



CÔTE D'IVOIRE

POVERTY REDUCTION AND GROWTH STRATEGY

December 2023

This paper on Cote d'Ivoire was prepared by a staff team of the International Monetary Fund as background documentation for the periodic consultation with Cote d'Ivoire. It is based on the information available at the time it was completed on November 17, 2023.

Copies of this report are available to the public from

International Monetary Fund • Publication Services
PO Box 92780 • Washington, D.C. 20090
Telephone: (202) 623-7430 • Fax: (202) 623-7201
E-mail: publications@imf.org Web: <http://www.imf.org>

International Monetary Fund
Washington, D.C.

To: Madam Managing Director
International Monetary Fund
Washington DC, 20431

November 16, 2023

Object: Letter on Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy

Côte d'Ivoire has implemented two (2) national development plans, 2012- 2015 NDP and 2016-2020 NDP, which have led to significant socio-economic gains. Indeed, thanks to the implementation of far-reaching structural reforms, the country recorded an average annual economic growth rate of 8 percent, between 2012 and 2019, placing Côte d'Ivoire among the fastest-growing countries in Africa and the world. Per capita income increased by 13.6 percent between 2016 and 2019, reaching above \$1700 at constant prices, a level higher than that of Nigeria and Ghana, respectively.

In addition, the resilience of our economy to external shocks combined with the efficiency and proactive implementation of our economic and health response plan, has made it possible to deal with the COVID-19 pandemic and achieve a positive growth rate of about 1.7 percent in 2020, compared to a contraction of 3 percent globally and 2 percent in sub-Saharan Africa.

With a view to continuing its transformational dynamic, the country has adopted and is implementing the 2021-2025 NDP. The Government's medium-term development strategy is articulated around the Côte d'Ivoire 2030 Strategic Plan, with the vision of building "An United Côte d'Ivoire." This strategy should generate strong, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth in order to elevate Côte d'Ivoire to the upper-middle income bracket.

The 2021-2025 NDP is articulated around six (6) pillars: (i) Acceleration of the structural transformation of the economy through industrialization and cluster development; (ii) Development of human capital and promotion of employment; (iii) Development of the private sector and investment; (iv) Strengthening of inclusion, national solidarity and social action; (v) Regional development balance, preservation of the environment and fight against climate change and (vi) Strengthening of governance, modernization of the State and cultural transformation.

Economically, the 2021-2025 NDP, with an overall cost of **FCFA 59,000 billion**, expects an average growth rate of 7.65 percent, driven mainly by the secondary and tertiary sectors. In order to support the development of the private sector to promote structural transformation and ensure inclusiveness, the Government plans to implement extensive reforms to strengthen revenues and the efficiency of public spending, while preserving macroeconomic and debt sustainability and the resilience of the economy.

The Government also plans to continue the structural transformation in order to reduce the poverty rate by half so that Côte d'Ivoire joins the circle of upper middle-income countries. At the social level, per capita income is expected to reach \$2,415 in 2025 and \$3,444 in 2030, about double that of 2020, as well as a 10-year increase in life expectancy.

In addition, the implementation of the 2021-2025 NDP should accelerate the industrialization of the economy, with the development of seven (7) industrial clusters and a national industry to make it an engine of the economy and a provider of decent jobs, improving the quality of human capital, increasing factor productivity and strengthening the general framework of governance, accompanied by better management of public finances to support the blossoming of the private sector.

In particular, Côte d'Ivoire is committed to advancing equality between men and women in all areas of public and private life, in order to empower women economically, socially, and politically and achieve a more egalitarian society. In addition, the government has undertaken to step up actions in favor of girls' education, increase access rates, guarantee that girls stay in school, combat all forms of violence against women and strengthen the governance of girls' education.

In addition, the Government's objective is to develop a solid and competitive industrial base, with the overall strengthening of the business climate and the policy of attracting private investment in strategic sectors, mainly agro-industry. As such, the processing of agricultural products will be strengthened thanks to the acceleration of the implementation of the Programs to improve the competitiveness of cocoa and cashew processing companies.

Efforts will also focus on the realization of structuring socio-economic infrastructure, the modernization of public administration and the implementation of initiatives to preserve the environment. As a result, Côte d'Ivoire is showing its climate ambition, by resolutely committing to a green trajectory with a view to achieving carbon neutrality by 2030, through strengthening the resilience of the priority sectors: water resources, agriculture, livestock and aquaculture, forestry, land use, health, as well as the most vulnerable environments and ecosystems, including coastal areas.

As part of harmonious development, the Government will operationalize the nine (9) agro-poles spread throughout the national territory to accelerate the processing of agricultural products and promote the emergence of national champions. In addition, the Government intends to quickly initiate actions to meet its climate-related commitments, including green investments, as set out in its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

Similarly, with a view to making growth more inclusive and mitigating the effects of exogenous shocks on people's living conditions, by capitalizing on the achievements of the implementation of the Government's Social Program (PSGouv1), particular emphasis will be placed on projects with a high social impact during the implementation of the 2021-2025 NDP. This will involve accelerating access to education, drinking water, electricity, health care, social protection, and employment, with particular emphasis on fragile areas such as the North-East.

To this end, the implementation of the Government's social action will continue through the PSGouv2. The primary areas of intervention concern: (i) the fight against fragility in the northern border areas; (ii) the strengthening of access and maintenance in the Education/Training system;

(iii) the improvement of household living conditions; (iv) the professional integration of young people, and; (v) the social coverage of fragile populations. In addition, the State is committed to strengthening the social inclusion and employability of young people through the implementation of a Government Youth Program, through the strengthening of training, professional integration, and the promotion of youth entrepreneurship.

At halfway point in the implementation of the 2021-2025 NDP, despite a difficult international context marked in particular by the tightening of financing conditions and inflationary pressures, economic activity maintains its dynamism, with a real GDP growth rate of 7.4 percent in 2021 and 6.7 percent in 2023. Real income per capita would be \$2,520.8, an increase of 13.4 percent compared to 2020 (\$2183.7).

The operationalization of the 2021-2025 NDP coupled with the continuation of major structural reforms have contributed to ensuring the resilience of the macroeconomic framework. Inflation is expected to be contained at 4.8 percent in 2023 after an average price acceleration of 4.7 percent over the period 2021-2022. The budget deficit is expected to increase from 6.8 percent of GDP in 2022 to 5.2 percent in 2023 with a view to fiscal consolidation in 2025. The current account deficit would be contained at 5.8 percent in 2023, after 6.9 percent in 2022 thanks to a resurgence in the trade surplus. As for the risk of debt distress, it should remain moderate.

At the social level, the national economy benefits from the implementation of the Government's social programs and the implementation of measures to combat the cost of living. The Government continues to implement the Government's Social Program (PSGouv 2) through the rehabilitation of roads, the construction of health and school infrastructure, electrification, and the improvement of the rate of access to drinking water. In addition, consistent with the ambition to dedicate the year 2023 to youth, the Government adopted, on March 22, 2023, the "Government Youth Program" (PJ-Gouv) 2023-2025. The PJ-Gouv aims to respond effectively to the concerns of young people by intensifying public actions for their benefit. Finally, the Government continues to fight against the cost of living to preserve the purchasing power of populations without compromising the sustainability of public finances.

Despite geopolitical tensions in the Sahel, the national socio-political and security environment remains appeased. At the political level, the September 2023 municipal, regional and senatorial elections were held, in complete transparency, in a peaceful context and marked by the participation of all national political forces. At the security level, actions to combat fragility in the northern border areas, coupled with the various security operations, have made it possible to ensure a stable general security situation throughout the national territory.

The economic and financial program for 2023-2026 has a good start with the implementation of all the commitments described in the MEFP of May 2023. Indeed, at the end of June 2023, all the criteria for implementation were met. The same applies to indicative targets. At the end of September 2023, all the structural benchmarks were carried out. The Government will continue efforts to: (i) maintain the sustainability of public finances and debt through a gradual increase in tax pressure and the convergence of the budget deficit to the WAEMU community standard of 3 percent in 2025; (ii) fight poverty and stimulate job creation for young people; (iii) shift Côte d'Ivoire's growth paradigm towards a model focused on private sector productivity and vertical

diversification; (iv) develop the financial sector and deepen financial inclusion; and (v) improve resilience to climate change.

To improve resilience in the face of climate change, the Ivorian authorities have begun work on a request under the Resilience and Sustainability Facility. This facility will help Côte d'Ivoire finance its anticipated balance of payments financing needs arising from the long-term structural challenges related to the economic consequences of climate change. The authorities will continue to identify the necessary reform measures that will be closely linked to priority policy reforms and investment projects planned in Côte d'Ivoire's NDC.

In the medium term, the Government is determined to continue the development momentum. The economic outlook is good with an expected growth rate of 7 percent in 2023 and 6.9 on an annual average over the period 2023-2025, thanks to the continuation of the major projects of the 2021-2025 NDP and a resumption of global dynamics despite the crisis in Ukraine. The Government will continue to participate in the fight against climate change, to contain the effects of rising prices on the well-being of populations and to improve the human capital index.

The Government remains convinced that the policies and measures included in the 2021-2025 PND will be successfully implemented.

The Ivorian Government will provide the IMF with the necessary information on the progress made in the implementation of the 2021-2025 NDP.

