levels. For example, during the 1991- 1995 period, the State set up the Structural Adjustment Programme for the Development Education and Training (PASEF) to increase the number of school going children with stabilizing the part of the budget allocated to education.

The situation surrounding education is severe as they say the actual enrollment rate is much lower than the government announcement. Besides lack of budget, population growth caused by migrant and immigrant workers made educational quality worse; overcrowded classrooms and shortage of teaching materials especially in urban area, and increase of dropout.

The educational system comprises pre-school (from the age of two for three years), primary and secondary schools, universities and other higher education institutions. Each has both public and private sector. To proceed from primary school, students have to pass an examination called the CEPE (Certificate of Primary Elementary Studies). Secondary school comprises two cycles: the first cycle for four years is completed with the success to the GCE "O" Level exam (BEPC), and the second cycle lasts three years and ends with the success to the GCE "A" level. Primary and secondary school is under the supervision of the Ministry of National Education, and higher education is under the control of the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research. The distribution of the number of students per gender shows a global imbalance to the detriment of girls by statistics provided by National Programme for the Development of the Education and Training sectors (PNDEF).

#### [Primary, secondary and higher education]

There are inequalities in the access to education, due to regions and sex. At secondary school level, the percentage of girls who have reached this level is much lower compared with that of boys (16% against 33%. UNICEF, 2001). Major factors to hinder female's attending school are 1) family poverty 2) parents' low education level 3) burden for

expense related with schooling 4) necessity of girls as work labor 5) early marriage 6) negative attitude to education for girls. When all of children cannot go to school because of poverty, girls have to give it up first. Generally, people are not active for girls education because girls leave home after marriage. Though tuition of public school is for free, besides uniform, stationeries and transportation expenses, registration fee (3,000 CFA franc) costs for secondary education, and these are heavy burden on poor family.

There are regions with very high schooling rate (Yamoussoukro, the political capital has about 80%, and Abidjan 75%) and ones with low schooling rate, most of which are generally in the northern regions (Odienné 45.3% and Korhogo, 39.7%, Tano K., Sobia A., Amoussa R., 1999). In northern and eastern regions where Islamic influence is strong, they prefer the Koran education to the ordinary education, and negative attitude that education for female is waste of time and money is deep rooted.

So, the State has presented in the PNDEF to improve the schooling rate with focus on the increase of schooling of girls and to reduce the illiteracy rate of women. They did National investigations to detect the limiting factors and the incentive ones for the girls' education, and distributed school handbooks to improve negative attitude to girl's education in the regions such as Odienné, Korhogo, Abengourou, Bondoukou and San-Pedro where schooling rate is low. The State has also reinforced the reception capacity of schools and the aptitude to manage the students with the help of some development partners. It is the case with the AfDB education programme IV project (731 classrooms and 168 schools) and the Japanese donation that contributed to build 237 classrooms.

At higher education level, the percentage of girls is low in public universities. Many of them major in literature, and the ones who major in technique and science field, which is advantageous to employment, are a few.

### **[Teachers]**

There is a chronic shortage of teachers because of the increasing number of students. It related to the constraints of the Structural Adjustment leading to the cancellation of a great number of contractual teaching posts and the classification of teacher in two groups, which led to the reduction of the salaries. Since June 2001, the State has put an end to this leveling of teachers to make the number of teachers increase. The percentage of women teachers is still low, due to the lack of qualification.

### **[Non-formal education]**

Majority of Women especially in rural area are illiterate. The illiteracy rate is 67.6% for women compared to 48.1% for men. Also, the rate is about 78.5% in rural area to 37.9% in urban area (1998 population census). In primary schools, the schooling rate of boys is 60.1% and 51.8% for girls, and the illiteracy rate is 38.2% for boys, 60.1% for girls (MICS, 2000). This rate goes higher in rural areas.

To face this situation, the State has achieved the actions especially for women with the help of partners (UNICEF, ACCT: Cultural and Technical co-operation Agency) and some NGOs. Under the Ministry of National Education, more than 6,200 women have been trained to read and write in French and in native language (Agni, Baoule, Aboure

and Senoufo). Under the Ministry of Family, Woman and Children, 12,000 women and young girls were trained to read and write in French. From 1995 to 1998, 2,010 counselors of training centers, 50 supervisors and 20 tutors have been trained. In the northern and eastern regions where illiteracy rate of women is higher, the government has promoted girl's school attendance with literacy education opportunity for female through the programme called "Une Femme Alphabétise" under the slogan "one literate mother leads three schooled girls", and has achieved positive results.

