COUNTRY PROFILE

Water, Environment and Sanitation (WES)

Côte d'Ivoire

Basic Indicators

Total population (1000s)	16,631
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000)	192
Total adult literacy rate (%)	49

Water and Sanitation Coverage

	Water (%)	**Sanitation** (%)
Urban	98	61
Rural	74	23
Total	**84**	**40**

Country Setting

- 52 per cent of the population is under 18 and one third lives below the poverty line.
- The political crisis that began in 2002 has increased the vulnerability to epidemics, preventable diseases and malnutrition.
- 85 per cent of medical personnel in opposition-held zones have left their posts and 70 per cent of health care facilities are not functioning.
- The HIV/AIDS prevalence is 10 per cent and in pregnant women 12 per cent. 600,000 children have been orphaned by HIV/AIDS.
- The net primary schooling rate in 2000 was only 57 per cent, 52 per cent for girls.

WES Sector Setting

- Diseases and epidemics caused by poor sanitation and hygiene caused frequent outbreaks of diarrhoea, dysentery and cholera, especially during the rains – even prior to the current crisis.
- There is weak capacity in rural communities for handpump maintenance.
- Long-term chronic drought in the region is causing the drying up of about half of all boreholes.
- Frequent population shifts have put additional demand on poorly functioning water services.
- Personnel in occupied zones have left their posts; handpumps are overused and there is a lack of spare parts; there is limited equipment for deep well drilling and on-site purification of stream water; there are few means of water trucking or operation of emergency water stations.

UNICEF WES Programme

Main Components

- Water, hygiene and sanitation activities will be based in health centres, schools and community centres.
- The aim is to integrate services and provide support for communication aimed at behaviour change.
- Specific activities will be carried out in certain areas (e.g., eradication of guinea worm).

Programme Highlights and Achievements

- UNICEF plays a lead role in guinea worm eradication, with a 98 per cent reduction in the number of cases since 1992. Over 1000 village health workers do epidemiological surveillance in the intervention zones.
- 42 boreholes were drilled, 200 handpumps repaired in endemic villages 1997 to 2001.
- Over 200 primary schools and health centres were equipped with VIP latrines and hand-washing systems and 300 teachers trained.
- 150 SANPLAT latrines were constructed in households and 500 masons trained.

Data sources: UNICEF State of the World's Children 2005 and WHO/UNICEF JMP
Data years: WES data (2002), mortality/population (2003), literacy (2000)

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