Yours sincerely,

_____/s/_____

Adama COULIBALY
Minister of Finance and Budget

Ministry of Planning and Development



2021-2025 NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (NDP)

FOR A SOLIDARY CÔTE D'IVOIRE



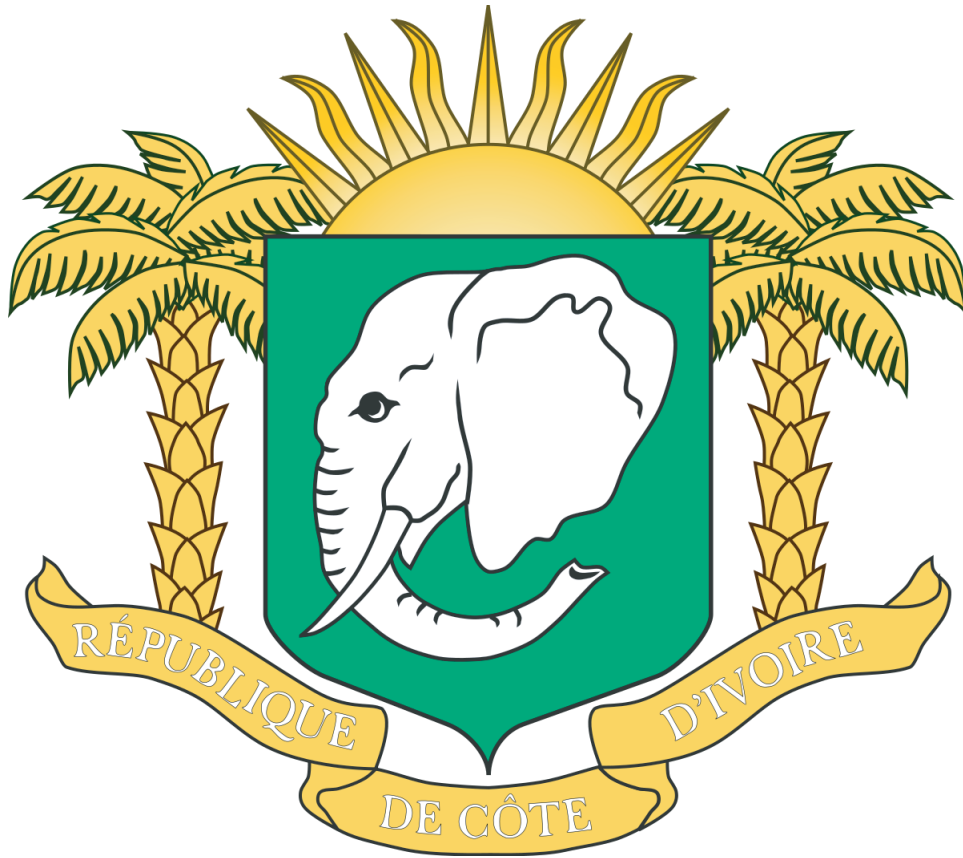
SUMMARY VERSION

Summary Version

2021-2025 NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

A Solidary Côte d'Ivoire

REPUBLIC OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE



Union-Discipline-Labour



PREFACE

The implementation of the 2012-2015 and 2016-2020 National Plans of Development Plan (NDP) allowed the country to make significant progress and consolidate economic growth, despite a global context marked by trade tensions, a drop in commodity prices and the COVID-19 pandemic.

Despite these notable advances, much remains to be done. We must continue our march towards progress together, with determination, courage and in a pragmatic manner, despite the persistence of the COVID-19 pandemic and the terrorist threats in the Sahel region, in some countries of the sub-region and even at our borders.

We will remain adamant about preserving our security, peace and democratic gains. Côte d'Ivoire will continue to be a haven for peace and a place where life is enjoyable. Furthermore, my ambition is to go even further in the transforming our country and improving the living conditions of our fellow citizens, throughout all the regions of Côte d'Ivoire. To do this, we must remain united. This is the very foundation of our programme: "A Solidary Côte d'Ivoire".

Through this new National Development Plan, which will mobilise approximately 59,000 billion CFA francs over the 2021-2025 period, expected to come mainly from the private sector, we intend to accelerate the population's access to education, drinking water, electricity, health care, social protection, employment, etc. We will also pursue the development of the private sector, giving it a new lease on life, to make it the very core of our economy. This will include the local processing of our raw materials, the strengthening of infrastructure and the promotion of national champions, in order to create more jobs, especially for young people and women.

To this end, the 2021-2025 NDP focuses on six pillars: (i) accelerating the structural transformation of the economy through industrialisation and cluster development; (ii) developing human capital and promoting employment; (iii) developing the private sector and investment; (iv) strengthening inclusion, national solidarity and social action;

Thanks to the implementation of far-reaching structural reforms, the economic growth rate has averaged around 8% over the 2012-2019 period, making the Ivorian economy one of the most dynamic in Africa and the world. Per capita income also doubled during this period, reaching 2,287 USD in 2020, one of the highest in West Africa.

In addition, the resilience of the Ivorian economy to external shocks, combined with the effectiveness of our economic and health response plan, have made it possible to contain the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and to achieve a positive growth rate of about 2% in 2020, compared to a contraction of 3% on the global level and 2% in sub-Saharan Africa.

This economic performance, achieved with the support of our development partners, has contributed not only to strengthening our economic and social infrastructure, but above all to improving the living conditions of our citizens. Thus, for the first time in the last three decades, the upward trend in the poverty rate has been reversed, with a drop of over 16 percentage points between 2011 and 2018.

(v) achieving balanced regional development, all the while preserving the environment and fighting against global warming; as well as (vi) strengthening governance, modernising the state and cultural transformation.

The 2021-2025 NDP will also make it possible to consolidate "Peace-Security-Justice", in order to strengthen social cohesion and maintain peace and stability. Our objective is to reduce regional and social disparities, to double per capita income again during the 2020 and 2030 time period, and to cut the poverty rate in half so that Côte d'Ivoire can join the ranks of emerging countries in the upper income bracket.

The macroeconomic framework will continue to be sound, public debt sustainable and inflation under control. And is based on economic growth that is sustainable, strong, inclusive, environmentally friendly and that creates job.

We will continue the reforms undertaken, particularly as concerns the management of public finances and the improvement of the business climate, so that the economic and social improvements that are already underway can have an even greater impact on the daily lives of our fellow citizens. We will continue to work to strengthen the fight against corruption and to consolidate good governance.

The digitalisation of our economy, in particular that of our Public Administration, is also a major priority for this Plan. Digitalisation which will allow it to execute programmes and projects more efficiently throughout the national territory, so that the national wealth benefits all of the communities of our country equitably. This is why the implementation of a new Government Social Programme (*PSGouv*), completely in line with the 2021-2025 NDP, will consolidate the foundations of the initial social programme, while focusing on weak points.

Finally, Côte d'Ivoire will continue to play a leading role in the promotion of regional integration, particularly within the ECOWAS and UEMOA, but also on the continental level within the African Union, while remaining open to the rest of the world. To this end, it will actively participate in major infrastructure projects in West Africa as well as in the preparations for the launch of a common currency, to be named "Eco", which is planned for 2027. It will also play a full role in the establishment of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA).

Of course, we must continuously and constantly work together to overcome the challenge of building a prosperous and solidary Nation, maintained in justice and equity, as taught by the Father of the Nation, President Félix Houphouët-Boigny. For my part, I consider that each day is a new opportunity to work for the development of our country and the improvement of the living conditions of all Ivorians.

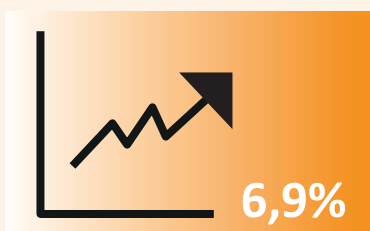
It's based on these fundamental ideas, I hope that the people, the Government, the Institutions of the Republic, the elected representatives, the private sector, civil society and development partners will work together to implement our new 2021-2025 NDP, with a view to guaranteeing its full success, for the benefit of our beautiful country, Côte d'Ivoire.

Alassane OUATTARA

President of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire

REVIEW OF ECONOMIC PERFORMANCES

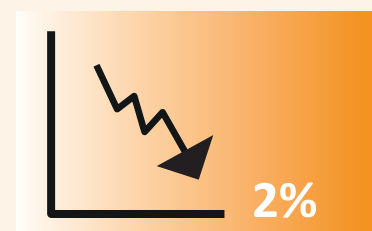
Average growth over the 2016-2020 period



Côte d'Ivoire has recorded dynamic, strong and stable economic growth over the course of the last decade with a slowdown observed in 2020, due to the consequences of the COVID-19 crisis.

The macroeconomic framework has also been sound, with low inflation, a sustainable public sector, a robust banking system and a balanced external position. These fundamentals allowed the economy to be relatively resilient in 2020 when faced with the Covid-19 pandemic.

Growth in 2020



COVID 19

GDP per capita - 2016

1,934.70 USD

i.e.

1,143,700 CFA F

GDP per capita - 2020

2,286.80 USD

i.e.

1,314,300 CFA F



Investment rate

21,5%

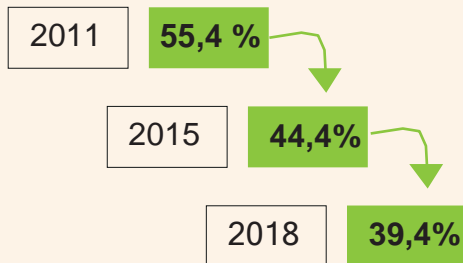
2016

22,7%

2020

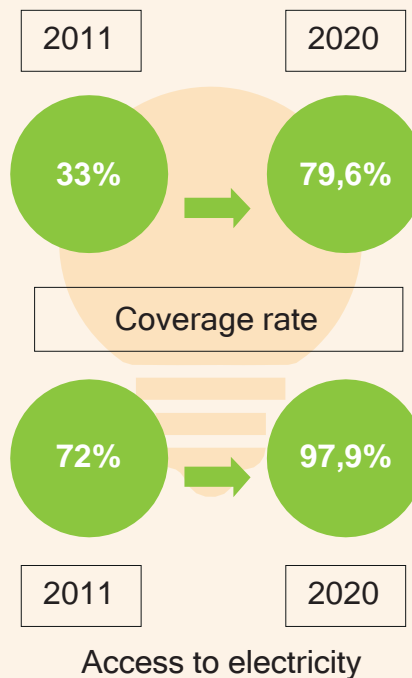


POVERTY RATE



Poverty in Côte d'Ivoire has been steadily decreasing since 2016, continuing the trend observed since early 2011.

2.7 million people have been lifted out of poverty. A historic record for the country, thanks in particular to the enforcement of access to basic social services and a more inclusive redistribution of the results from growth.



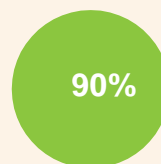
Access to electricity has improved throughout the national territory.

More than 3,963 localities have been connected to the national grid between 2011 and 2020.

NET ENROLMENT RATE

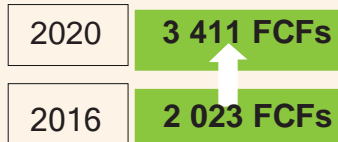
Primary: 92.1%.
Secondary: 50%.

The Net Enrolment Rate for primary education increased from 71% in 2016 to 92.1% in 2020 and lower secondary education from 42.5% in 2017 to 50% in 2020.