Also, the government has helped NGOs which carried out activities to sustain the schooling of girls and the literacy campaign of women; this is the case with the AWLAE programme (African Women Leaders in Agriculture and Environment) of Winrock International, that works a lot for the promotion of women in rural area. However, male tutors can lead communication problem because it is forbidden for women to be in touch with male foreigners. Now most of tutors are female. Other structures such as ANADER, INADES-FORMATION also take part in literacy campaigning programme.

### **[Vocational and technical education]**

There are Vocational training schools for the students who completed primary education, and technical high school or technical junior college for the students who completed secondary education. There is also the technical and professional school that leads on to the Certificate of the Professional Qualification (CQF), the Certificate of Professional Aptitude (CAP) and Professional or Technician Diplomas. As higher education level, technical professional institution exists.

Because of stereotype that female are not suitable for technical job, women's participation in technical training by Ministry of Youth, Employment and Vocational Training is not many, and the rate is only 7% for industrial technology course even though the economic collateral is big, whereas they represent 80% for office automation secretary course. In private institutions where vocational training is shorter period, the rate of female is 32% because they can obtain diplomas for a short period and start to work earlier to help family.



### 3-2 Health

#### Health

- 1) The main factor of maternal mortality is low proportion of the vaccinated and insufficient pre-maternal examination and frequent childbirth with no interval after early marriage. The shortage of health infrastructure and doctors is also related.
- 2) Lack of adequate knowledge on nutrition is the cause of malnutrition.
- 3) Since contraceptive rate with modern contraception is low, the dissemination of family planning is urgent subject.
- 4) Since the risk of transmission fluctuating is high on AIDS, the preventive measure for female is important.

#### [General situation]

The economic recession has led to degradation of health infrastructures, due to the lack of maintenance, and the budget of health sector has been reduced because of Structural Adjustment Programmes. In addition, the number of health staff is not sufficient; one doctor is for 9,400 inhabitants, and 40% of them are in Abidjan. The National Health Policy takes into account the objectives of the National Development Health Plan (PNDS) for the period covering 1996-2005, which is to improve health and well being by an adequate qualitative and quantitative health services offer.

Though the average rate on health infrastructures in general budget is 8.16% (approximately 100 billions CFA francs), the financial endowment for health decreased by 26.6%, going from 103.4 billions in 2000 to 76.2 billions CFA francs in 2001. This could be explained by the year 2002 budget called "secured budget". In spite of the government's effort, the reinforcement of human resources in the health sector and the fight against the important endemic diseases remain hardly accessible. Infectious and parasitic diseases are account for 50 to 60% of the observed mortality rate (PNDS, 1996). Cardio-vascular diseases and the ones for alcohol is called the "development" diseases.

#### [Children and maternal health]

Though the maternal mortality rate is below average in Sub-Saharan Africa (971 deaths for 100,000 live births), it remains high with 600 deaths for 100,000 live births (UNICEF, 2001). Among women at the age of 25 to 34, one death out of three is directly due to pregnancy or childbirth. The immediate causes are numerous; bleeding due to the rupture of uterus, caesarean, abortion, and genital cancers. Also, reoccurrence of old disease that continues to rage over women and children is serious, such as malaria, yellow fever, tuberculosis, ulcer and HIV/AIDS. The causes to make women's health condition worse are low vaccination rate for tetanus, low rate of pre-maternal health examination, shortage of adequate facility for childbirth, frequent childbirth and early marriage. One woman out of four in rural area did not receive a tetanus vaccine against 13.1% in urban area (EDS, 1998). Close together pregnancies also worsen the biological vulnerability of these women. In rural area, childbirth occurs with less than two years interval, and many women get pregnant at early ages (16-18 years). The high workload of pregnant women (housework, agriculture related work) is heavy for them.

Infant mortality rate went from 90 deaths for 1,000 live births in 1995 to 102 deaths over 1,000 live births in 1999 (UNICEF, 2001). The main causes are respiratory infections,

malaria, malnutrition, anemia, dehydration caused by diarrhea, brain meningitis and AIDS. The HIV positive rate among pregnant women is about 12% in average, and a risk of transmission fluctuating is between 15% and 45% (15% ~ 30% come from pregnancy and childbirth, 10% ~ 20% occur during breastfeeding).