Access to drinking water has improved significantly with 90% of the population having access to a safe water source.

HEALTH



The FCFs to Population ratio increased from 0.9 FCFs per 10,000 inhabitants in 2017 to 1.2 FCFs per 10 000 inhabitants in 2019 and 68% of the population lives less than 5 kilometres from a health facility compared to 65% in 2015.

Years	The density of health professionals (doctors, nurses and midwives)	The ratio of midwives providing care to women of childbearing age (FAP)	The ratio of nurses providing care to the population	The ratio of doctors providing care to the population
2020	8,57/10 000	3,07/3 000	2,36/5 000	1,4/10 000
2015	6,6/10 000	1,4/ 3 000	2,2/5 000	0,9/10 000

Actions have been undertaken to enhance the economy's productivity through the strengthening of infrastructure and governance.

7,150 km
of paved
roads

The total length of roads increased from 6,700 km in 2015 to 7,150 km in 2019

MO Ibrahim

41st

18th

2008

2020

The Mo Ibrahim Index highlights a substantial improvement in the country's ranking. Indeed, Côte d'Ivoire has gone from 41st place in 2008 to 18th in 2020, Moving up 23 places over a period of 12 years.

Doing Business

142nd

110th

2016

2020

Côte d'Ivoire has improved its business environment, moving from 142nd out of 183 countries in 2016 to 110th out of 190 countries in 2020 in the World Bank's "Doing Business" report. This represents moving up 32 places in 8 years, positioned among the Top 10 most reforming countries in the world.

Internet penetration

21%

73%

2015

2020

The national 3G mobile network coverage rate is 94.62% and 4G has a rate of 59.99% in 2020.

Energy capacity

1975
MW

2229
MW

2015

2020

AGRICULTURAL INCOME

With at least 60% of the CIF price set, more than 10,000 billion CFA Francs in revenue has been distributed to coffee and cocoa farmers over the period 2012-2020.

SOCIAL SAFETY NETS

Direct quarterly cash transfers to 227,000 households in the amount of 36,000 CFA francs per quarter, i.e. 144,000 CFA francs per year per household identified according to a rigorous methodological approach. This project, which is a tool for lifting households out of poverty, now covers 21 regions and 1,547 villages in the country.

NATIONAL PROSPECTIVE STUDY

CÔTE D'IVOIRE 2040

"Côte d'Ivoire, an industrial power, united in its cultural diversity, democratic and open to the world"



NDP 2012-2015

The overall objective of this strategy was to work towards the stabilisation and recovery of the economy in an environment of renewed peace.



NDP
2016-2020

This strategy aims at the structural transformation of the economy through industrialisation.

CÔTE D'IVOIRE 2030

"To consolidate the recovery and accelerate the march towards emergence."

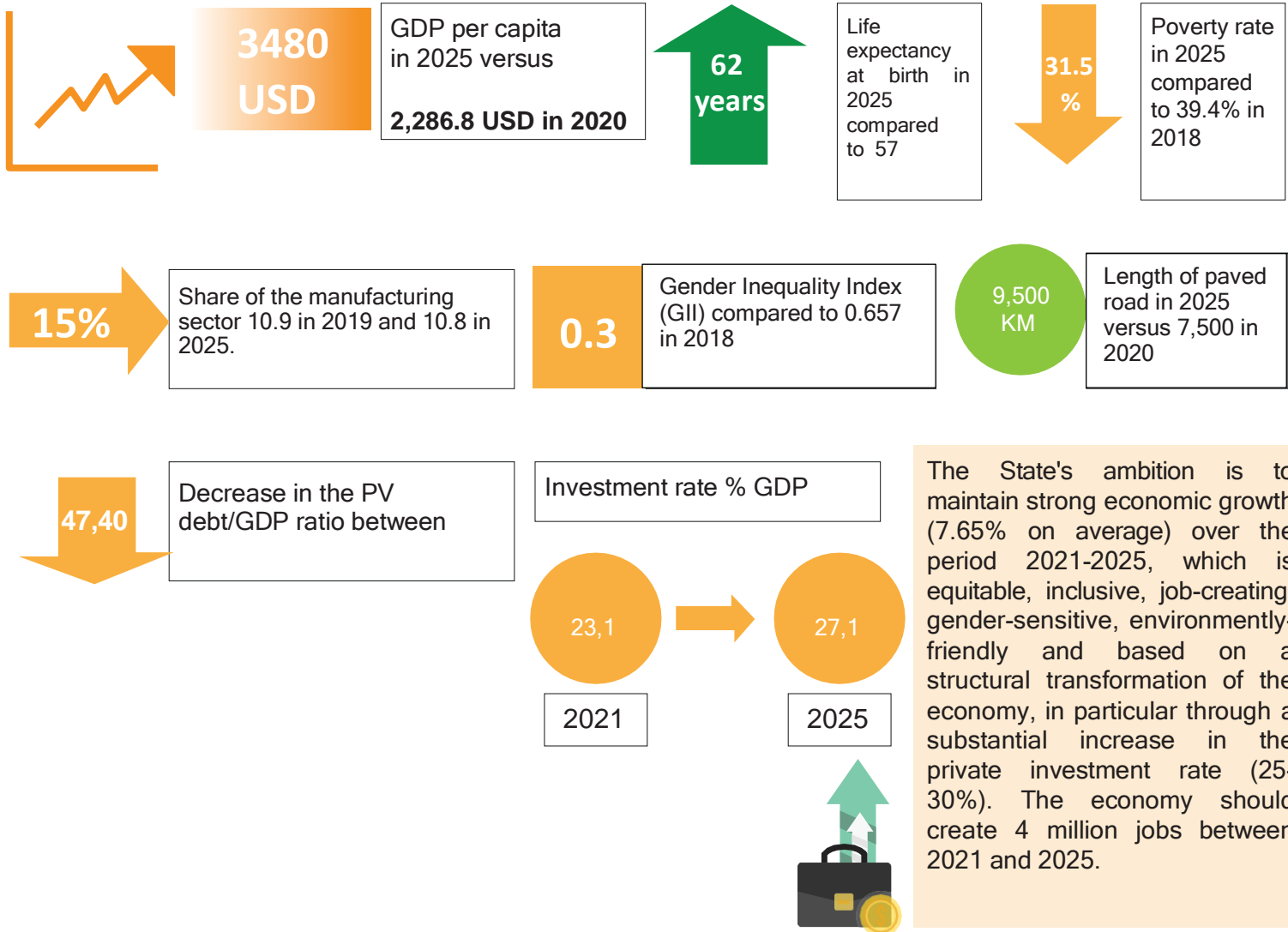


NDP
2021-2025

The main objective of this plan is to achieve the economic and social transformation necessary to bring Côte d'Ivoire into the upper-middle income bracket by 2030.

THE NEXT 5 YEARS

The implementation of the 2021-2025 NDP will be based on the following points: (i) developing the national industrial sector make it the driving force of the economy and to create decent jobs; (ii) ensuring better productivity of factors, in particular human capital, allowing harmonious creation of wealth throughout the country; and (iii) strengthening State governance with a view to accompanying the private sector in a development process that leaves no one behind.



MACROECONOMIC OUTLOOK 2021-2025

7.65%

Average growth rate
over the period

INVESTMENT

Average growth of
private investment

13.5%

Level of investment
over the period
(in billions of CFA F)Average growth of
public investment

8.9%

Expected private
investment over
the period (in billion FCFA)

43 694

CONSUMPTION

Average real household
consumption growth

5.9%

Average growth of real public
consumption

4.5%

INTERNAL TRADE

Average exportation growth

6.5%

Average growth of
gross imports % of GDP

3.0%

EMPLOYMENT

Employment/population ratio

58.9%

TAXATION

Tax burden rate 2025 of
13.3% of GDP compared to 12.2% in

13.3%

DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRY CLUSTERS AND HIGH-GROWTH POTENTIAL NICHE MARKETS

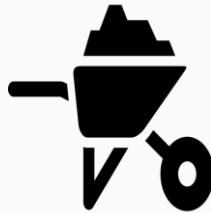
7 industrial clusters defined as priorities by the 2021-2025 NDP,
based on regional economic potential



1. Agro-industry



2. Chemicals - Plastics



3. Building
materials



4. Pharmacy



5. Textile industry



6. Packaging

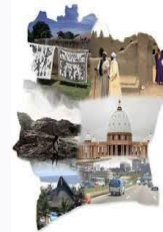


7. Spare parts and
automotive

Other Niche Markets
to be Explored



Digital economy

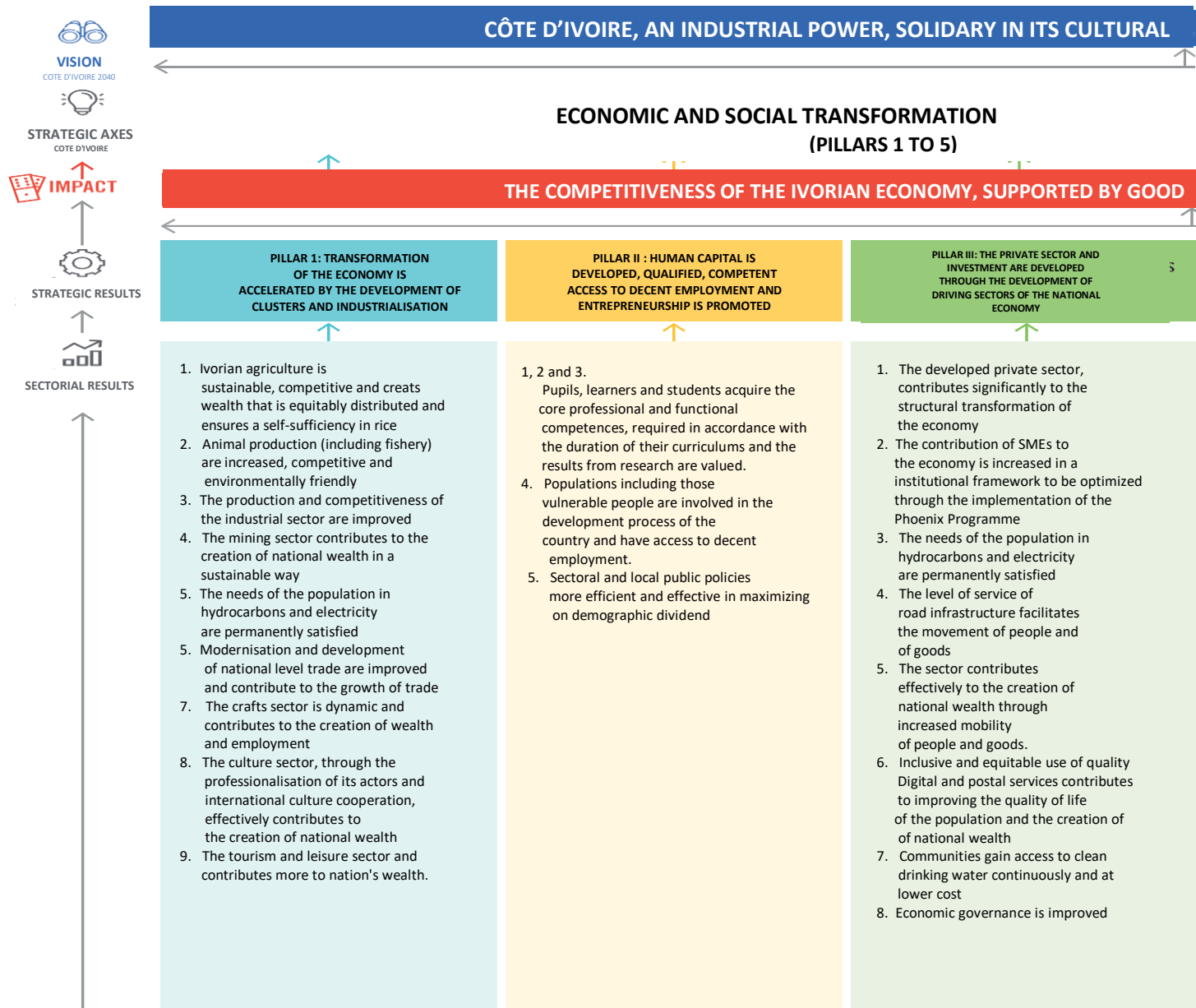


Tourism and leisure
industry



Creative industries

THEORY OF CHANGE



DIVERSITY, DEMOCRATIC AND OPEN TO THE WORLD

TRANSFORMATION OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND GOVERNANCE (PILLAR 6)

GOVERNANCE ENSURING THE EQUITABLE WELL-BEING OF ITS PEOPLE

PILLAR IV: INCLUSION, SOLIDARITY AND SOCIAL ACTION ARE STRENGTHENED WITHIN THE SECTORS AND EQUITY PROMOTING SOCIAL SOCIAL WELFARE

1. The health of the population is improved
2. People have an adequate state of nutrition and optimal development
3. Populations including those in the vulnerable category are involved in the development process of the country and have access to Social protection instruments
4. The populations develop civic values, live in a peaceful environment that facilitates the consolidation of the nation and are more resilient to social, economic, environmental and political shocks.
5. Young people have more access to social and economic opportunities and develop their economic full potential.
6. Men/women, boys/girls living in a environment that allows them to to exploit their full potential, and be supported by responsible and socially active families, therefore improving their empowerment
7. People are improving their well-being through the practice of sport that contributes to cohesion and to the influence of the Cote d'Ivoire
- 8-9. The people live in a decent, healthy living environment, better structured and resilient

PILLAR V: REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT BALANCE IS EFFECTIVE WHILE PRESERVING THE ENVIRONMENT AND FIGHTING AGAINST CHANGE CLIMATE

1. Territorial equity is established for a structured development of the country
2. People are adopting behaviours that preserve the environment (air, soil, water, biodiversity and living environment) and are resilient to climate change
3. Forest resources, wildlife and water, are preserved, rehabilitated and operated in a way that is sustainable with the involvement of socio-economic communities and actors
4. People live in a decent, healthy living environment, better structured and resilient

PILLAR VI: GOVERNANCE MODERNISATION OF THE STATE AND THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE ADMINISTRATION AND GOVERNANCE

1. People developing civic values, living in a peaceful environment that facilitates nation building
2. The Defence and Security Forces effectively ensure the security of persons and property, guarantee the integrity of the national territory, contribute to social cohesion and strengthen international cooperation.
3. The modernisation of public action, carried out in an equitable manner throughout the country, shall contribute to the satisfaction of users
4. The populations have access to quality services from the territorial administration and participate actively in the local economic and social development
5. Natural and legal persons benefit from quality justice services in an equitable manner and in full transparency
6. Economic governance is improved
7. The communication sector and the media contribute effectively to the socio-economic development of Côte d'Ivoire
8. Côte d'Ivoire is radiating and international cooperation international cooperation and regional integration contribute more to the mobilisation of FDI and access to international and regional markets
9. Cote d'Ivoire is radiating and international cooperation and regional integration contribute more to the mobilisation of FDI and access to international and regional markets
10. The definition and management of the NDP 2021-2025 facilitates the structural and social transformation of the economy with particular emphasis on industrialisation
11. Populations that develop civic values, live in a peaceful environment that facilitates nation building and are more resilient to social, economic, political and social shocks.



HYPOTHESIS

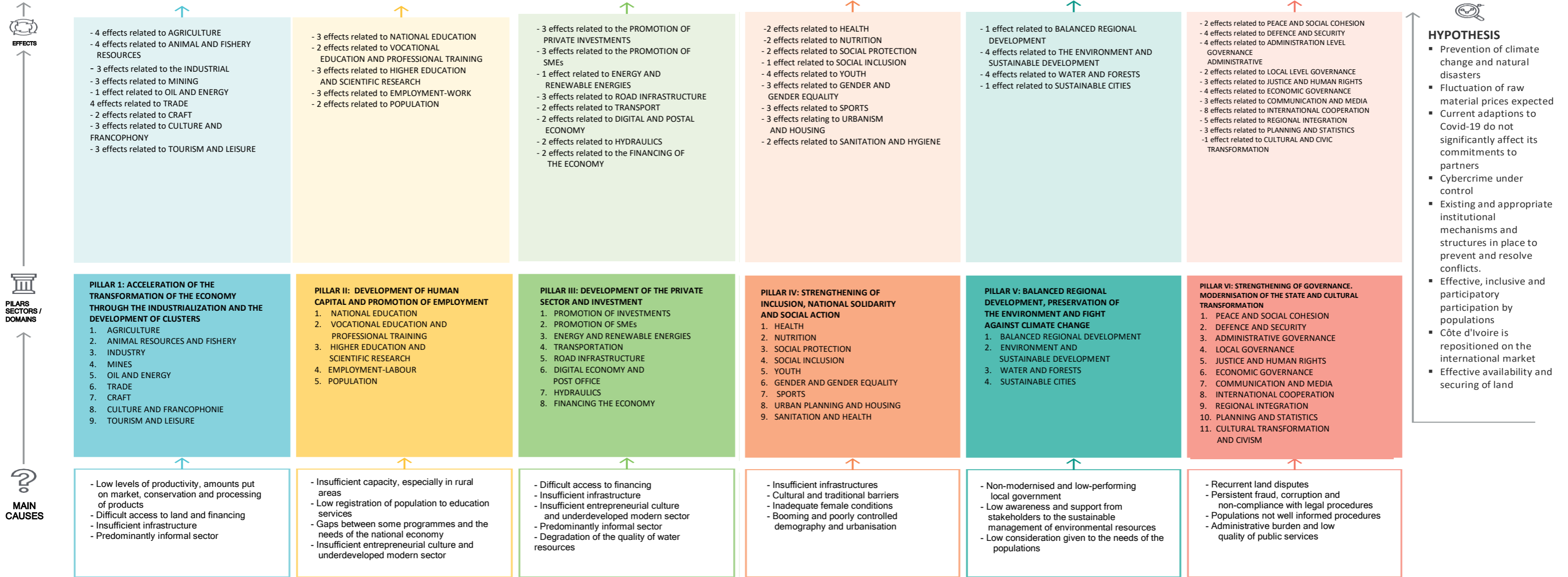
- Political and social stability
- Political will of the State
- Sufficient financial, human and material resources mobilised



HYPOTHESIS

- Stakeholders effectively involved (State, private sector, populations)
- Legislative and regulatory framework reformed and put into application
- Synergistic sectoral and coherent actions

THEORY OF CHANGE



THE STRATEGIC PILLARS OF THE NDP 2021-2025

PILLAR 1: ACCELERATING THE STRUCTURAL TRANSFORMATION OF THE ECONOMY THROUGH INDUSTRIALISATION AND CLUSTER DEVELOPMENT

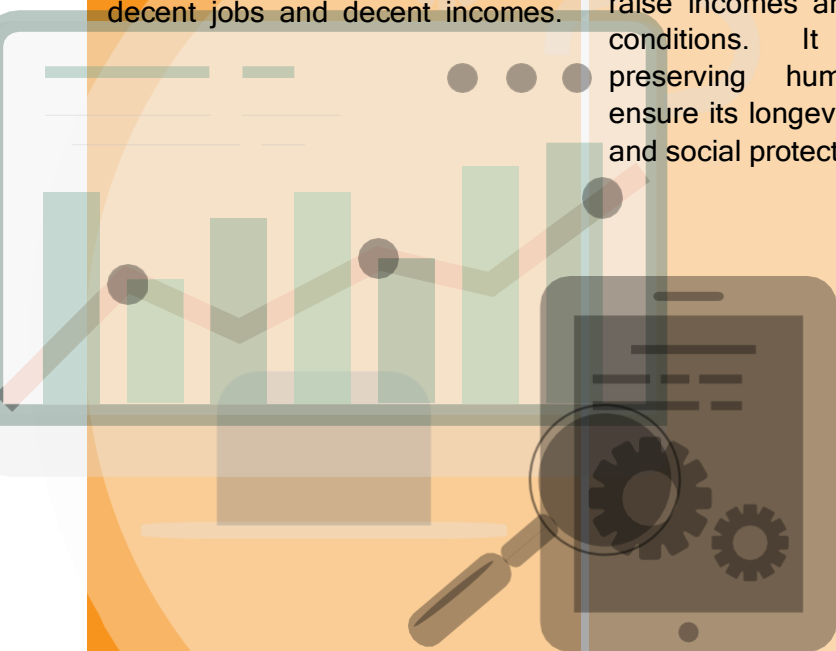
This pillar will be achieved through continued focus by the public sector and more intensive partnership with the private sector, allowing for increased investment in the sectors showing high growth potential and generating both decent jobs and decent incomes.