The maternal mortality could also be explained by the shortage and the unequal distribution of infrastructures and medical staff. In 1998, there were 987 health centers and/or maternities for the entire country (one health center or maternity for 3,767 women in age to procreate). 1,170 functional health institutions scattered in 16 regions in 2000. For 2001, the balanced sheet for the Urgency Programme for the period 1998-2000 indicates that 120 health centers and 103 maternities have been completed and equipped. However, more than 80% of non-functioning healthcare structures are located in rural area. This situation is serious for women who have difficulties having access to primary care and reproductive health. Adequate medical staff is also insufficient. In 1999, the number of medical employees is 1,422 and the ones of nurses and midwives are 7,265. In 2000, 37.3% of urban women delivered without the help of a qualified medical staff. This unfavorable trend is more pronounced in rural area (56.8%).

In rural area, older women called Matron serve as traditional practitioners with their knowledge in traditional medicine and also help health care to the mother and child as administrators. The low availability of medicines and the high cost of medicines induce women to give up modern medicine and embrace traditional medicine because of its lower cost, even though it exposes them to relative risks. In rural area, women have low consciousness to care their infants. Besides, it is not easy to have access to a better reproductive health. There are NGOs which carry out activities for a better reproductive health care. The government plans to reinforce sanitary promotion activity for female by promotion of vaccination and promotion of women's participation in health committee in rural area.

The health condition of women is also linked to their education level. Less educated or illiterate women do not always know what to do to carry a pregnancy in optimal conditions. Indeed, the maternal morbidity and mortality indicate unfavorable trends for women with low education level, especially in rural area.

### **[Nutrition]**

Malnutrition caused by lack of protein/energy is severe problem, and come from lack of knowledge on nutrition. Nutrition before and after childbirth is insufficient because of wrong knowledge. Child at the school age in north is often suffered from vitamin A deficiency, and iodine deficiency is often seen in western valley and northern plain area.

Since majority of women is very poor, the shortage of indispensable resources to insure a well-balanced nutrition especially in rural areas is a factor of malnutrition. Malnutrition also links to the consumption of less nutritious foods, tobacco, and alcohol. In fact there are still some women (especially those who are pregnant) who feel like consuming alcohol and tobacco even if they do not have enough money to buy foods. The money shall be used for nutritious food, however often spent rather on alcohol. This circulation makes their pregnancy and delivery even more difficult.

**[Family planning]**

The population growth rate is higher than the average in the African nation in Sub-Sahara, and the population growth rate, which exceeds economic growth rate, causes shortage of medical facilities. Though family planning methods have been recommended to the people, they have low consciousness especially in rural area. Because population growth has large influence on society, dissemination of family planning especially in urban area is urgent subject.

Though major contraceptive method is pill, injection, IUD and male sterilization, contraceptive rate with modern method is not disseminated. To get male's understanding often become an obstacle for implementation of family planning, especially male Muslims in northern area feel stubborn resistance to accept contraception. Since target for dissemination of family planning was generally women, the government plans reinforcement of dissemination for both men and women.

**[AIDS]**

Its prevalence of HIV/AIDS is the most severe in West Africa. The background of the increase of persons infected is insufficient basic social service such as sanitary, education and information, which is needed for AIDS prevention, traditional customs such as bigamy, and the lack of budget for prevention measure.

AIDS is infectious for women. Besides, women also have risk to infect their children. Preventive measure against infection for female is important. However, female low literacy rate makes dissemination of information for prevention difficult. Also, the culture that women cannot express their will to men leads low rate to use condom, so activity for female empowerment is needed.

**[Excision of female genitalia]**

Excision of female genitalia is widely in nationwide as social cultural custom. The rate of practice is higher especially in northeastern area, which is the poorest area, has low enrollment rate, and where Muslims are majority, and in the west such as Man region. In spite of the ban by the law on this practice, the practice is continuing, and is also linked to the maternal mortality. According to a study conducted for hospital environment, 4% of deaths occurring in women in age to procreate are imputable to the excision.

### 3-3 Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

#### Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries

- 1) Women play great role in food product for self-support, and 60% to 80% of total food production is by women.
- 2) Despite the important contribution of women, their incomes in agriculture represent an average of 22% of the men's.
- 3) Accessibility to land and financing for women is still limited.

#### **[General situation]**

Agricultural sector is important; 29% of the land (9,350,000 ha) is used for agriculture, and this sector represents one-third of the GDP, two-thirds of the exportation, and two-thirds of the working population. Production and exportations of Coffee (378, 089 tones in 2000), cocoa (first producer in the world with 1,2 million of tones) and wood has represented the force driving of the economic growth. Generally, women's activities are focused on agricultural and informal sector; they represent 26.9% of the working population (AGEPE, 1995).