PILLAR 2: DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN CAPITAL AND PROMOTION OF EMPLOYMENT

This pillar will ensure adequate education for all Ivorian, particularly for young persons, in order to better equip them to be in tune with modern technologies, contribute to national growth, improved employment and thus raise incomes and improve living conditions. It also means preserving human capital to ensure its longevity through health and social protection policies.

PILLAR 3: DEVELOPMENT OF THE PRIVATE SECTOR AND INVESTMENT

Development of the Private sector and investment will improve the overall competitiveness of the economy. These includes putting in place strategies and programmes to promote the private sector and investment, develop finance and infrastructure, strengthen the business climate and expand domestic, regional and international markets to increase trade and investment.



THE STRATEGIC PILLARS OF THE 2021-2025 NDP

PILLAR 4: STRENGTHENING INCLUSION, NATIONAL SOLIDARITY AND SOCIAL ACTION

This pillar will encourage the participation of all in economic development, by improving access for all to essential economic and social services. Special attention will be given to the most vulnerable (women, youth, disabled, elderly, etc.).

PILLAR 5: BALANCED REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT, ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND FIGHTING AGAINST CLIMATE CHANGE

This pillar will deal with the optimal development planning for all parts of the national territory and the economic valorisation of the potentialities of the regions, with a balance stricken between the regions, cities and countrysides. This programme also covers the protection of the environment, the protection of the national environmental assets and the eco-friendly use of natural resources, in order to respect nature, fight against global warming and promote sustainable development.

PILLAR 6: STRENGTHENING GOVERNANCE, MODERNISING THE ADMINISTRATION AND CULTURAL TRANSFORMATION

The role of this pillar is to consolidate peace, ensure security, justice and social harmony. The state must play a more active role in ensuring the development of public economic and social services, and strengthen the process of planning, programming, budgeting, execution and monitoring of development programmes.

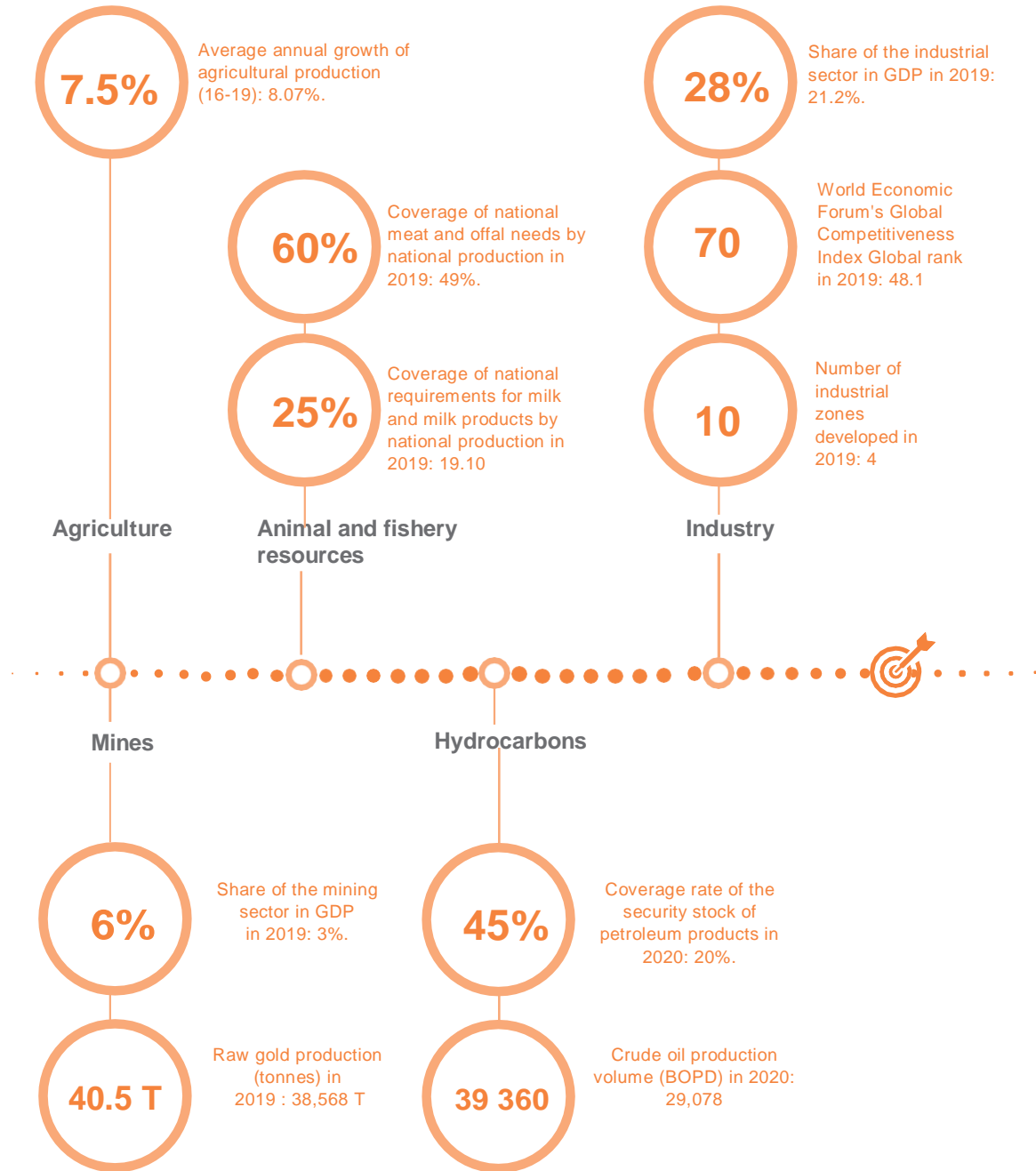
The Plan also aims to transform the culture and practices within the administration and private institutions to foster values and attitudes that are conducive to development. The aim is to raise the level of national and social consciousness through a genuine cultural transformation, embedded in the education system as well as in public administration, private workplaces, places of worship, associations and other non-government settings.

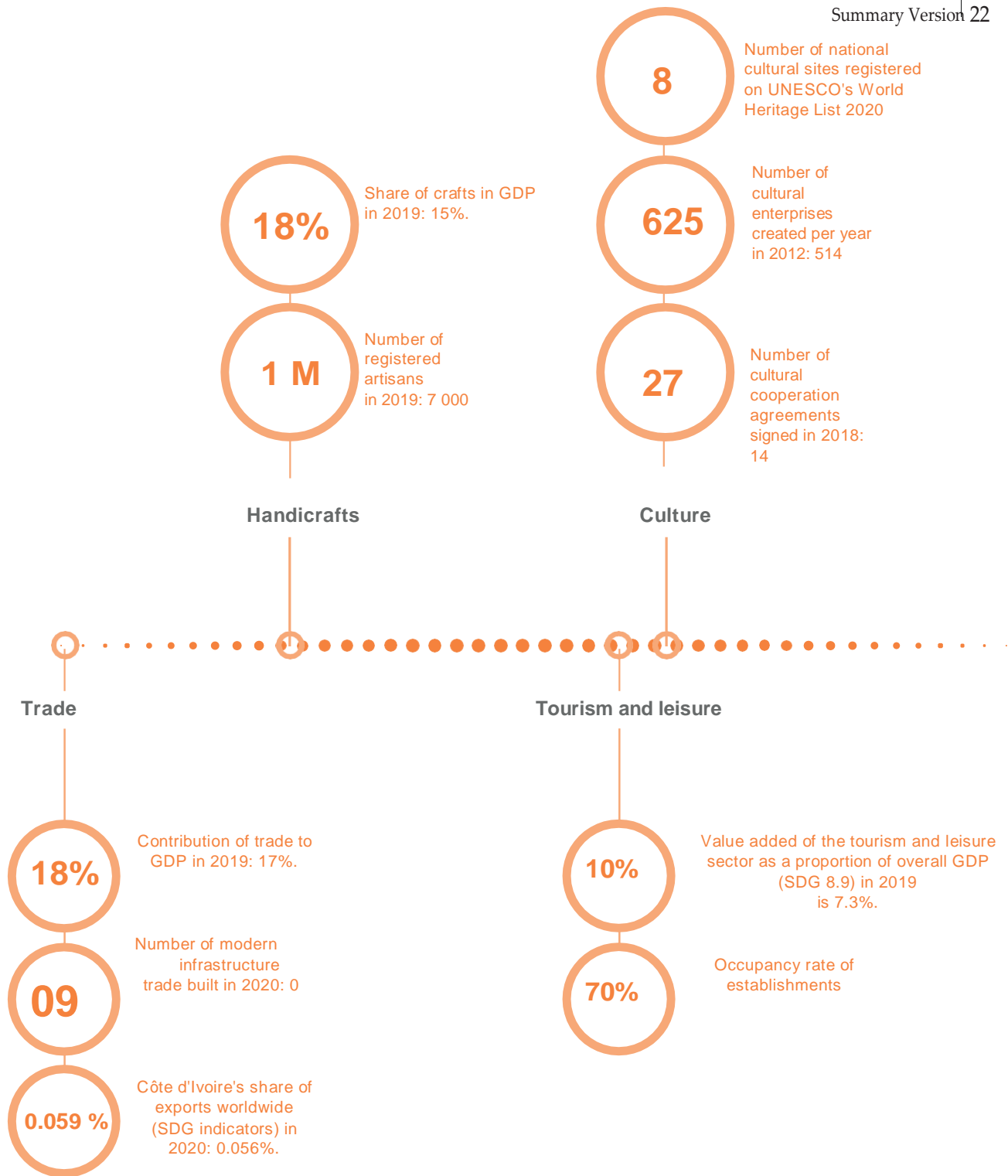
MAIN TRANSFORMATION STRATEGIES

SECTORAL TRANSFORMATION STRATEGIES

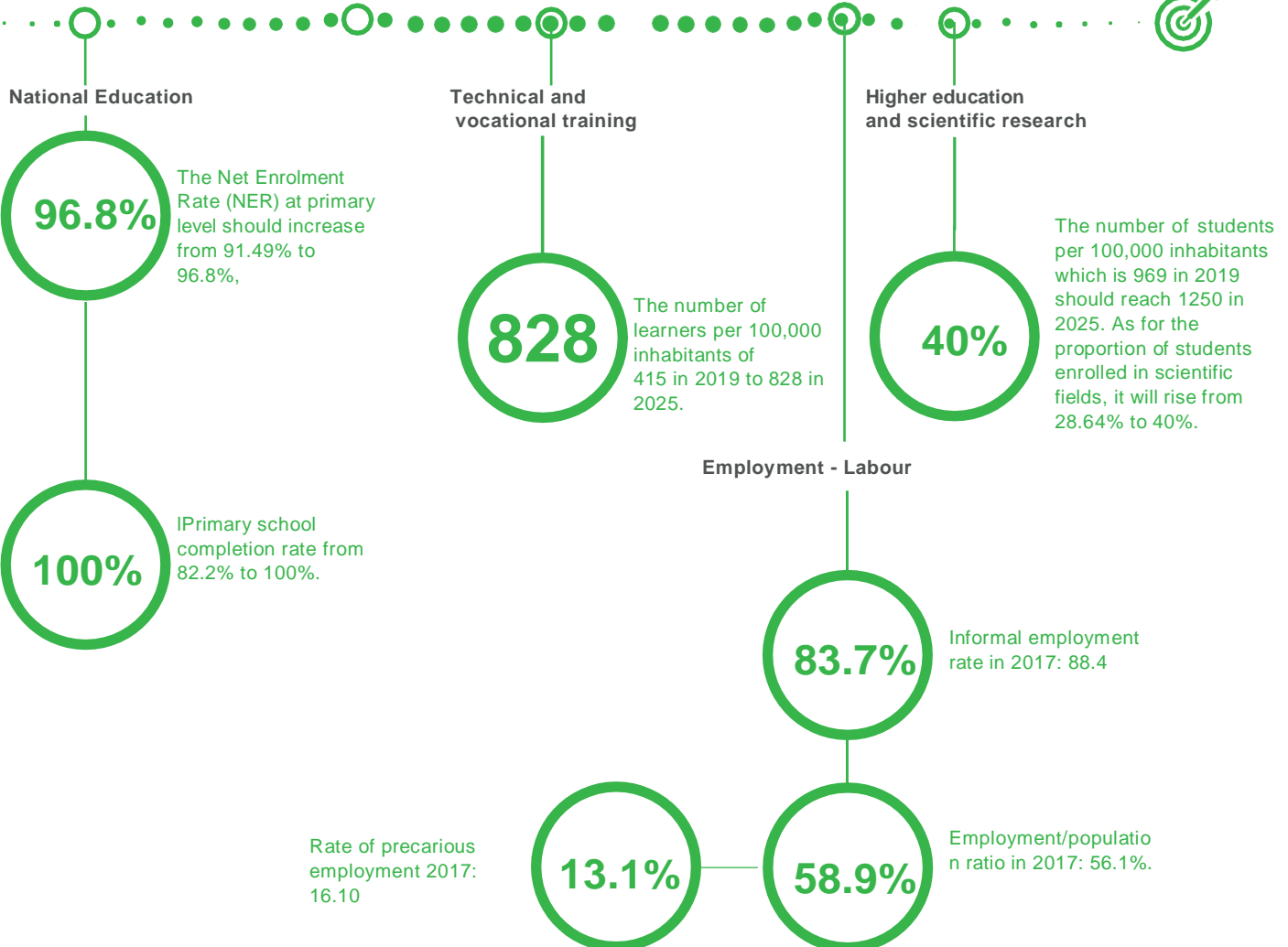
The Industrialization policy	The development policy for value chains :	Strategies to support structural change :	INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY	CROSS-CUTTING OBSTACLES TO PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	FINANCING THE ECONOMY	AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	EMPLOYMENT AND LABOUR	HUMAN CAPITAL	ICT AND DIGITAL	PROMOTION OF THE PRIVATE SECTOR	INFRASTRUCTURE TO SUPPORT GROWTH	LAND AND HOUSING	SOCIAL INCLUSION AND NATIONAL SOLIDARITY	NATIONAL CHAMPIONS	REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT	SOCIAL INCLUSION AND NATIONAL SOLIDARITY	STRENGTHENING GOVERNANCE, THE MODERNISING THE STATE AND CULTURAL TRANSFORMATION
<p>is based on the development of industry clusters :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening of the country's core industrial sector; The revaluation of the potential extractive industries ; <p>• The development of Industrial infrastructure, including in Integrated Industrial Zones (IIZ) distributed harmoniously throughout the national territory. This will include an investment of over USD 1,210 million, for rehabilitation industrial areas at Koumassi (120 ha); Vridi (120 ha) and Yopougon (469 ha). This investment also concerns the development of the Akoupé-Zeudji Industrial Zones (940 ha); Bonoua (334 ha); Assouba (50 ha); Adzopé (30 ha); San-Pedro (500 ha); and Yamoussoukro (750 ha); from Bouaké (150 ha); Séguéla (15 ha); Bondoukou (15 ha) and Korhogo (28 ha) and in the regional capitals.</p> <p>• A state that promotes and organizes the private sector, in particular the creation of new national champions in the industry clusters and their connection to external Networks.</p>	<p>• The implementation of the transformation policy for agricultural products through the creation of nine (9) Agro-centers;</p> <p>• The creation of the rice harvesting centers and increasing sugar production and ;</p> <p>• The increase in the processing of raw materials [cocoa, coffee, cashew nuts, cotton, horticulture (mango, pineapple, dessert banana, etc.), rubber and palm oil].</p> <p>Employment promotion:</p> <p>• The acceleration of creation of opportunities for young people; the extension of the skills development programmes, employment support services, support for self-employment and entrepreneurship.</p>	<p>• The development of structuring infrastructures (Energy, Road Equipment and Transport, Digital Economy, Tourism);</p> <p>• The development of the private sector by strengthening the business climate ;</p> <p>• Strengthening the financing of the economy ;</p> <p>• The development of human resources in line with the needs of the economy ;</p> <p>• The promotion of balanced regional development through the implementation of the Economic Competitiveness Centers (CEP).</p> <p>• The strengthening of inclusion, equality, national solidarity and gender equality.</p> <p>• Strengthening Governance, the modernisation of the Administration, transformation And regional integration</p> <p>• Preservation of the environment and the fight against climate change.</p>	<p>• Strengthening strategic dialogue with the private sector;</p> <p>• Creation and development of seven (07) industry clusters, with regard to the sectors in which the country is among the most competitive.</p> <p>• Optimal use of niche markets with high-growth potential in the following clusters: digital economy, mining, hydrocarbons, tourism and hotel industry ;</p> <p>• Maximising on the potential of creating added value in many sectors of the agro-industry [cash crop and food products] and light manufacturing [cosmetics, rubber, pharmaceuticals, textiles and building materials] and ;</p> <p>• Development of the sectors of medium and high technology in i.e. the pharmaceutical, electronic and other industries and automobiles.</p>	<p>Five (05) obstacles hinder the development of the private sector: (i) the lack of access to financing (ii) the transport and logistics deficit; (iii) the digital connectivity deficit; (iv) the lack of competency (v) the business climate.</p> <p>To remove these constraints it will be necessary to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> With regard to transport costs: (i) improving efficiency in ports; (ii) standardising the trucking industry; (iii) fleet renewal; (iv) strengthening the competition through the liberalisation of the delivery of containers and; (v) the modernisation of the main broadband network at the national level. As far as Digital Connectivity is concerned, address issues related to : (i) improving digital connectivity and; (ii) the promotion of competition in digital services to reduce connectivity costs. In relation to skills the improvement: (i) learning outcomes; (ii) access for the private sector; (iii) technical and vocational training (iv) the competence of the teaching staff, teachers. For the business environment, proceed to: (i) the simplification of processes to increase formalization; (ii) reform of the tax code to encourage formalisation and; (iii) the revision of the competition policy with a view to strengthen the role of national enforcement authorities in charge of fair competition, competition. Strengthening access to financing: (i) the financialisation of savings; (ii) increasing the penetration of digital financial services; (iii) improving agricultural financing; and (iv) developing financial markets for financing 	<p>• Reducing the cost of access to credit ;</p> <p>• Financing of SME;</p> <p>• Financing for housing (FSH, CDMH, development of savings, strengthening of the Urban Land and the Account Mobilisation pour l'Habitat, etc.);</p> <p>• Acceleration of development of the Deposit and Consignment Office (Caisse de Dépôt et de Consignment) (CDC) ;</p> <p>• Creation of an Industrial Investment Fund and Development (FIDI) and ;</p> <p>• Project for the creation of the Abidjan financial city.</p>	<p>• Improvement of agricultural productivity (food crops, cash crops) ;</p> <p>• Quick development of aquaculture to reduce the importation of fish and become an exporter ;</p> <p>• Formalization of the farming profession</p> <p>• Achieving self-sufficiency in good quality rice;</p> <p>• Increase in the rate of mechanisation in the rice growing hubs ;</p> <p>• Setting up a permanent integrated system for the collection of agricultural statistics</p> <p>• Implementation of new (9) Agro-Hubs ; and</p> <p>• Setting up a mechanism for agricultural insurance to develop.</p>	<p>The Government's ambition is to promote access to productive, decent employment and sustainable for all men and women of working age, including young people and people with disabilities.</p> <p>• For the strengthening governance in the employment and labour market, the National Observatory Employment and Training (ONEF) will be created.</p> <p>• The construction of an Institute dedicated to health and safety at work.</p> <p>• The construction, rehabilitation and provision of equipment for departments in charge of the work ;</p> <p>• capacity building for the actors of the labour sector on the procedures, rules and standards for decent work standards ;</p> <p>• efforts should be made for the creation of jobs, including the creation of jobs for young people</p>	<p>• Improvement of the quality of and efficiency of the educational system. This includes ensuring its adequate financing;</p> <p>• Improvement and strengthening of vocational training and technical education ;</p> <p>• Improving the equitableness of the education system, particularly for girls and boys, poor and non-poor, and in both urban and rural area ;</p> <p>• Better acquisition of knowledge, fundamental, professional and functional skills for pupils, learners and students;</p> <p>• Strengthening the Literacy training programme, particularly for women ;</p> <p>• Strengthening the quality, effectiveness and performance of the health system, as well as the maintenance of infrastructure and medical equipment ;</p> <p>• Improved alignment between education and employment ;</p> <p>• Promotion of self-employment and entrepreneurship and ;</p> <p>• Capacity building of actors from the labour sector on the procedures, rules and standards related to decent work.</p>	<p>• Extension of the coverage of the digital infrastructure network throughout the national territory;</p> <p>• Development of skills for research and development. of digital innovation in in the field of digitalisation;</p> <p>• Digitalisation of Finance Management Offices of the Ministry of Finance and their total interconnection ;</p> <p>• Setting up a platform for the monitoring of budgetary transactions related to commitments for the payment of expenses in favour of the private sector;</p> <p>• Obligation to use the unique identification number for companies ;</p> <p>• Dematerialisation of administrative processes and production of documents through an integrated system;</p> <p>• Digitalisation of payments in the agricultural sectors (food crops, cocoa, coffee, cotton, cashew nuts, etc.) and ;</p> <p>• Digitalisation of the collection of small taxes in communities territorial.</p>	<p>• Establishment of a new type of partnership with the private sector, with a modern and efficient administration at its service;</p> <p>• Valuing entrepreneurship and its value in society ;</p> <p>• Promotion of national entrepreneurship;</p> <p>• Reform of the institutional framework of the Microfinance sector to improve conditions for access to credit and ensure the protection of borrowers;</p> <p>• Increased funding for entrepreneurs, SMEs and SMIs in the broad sense, through the strengthening of the guarantee system and financial collateral, and financial risk insurance services;</p> <p>• Support for market interconnection between Ivorian financial markets with international and regional financial markets;</p> <p>• Development of long-term contractual savings and the mobilisation of savings with the public and private pension insurance systems;</p> <p>• Mobilisation of short-term savings for households, notably through Mobile Money operators;</p> <p>• Development of new products and innovative financial services, the extension of the investor base and the introduction of new financial actors and ;</p> <p>• Strengthening financial inclusion through new banking solutions, including digital banking, and the correspondent banking system.</p>	<p>• Increase in the supply and quality of Transportation, electricity, drinking water and telecommunications ;</p> <p>• Increase in energy output from 2 229 MW in 2020 to 3 428 MW in 2025 ;</p> <p>• Improving access to needs basic social services (100% electricity, drinking water, health, etc.) and others (ports, industrial zones, etc.);</p> <p>• Increase in production capacity m³/d of HV pumps in rural areas from 160 690 m³/d in 2020 to 177 415 m³/d in 2025;</p> <p>• Spatial planning and environmental land management in order to develop the areas economic ;</p> <p>• Physical completion of 136 km of roads new 2X2 lanes and 4,502 km of roads new 2x1 lanes, reinforcement of 1,485 km of roads and maintaining the current and periodic maintenance at 70%, construction of 34 bridges and steel structures/ materials</p> <p>• Extension of the Northern Highway to Bouaké, construction of the Abidjan bypass called Y4, construction of the Abidjan-Ouagadougou, rehabilitation of the coastline Abidjan-Dabou-San Pedro, and vast studies on the asphaltting of a vast 2,200 km interurban road programme</p>	<p>• Land tenure security and implementation of a single system interoperable ;</p> <p>• Securing of rural land Titles;</p> <p>• Acceleration of housing construction ;</p> <p>• Development of the local industry of building materials ;</p> <p>• Development of real estate savings for support the funding of the sector ;</p> <p>• Restructuring of precarious neighbourhoods and strategic urban areas of Abidjan</p> <p>• Construction of 150,000 social housing units by 2025 ;</p> <p>• Delimitation of territories with the delivery of 67 926 land certificates from now to 2025 ;</p> <p>• Land development for the production of housing and land serviced areas accessible to all.</p>	<p>• Development of the job creation through private sector ;</p> <p>• Promotion of culture of responsibility individual and collective, accountability, the performance, respect of others and the public property ;</p> <p>• Promotion of a strong sense of public interest and solidarity, of empathy, justice, and dedication in the service of the community and the country;</p> <p>• Strengthening the rule of law and promoting values ;</p> <p>• Strengthening the social protection of the population and ;</p> <p>• Reinforcement of nets productive social services in increasing the number of of poor households beneficiaries of the 227,000 programme households in 2020 to 300,000 households in 2025.</p>	<p>• Identification and accompaniment of national champions in Abidjan and in the Regions/Districts ;</p> <p>• Development of a fabric of national SMEs that will gradually become "national champions", able to win over markets in the regional, continental and international global ;</p> <p>• Adoption of a taxation system to allow for the development of SMEs ;</p> <p>• Adoption of a framework for supervision and monitoring of SME payments;</p> <p>• Operationalisation of the SME Guarantee Fund ;</p> <p>• Improving access to public procurement and ;</p> <p>• Reservation of certain activities to local actors (food for the prisons, school lunch, military housing, hospitals for some available products locally, quarries, etc.).</p>	<p>Development of secondary Cities and acceleration of decentralisation through a regional development kit, including all infrastructure, services and Administrations required for the Capital of the region and for the Capital of the Department ;</p> <p>• Strengthening the strategic partnerships ;</p> <p>• Promotion of local content in the investment projects (public, FDI) and ;</p> <p>• Strengthening the structuring infrastructures</p> <p>PRESERVATION OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE FIGHT AGAINST CHANGE</p> <p>• Development of a civic awareness on environmental issues and the promotion of sustainable development;</p> <p>• Strengthening management sustainable use of resources and biodiversity;</p> <p>• Fighting against the effects of climate change and ;</p> <p>• Reduction of the CO2 emission rate from 0.49% in 2014 to 0.37% in 2025 .</p>	<p>Côte d'Ivoire aspires to draw benefit from its dynamism and its strong economic growth to increase its share of the market at the regional level. To do this, it will continue to develop partnerships at the national level to provide more opportunities for skills training and capacity building, particularly for young people, increase the level of production of technology that will be competitive on the local and regional level.</p> <p>Côte d'Ivoire will continue to play a leading role in deepening of regional integration, particularly within ECOWAS and UEMOA, but also in the continental level within the Union African while being open to the rest of the world. To do this, it will actively participate in the major infrastructure projects in Africa and the preparation of the launch of a common currency ("ECO") planned for 2027. It will also play its full role in the implementation of the Continental Free Trade Africa (AfCFTA).</p>	<p>• Establishment of a site for the denunciation of corruption and fraud ;</p> <p>• Operationalisation of the financial Hub at the Ministry of Justice ;</p> <p>• Establishment of sanctions to the facts of the case, corruption of everyday life in the Administration ;</p> <p>• Adoption of a code of ethics and professional conduct for public administration ;</p> <p>• Teaching ethics of public action and the administrative deontology in all the public administration schools ;</p> <p>• Reinforcement of rules transparency of procurement public procurement and ;</p> <p>• Disclosure of Service standards so that users of the public services can know the normal time limit to obtain a given administrative document, the amount to be paid the procedures to be followed.</p>