The agricultural policy of the State aims at promoting a modern, mechanized and intensive agriculture, and the special objectives is 1) the increase in the competitiveness and the productivity of the agricultural fields; 2) the diversification and the intensification of agricultural productions; 3) the pursuit of self-sufficiency and food security; 4) the increase in plants and animal productions; 5) the improvement of products quality and 6) the improvement of natural resources management and the rehabilitation of forest patrimony. The State's objective is to allow women to increase their incomes and to more positively participate in the development process under the Ministry of Family, Woman and Children.

#### **[Agriculture]**

The agricultural products comprise the exportation products and the food products. Generally, men engage in farm products to convert into money, such as palm, coffee, cacao, and pineapple, while women engage in farm products for self-support such as vegetable and cassava. Women play an important role in production, marketing, manufacturing and preservation of agricultural products and the food cultivation (sowing, hoeing, the harvest and all the post-harvest operations). Generally, women do housework and farm works together. To collect and preserve for water and firewood supply are also women activities, and they sometimes walk kilometers to find them.

#### **[Technical assistance for income generating]**

Generally, the literacy programme has been reducing the female illiteracy rate and helps them to yield incomes. There are three hundred producers groups in the center-north, and at least the half will be women's group.

The training and the consciousness raising campaign by NGOs encourage women's participation. A programme of technology transfer called "ON FARM" carried out by ANADER, in collaboration with Winrock International. It aims at helping them to go from subsistence agriculture to market agriculture (supply of inputs, agriculture materials, equipments, loans, running capital for the marketing, training in agricultural techniques and co-operatives). The women associations that have been trained organize the

manufacturing and the marketing of their products. They also buy food products on spot and sell these products on rural and peri-urban markets. These activities allow them to acquire profit margins to improve their family incomes. However, they lack competence and financial means to carry out their production towards urban centers (lack of personal means of transportation etc...).

Recently, some institutions have received technical support in collaboration with the ministries. ANADER, a private institution working under contract with the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources to carry out some technical support, advisory and training services for farmers, has set up in 1997 a gender department which sees the programmes of ANADER are within the reach of every women, under the responsibility of the Direction. The gender department also intervenes at the level of the planning, the follow-up, and evaluation of the programmes and also at the level of the training of ANADER agents, especially feminine agents.

A mechanism of National Action Programme Elaboration has been set up through three activities among which, there is the creation in 1999 of the National Action Programme for Women (PNAF) for the period 2000-2005. In the agricultural sector, these actions are focused on the training of women in specific domains such as the management of co-operatives (15,000 women members of co-operatives have already been trained), the proficiency courses for the agents of the MFFE in rural animation techniques, methods of creation and management of production co-operatives and marketing. Moreover, the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources has carried out with the Ministry of the Family, Women and Children programmes of training for the whole rural population. The Telefood programmes, financed by the FAO, are carried out by ANADER in collaboration with NGOs (AWLAE-CI, AJES and OVDL). These programmes consist in bringing resources to feminine groupings to produce more food and improve their incomes. According to the Ministry of the Family, Women and Children (1999), the rate of women is 71% of the whole agricultural labor and 60 to 80% of the food production. They devote 52% of their time to farm-producing activities. The female food products traders represent 90% of the whole foodstuff traders (OCPV, 1997). Despite the important contribution of women, their incomes represent an average of 22% of the men's.

#### **[Land-ownership]**

Substantially, the rural woman has no right to property on the land. Low education level also leads little understanding of their own rights for land. Generally, they have only right to use the individual fields allocated to them by the chief of the family. The legislation provided nothing for women. Usually, the land is registered in the name of the husband or the son. There is no legislative disposition allowing widows or divorced woman to continue occupying the lands. The traditional precarious status of women on the land is made worse with the coming of the modern land law which visible outcome is a tendency to private appropriation in favor of men.

#### **[Accessibility to micro finance]**

Social funds programme initiated by the government after the devaluation of the CFA francs in 1994 is meant for poorest population (young, women and farmers). This programme comprises several funds among which "the National Social Funds", and cover various domains such as the creation of micro-enterprise, woman promotion and

improvement of the family living conditions. Among these funds, there is the "Women and Development Funds" especially to finance income generating activities for women are under the supervision of the MFFE and the Ministry of Economy and Finances. There is also the UNIDO Funds of FEFEEDES for women contractor grouped in organization.

Otherwise, these funds bring only partial solution to the financing problems of micro-enterprises women promoters. In order to help solve the finance problem, other financing systems such as COOPEC, AFISEF and MUCREFAB are created today. All these funds constitute a noticeable progress in the solution to financing of micro enterprises. They have reduced some obstacles to allow a lot of women to fulfill their projects. However, the financing problem is still persistent, this problem also appears in terms of running funds.