PILLAR 1: ACCELERATING THE STRUCTURAL TRANSFORMATION OF THE ECONOMY



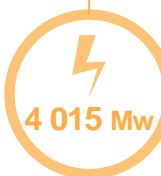


PILLAR2: HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT PROMOTION



PILLAR 3: PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT AND INVESTMENT

Energy and renewable energy



Installed generating capacity (MW) 2019: 2,229



Electricity access rate 2019: 97.98



Rate of coverage of localities with more than 500 inhabitants with electricity 2020: 79,6 %

Road infrastructure



Proportion of population living within 2 km of a year road 2020: 60%.



Proportion of the primary network paved in 2020 is 48%.



Line of roads covered 2020: 7,500



Number of kilometres of track built for line 1 of the Abidjan metro (Anyama-Port Bouet) in 2020: 0 km

Transport



Number of kilometres of track built for the San Pedro-Man railway in 2020: 0 km

Hydraulics



Rate of access to a safe water source 2020: 84%.



Coverage rate in rural areas 2020: 76.40



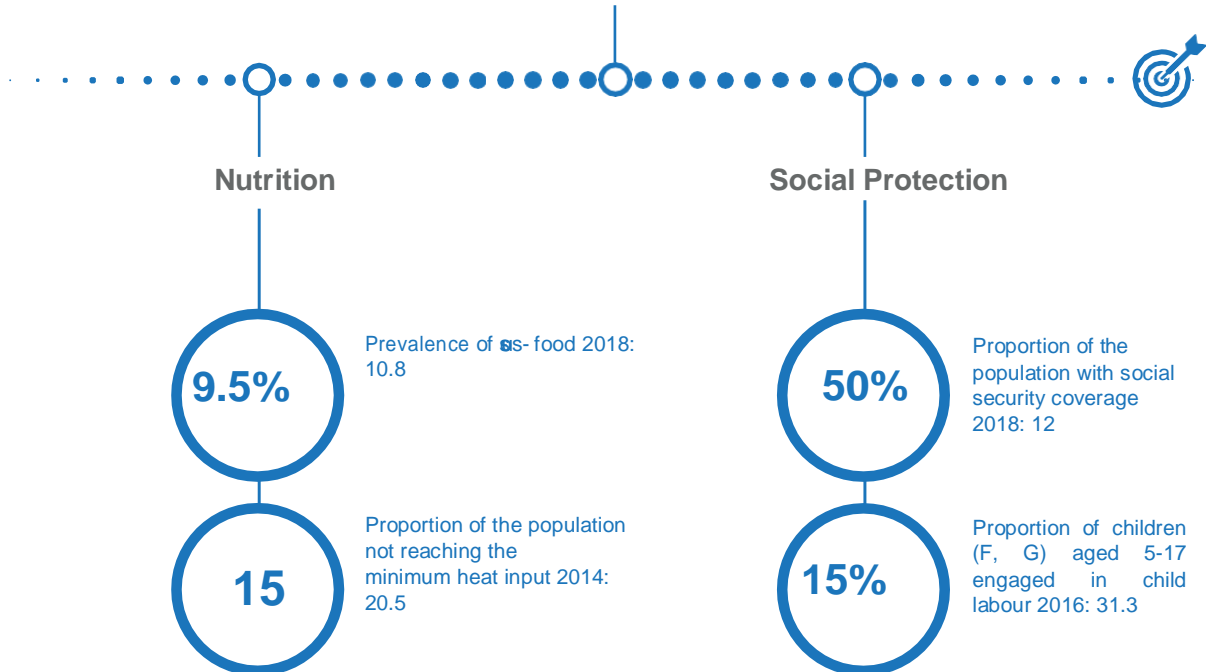
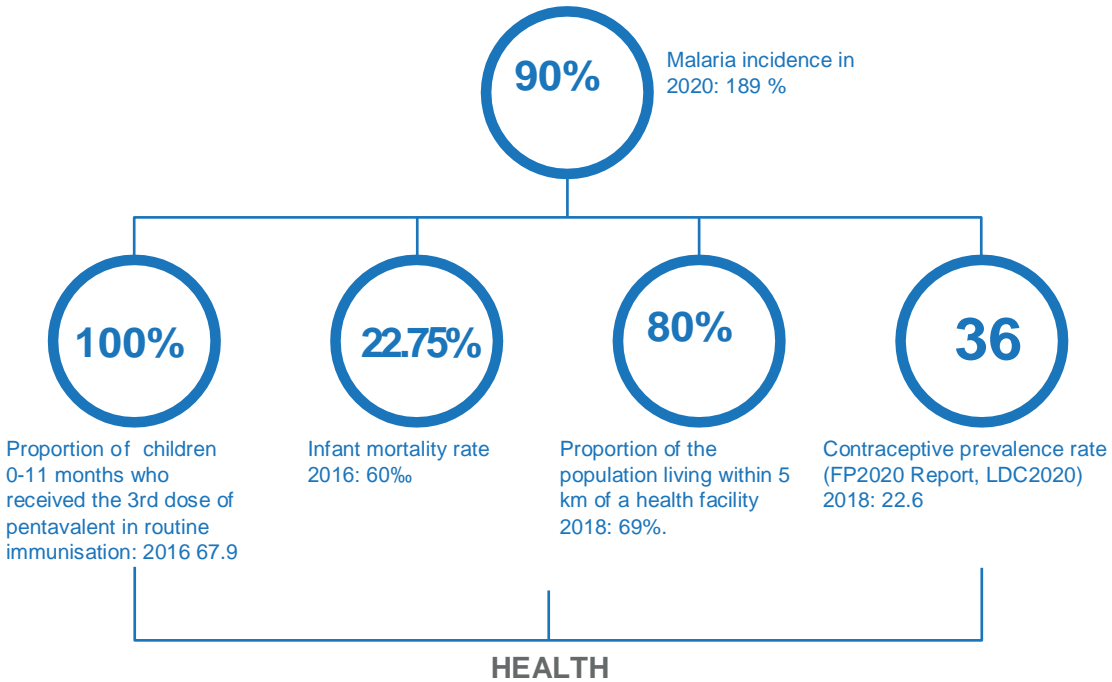
Number of social connections (Greater Abidjan and the interior of the country) 2020: 77 461