#### **[Forestry/Fisheries]**

Timber product is one of key exports, and commercial forestry is regarded as men's job. Collecting woods for family fuel is women's job, and the recent decrease of forest, the burden on women is getting bigger. SODEFOR works in collaboration with the Ministry of Building and Environment and the Ministry of Water and Forests, and achieve some programmes to ease women's participation to forest resources management, notably in the reforestation and in the production of trees nursery, that are to stop the damage of the forest heritage, manage traditionally water in rural area and take into account environmental aspects in agricultural activities.

Fishing activity is also masculine domain. Women are the main actor of transformation, and are often employed in factories. They can earn, administer and control important amounts of money that allow them to finance micro-enterprises based on fishing and generate important incomes for the family and the community.

### 3-4 Economic Activities

#### Economic Activities

- 1) The differences of income depend on sector and the level of education.
- 2) Because of low education level, access to vocational training or finance is limited.
- 3) Housework load is big burden on women for professional works and vocational training.

#### [General situation]

Because of economic recession, investment, growth and income have decreased. In this situation, women have founded enterprises for various sectors in various fields (production, processing, commerce, hairdressing). Thanks to the activities, women are often able to take up duties intended for men (house rent, school fees).

The government made a policy on job to improve the life conditions of the populations under the Agency for the Study and Promotion of Employment (AGEPE). It also designs specific programmes for young people and women to encourage their professional reinsertion. As for the Ministry of the Industry and the Promotion of the Private Sector, it has piloted a programme for the promotion of women entrepreneurship in the fields of textile and food industry. With support from UNIDO (United Nations for the Industrial Development Organization), the national budget allocated for the promotion of the private sector for 2001, is about 3,475,757,000 CFA francs, which represents 0.27% of the general budget for the State. However, the budget dedicated to women entrepreneurship is limited.

Decision making remains in the hands of men. At the family level, financial autonomy allows professional women to make good choices in terms of education, health, and nutrition of children. The biggest part of their income is reinvested into the improvement of life conditions and her surroundings. Their children generally have a better nutrition and health, and are more likely to go to school. Sanitary conditions are also improved, the house is better organized and better equipped, and the women can have access to ways to ease domestic labor. However, professional women often reduce the time allocated to professional activities to meet the family duties.

#### [Participation in labor]

The percentage of active women over the total population is about 6.12%, representing 12.49% of the female population (the population census, 2001). Female presence in agriculture, commerce, and services is significant, but not in the industrial sector. They are also in food industries (canning), in textile and in chemical fields (oil, rubber). They have activities such as processing of cassava, palm and coconut. Northern and northeastern women have craft activities such as pottery and basket making.

In the private sector, women represent only 11.5% of active people while men is 88.5%. They are in commercial fields (16.84%), in departments (16.13%) and in mines (12.46%) (AGEPE, 1995). In the modern public sector, women represent 23.6% in 1997. The female employment rate is 50.6% in education and training, 25.9% in administrative, judicial and diplomatic jobs, 19.20% in technical and scientific jobs.

The informal sector, which is the most dynamic sector in urban area, often offers the

opportunities for job creation. Women represent 51.5% and men 48.5%.

However, the average income of women is about 33% of men, while their marginal productivity is twice of that of men. Although women work much longer period of time, there are large income disparities between men and women. These differences depend on sector and the level of education: women get 22% of a men's income in agricultural sector, while women get 33% of the men's income in the informal sector. At the higher education level, there are no disparities in the income between men and women. The differences are also related to the differential access to resources and the control of these resources. Women have difficulties getting access to information and training and financing because of the high level of illiteracy. The support programme for agricultural development in the private sector is aimed at giving priority to "big entrepreneurs", landholders and householders.

### **[Vocational training]**

The objectives of National Development Plan in education and vocational training are to give to each citizen the possibility to get education and training, and emphasizes on dispositions for girls by the increase in the receiving capacity at the technical and professional school level. The number of technical and professional schools increased from 12,000 in 1994-1995 to 16,824 in 1997-1998. The number of 33,000 dropped out and illiterate girls had trained by 78 female instructors between 1995 and 1998. Women training since 1995 in specific fields such as micro-projects management (1,080 women members beneficiary of FNFD), cooperative management (1,500 women members of GVC), management of micro-enterprises (125 women in charge of small and mid-size enterprises and industries), population and health (1,600 village leaders), environment with techniques in building improved furnaces (20,000 women in rural areas).

The Ministry of the Family, Woman and Children also try to improve the fields of pedagogy, sewing, school administration, rural animation techniques, and popularization techniques in the fight against STD/AIDS. Some constraints remain in the professional training, such as a factor of cultural traditions of parents and the community, and the high proportion of housework load. Moreover, the State aims at implementing some measures by year 2005 to reduce the illiteracy rate from 57.6% in 1996 to 20% in 2005 through large-scale projects (non-formal education, functional literacy in the informal and agricultural sector, in rural areas and in Abidjan, and functional literacy for women in rural areas in the five agricultural regions during 2002-2005).

### **[Promotion for smaller businesses]**

The government has implemented micro-project financing mechanisms through 'the National Funds for women and development', mutual savings and loans. The National Action Plan for women anticipates by year 2005: the increase in the women income to 40%, the reinforcement of professional aptitudes and women entrepreneurship, the development of women organizational abilities and the capacity reinforcement of existing women organizations. However, the financing of enterprises is a major problem for women. The social funds are requested for the macro as well as the small enterprises.

On the other hand, informal loan is requested for the setting of micro-enterprises, in particular those in the informal sector. Women entrepreneurs, beneficiary of bank loans are scarce. Access to financing is more difficult for women because they are not able to



fulfill all the requirements, especially those related to the guarantee. The investment level varies. It could be for small amounts as 2,000 to 3,000 CFA francs for mobile juice and other food crops sellers, and up to 30 to 40 millions CFA francs for processing cooperative enterprises, 60 to 120 millions for one hundred small restaurants.

#### 4. WID/Gender Projects

Project/Programs	Implementing Agency	Donor	Duration	Budget (1,000US\$)	Gender-related Issues/contents
<b>Education</b>					
Education Support		UNICEF	1997-2001	5	Support for curriculum reform/ literacy education for preschool girls/gender
Support to Primary School	Ministry of National Education	French Cooperation	1994-1998	5,768	Training for teachers
Provision of Literacy Education for Female	Ministry of National Education	UNESCO	1998-2000	2	Improvement of girl's school enrolment rate by provision of functional literacy education for adult women
Building of Primary Schools 3rd phase		Japan			Increase the reception capacity and allow girls to have access to education
<b>Health</b>					
Family Planning/Reproductive Health Education	Ministry of National Education	UNFPA	1995-1998	0.7	Distribution of sub textbook to enlighten importance of female education
Family Planning/AIDS Prevention	Ministry of Public Health	KfW	1996-1998	6	Allow women to protect themselves through family planning
Health & Nutrition & Promotion of Children and Maternal Health	Ministry of Public Health	UNICEF	1997-2001	2.5	Nutrition
Water Sanitation/Improvement of Environment	Ministry of Public Health	UNICEF	1997-2001	3	Improvement of infant mortality with improvement of water and sanitation
Public Sanitation/Family Planning	Ministry of Environment	Germany	1995-1998	2	Provision of family planning for women
Drinking Water Supply in Rural Area		Japan	1998-		Improve life condition of women and children in rural areas
<b>Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery</b>					
Promotion of Leadership of African Women in Agriculture and Environment (AWLAE)	Winrock International	USAID			Women in Agriculture/research of knowledge related with environment/promotion of food production by provision of training opportunity & promotion
Agricultural Cooperation of Women		UNDP	1996		Reinforce the capacities of women in the agricultural sector
Support for Dissemination of Rice Cultivation Skill	Winrock International	IFAD	1995-1998	0.3	Secure women's participation in dissemination of rice cultivation
Promotion of Young Men and Women Farmers		GTZ	1994-1998	2	Get young women and men to go back to farming
<b>Economic Activities</b>					
Support for Women's Activity in the Formal Sector	CIFAD-CI	World Bank, Belgium	1992-2000	0.3	Provision for finance for women's small-scale enterprise activity in urban area
Improvement of School Dining Room	CIFAD-CI	UNDP	1996-1999		Promotion of labor environment in school dining room/decrease of women's excessive labor
Social Funds For Women	CIFAD-CI	Government of CI			Provision for finance for women's enterprise activity in urban and rural area

Project/Programs	Implementing Agency	Donor	Duration	Budget (1,000US\$)	Gender-related Issues/contents
<b>Others</b>					
Elaboration of the National Plan of the Woman	Ministry of Family, Woman and Child	UNFPA	2000-2001		Make women take parts in the development
Valorization of Human Resources Program	Ministry of Family, Woman and Child	AfDB	1997-2001		Support to the elaboration of the PNAF and the directing plan of the MFFE
Support for Children in Needy Circumstances		UNICEF		2.7	Enlightenment& promotion of enrolment for girl's street children/support for income
Rehabilitation of the Cocody University Health Centre	Ministry of Public Health	Japan	1996-1998	19	Accessibility of the Ivorian population especially women and children to healthcare
Organization Of Training Sessions on the Socio-Economic Analysis Method According to Gender	MFFE	FAO	1997		Reinforce the Ministry of family, Women and Child
Right and Citizenship for Women in French-Speaking Africa		Canadian Cooperation	1998	1,031	Develop women leadership in terms of planning and management
Training in Gender Approach, Development and Association Management	NGOs	Winrock International			Reinforce the capacities of NGOs
Assistance to Female Development (PAPF)	MFFE	Belgian Cooperation		1,030	

## 5. WID/Gender Information Sources

### 5-1 List of International Organizations and NGOs Related to WID/Gender

	Name and Specialty	Past Records (Project, etc.)	Report and Writing	Contact Address
<b>Government organizations</b>	AGEPE			Tel: (225) 20 21 05 05
	Fonds de Développement de la Formation Professionnelle (FDFP)			20 BP 1068 Abidjan 20 Tel: 250243 Fax: 243808
<b>Research institutes</b>	Centre Ivoirien de Recherches Economiques et Sociales (CIRES) Gender & Development Desk, Dr Binata Fofana Namizata		Efficiency of “attiéké” producing women in the Dabou region, June 2000 Comparative analysis of women and men irrigated rice producers in the North	Tel: (225) 22 44 89 42 E-mail: namizatab@yahoo.fr
	Centre National de Recherche Agronomique (CNRA)			Tel: (225) 23 43 31 16
	Agence National pour le Développement Rural (ANADER) Gender Desk Mrs Assienan Juliette			Tel: (225) 20 21 00 79
<b>NGOs</b>	African women leaders in Agriculture and environment (AWLAE-CI)			15 BP 950 Abidjan 15
	Réseau Ivoirien des Associations Féminines (RIOF)			Tel: (225) 20 211475
	Comité International des Femmes Africaines pour le Développement (CIFAD-CI)			
	Mouvement Ivoirien des Femmes Démocrates (MIFED) Kadio Morokro			Tel: (225) 22 41 33 46
	Federation of African Women In Education (FAWE) Mrs Djouka Angéline			Tel: 05 80 91 70
<b>Consultants</b>	Kaudjhis Offoumou		The impact of women rights on the economic development in Côte d’Ivoire, Abidjan, 2000	08 BP 803 Abidjan 08 Tel: (225) 20 22 48 57 E mail: aid@africaonline.co.ci
<b>Others</b>	Association des Femmes Chercheurs de Côte d’Ivoire			Tel: 07 07 67 89
	Centre d’Excellence pour la Femme/ Gender Network Center			Tel: (225) 22 44 43 63

## 5-2 List of Reports and References Related to WID/Gender

Title	Publisher	Year	Where to get
<b>Education and Training</b>			
Plan National d'Action de la Femme 2000-2005	Ministère de la famille de la Promotion de la Femme (MFPF)	2000	MFFE
PAFEG (Rapport provisoire)	Brigitte L, Françoise K., K. Koné	2001	MFFE
Projet bilan national d'évaluation de la mise en œuvre du programme d'action Beijing + 5	MFPF	1999	MFFE
Situation de l'éducation et de la formation en Côte d'Ivoire	Tano K., Sobia A. Amoussa R.	1999	CIRES
The state of the world's children 2001	UNICEF	2001	UNICEF-CI
<b>Health and Medicine</b>			
Analyse de la situation de l'enfant et de la femme	UNICEF-CI (Non publié)	2000	UNICEF-CI
Women and HIV/AIDS	Marge Berer	1993	CIRES
Plan National d'Action de la Femme 200-2005	MFPF	2000	MFFE
PAFEG (Rapport provisoire)	Brigitte L, Françoise K., K. Koné	2001	MFFE
<b>Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries</b>			
Rapport de préfactibilité de la composante ANADER du PNSAI; document de travail	ANADER	1996	ANADER
L'agriculture ivoirienne à l'aube du XXIème	Ministère d'Etat, Ministère de l'Agriculture des Ressources Animales (MARA)	1999	MARA
<b>Economic Activities</b>			
Gender, Work & population	Aderanti A. & Christine O	1994	CIRES
Situation de l'emploi en 1998	Ministère de l'Emploi et de la Fonction Publique	2000	OEMF
Analyse de l'insertion des femmes sur le marché du travail du secteur moderne en Côte d'Ivoire	Akaffou & Koffi Kaudjis	1998	AGEPE
Plan National d'Action de la Femme 200-2005	MFPF	2000	MFFE
<b>Others</b>			
Politique en matière d'intégration de la femme au développement	AfDB	1990	BAD
Rapport sur le développement dans le monde	World Bank	2000 /2001	World Bank
Projet bilan national d'évaluation de la mise en œuvre du programme d'action Beijing + 5	MFPF	1999	MFFE
Projet bilan national d'évaluation de la mise en œuvre du programme d'action Beijing + 5	MFPF	1999	MFFE
La situation des enfants dans le monde	UNICEF	2001	UNICEF-CI
Loi de finances de l'année 2001	Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances (MEF)	2001	MEF

<b>Title</b>	<b>Publisher</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Where to get</b>
Livre Blanc »Femmes ivoiriennes à l'ère du 3ème millénaire, 1ère consultation nationale sur la femme	MFPF	1997	MFFE
Tableau de suivi des décaissements des dons-projets 1998	MEF	1998	MEF

## 6. References

JICA, 1998, Cote d'Ivoire: Country WID Profile, JICA

UNDP, 2001, Human Development Report 2001, Oxford University Press

UNICEF, 2000, The State of the World Children 2001, UNICEF

World Bank, 2001, World Development Indicators2001, World Bank

### ◆Contracted consultants & interviewed people

#### Contracted consultants

Name	Position/Address
Dr. Kone Mariama	University of Bouaké, Côte d'Ivoire

#### Interviewed people

##### Government

Name	Position/Address
Mrs. Marie Laure Koutuoan	Technical advisor in charge of Women and Gender Promotion (Ministry of Family, Woman and Child)

##### NGO

Name	Position/address
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##### International Organization

Name	Position/Address
UNICEF Word Bank	

## **7. Definitions**

### **<Technical Terms>**

#### **Gender**

Analytical concept to clarify the social role of men and women and interrelation between them. Sex (biological) is basically impossible to change, while gender implying the role of men and women and their interrelationship is likely to change according to social notion and sense of values.

#### **Informal sector**

Part of economy consisting of small competitive individual or family firms listed in the labor indicators. According to the definition of ILO, those engaged in this sector have simple technology, insufficient amount of capital, unidentified business location, minimum number of employees (or none of them), lack of legality and registration, and no capability of bookkeeping.

#### **WID (Women in Development)**

Concept of development incorporating women's participation into development processes, taking it into account that women are active agents and beneficiaries of development.

#### **Reproductive health/rights**

Health/Rights concerning sex and reproduction. To be able to live safe and satisfied sex life, and to have freedom to decide whether, when and how many children to deliver.

#### **National machinery**

Administrative organization to promote equal participation between men and women, and to implement and strengthen policies related to women, and to supplement organization for women.

#### **Empowerment**

To empower individuals or groups in political, economical and social sense

#### **Affirmative action**

Prioritized positive measure to promptly correct the difference, in the case that discriminated groups are placed in extremely unequal conditions to other groups, due to the discrimination accumulated in the past

#### **Access and control**

Access is to be able to use resources and services for the economic activity, or to have a right to exercise them. Control is a right to decide how to manage resources and services or to own them.

#### **Reproductive activity**

Activity to "reproduce for the next generation" including to give a birth and raise the children, and to sustain the daily life, for instance, washing and cooking

### **<Indicators>**

#### **Inflation rate**

Instead, GDP deflator is used.



**Gini index**

Aggregate numerical measures of income inequality ranging from 0 to 100. A Gini index of zero represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality.

**Percentage of Women's Income**

There are no appropriate data comparable to each country. UNDP works out that the women's income is 75% of men's in non-agricultural sector.

**Total fertility rate**

Average number of children whom a woman delivers in all her life

**Under-one mortality rate**

Annual number of infants who die among 1,000 newborn babies within 1 year after the birth

**Under-five mortality rate**

Annual number of infants who die 1,000 newborn babies within 5 years after the birth

**Maternal mortality rate**

Annual number of mothers who die among 100,000 cases of delivery because of pregnancy

**Percentage of births attended by trained health personnel**

The rate of births with the help of doctors, nurses, midwives, trained health personnel, or trained traditional midwives

**Percentage of infants with low birth weight**

The rate of newborn children of which the birth weight is less than 2,500 grams

**Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) use rate**

The rate of using oral rehydrate salt or substitute solution for under-five infants having diarrhea

**Enrolment ratio of primary and secondary school**

Total enrolment ratio (or gross enrolment ratio) is the rate of pupils going to school with no respect to school age against population at the school age. Net enrolment ratio is the rate of pupils going to school at the school age against the people at the school age.