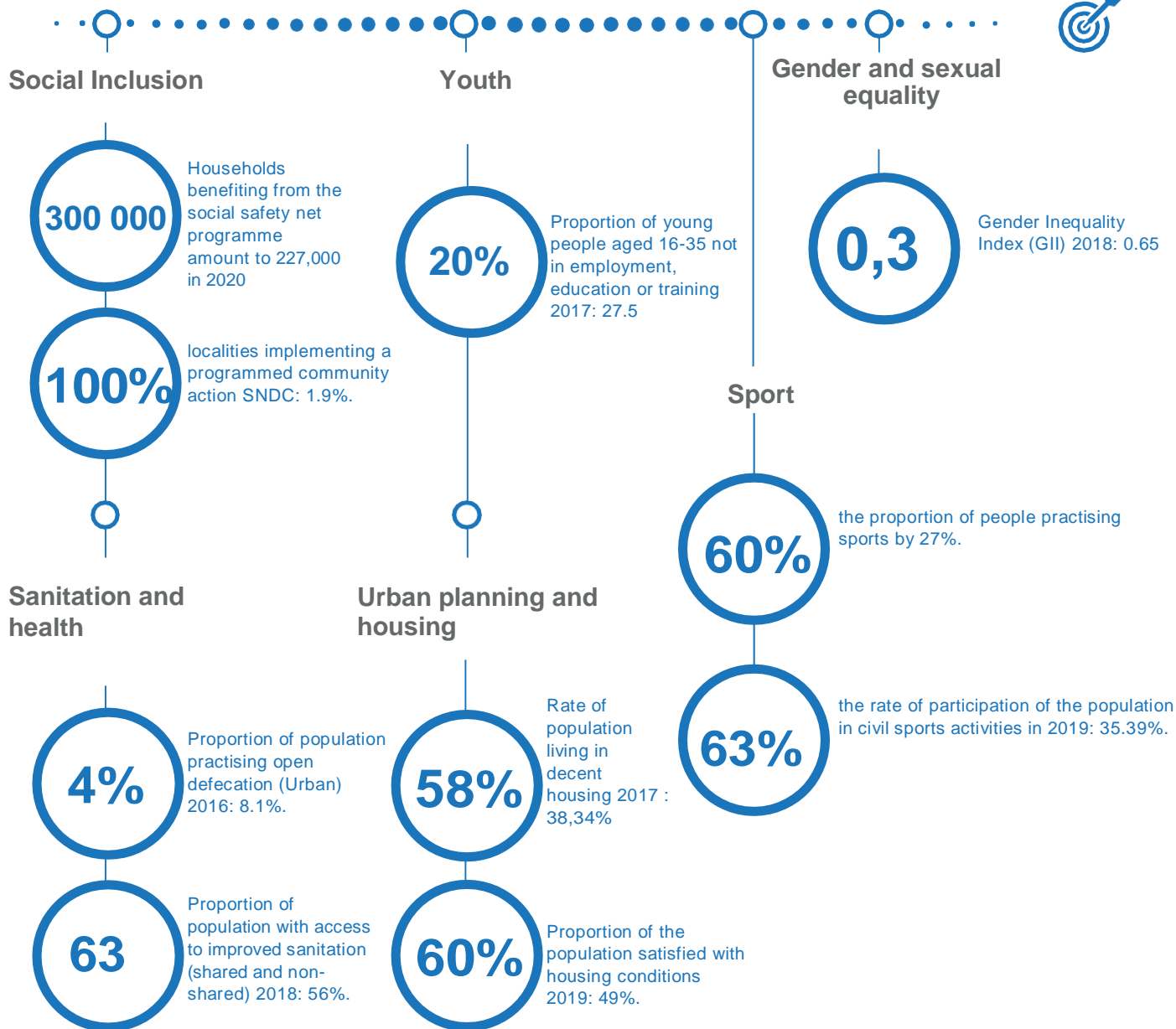


The construction of the East-West BRT line between Yopougon and Bingerville.
The construction of a BRT line on Boulevard Latriille

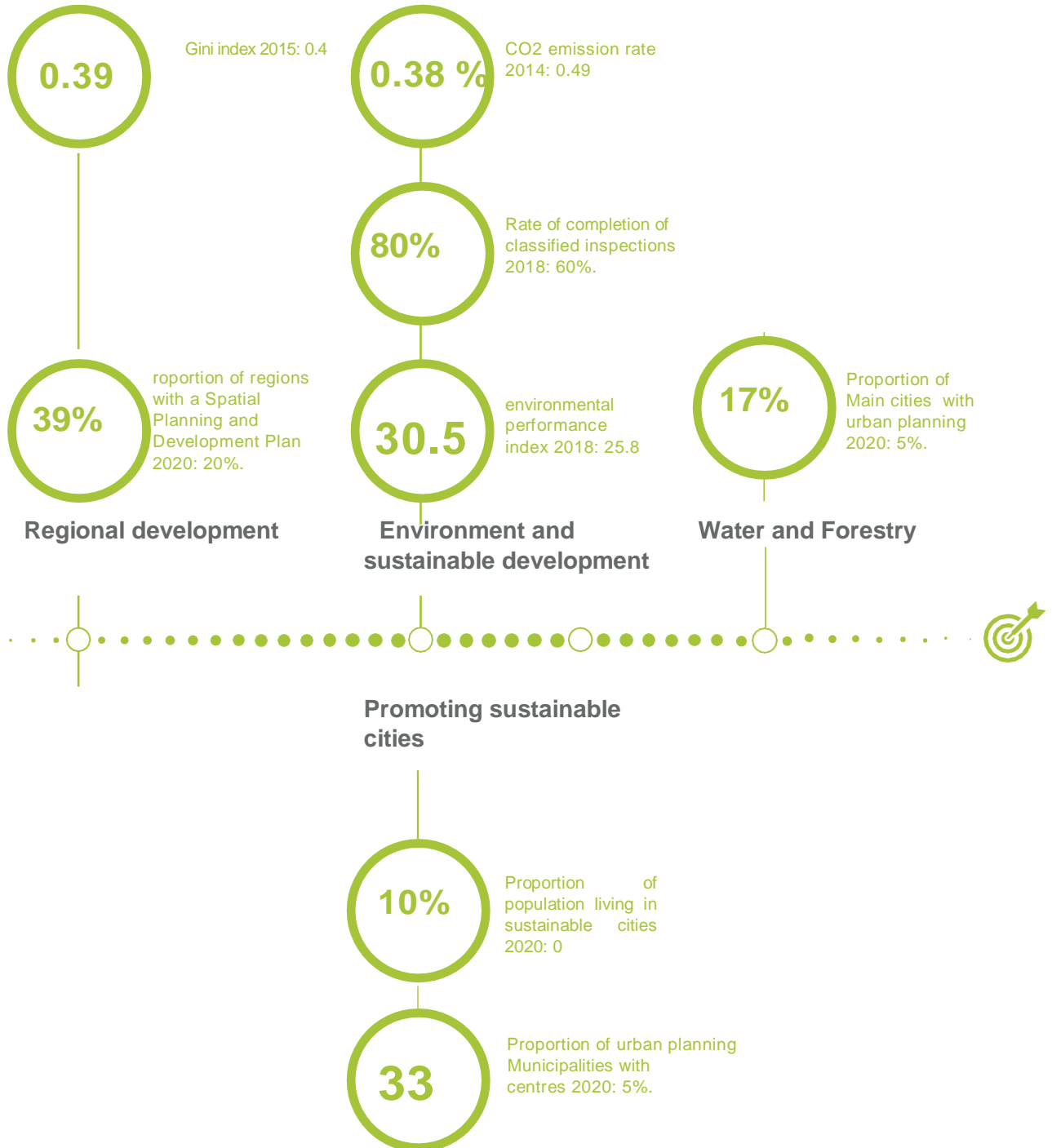


PILLAR 4: STRENGTHENING INCLUSION, NATIONAL SOLIDARITY AND SOCIAL ACTION

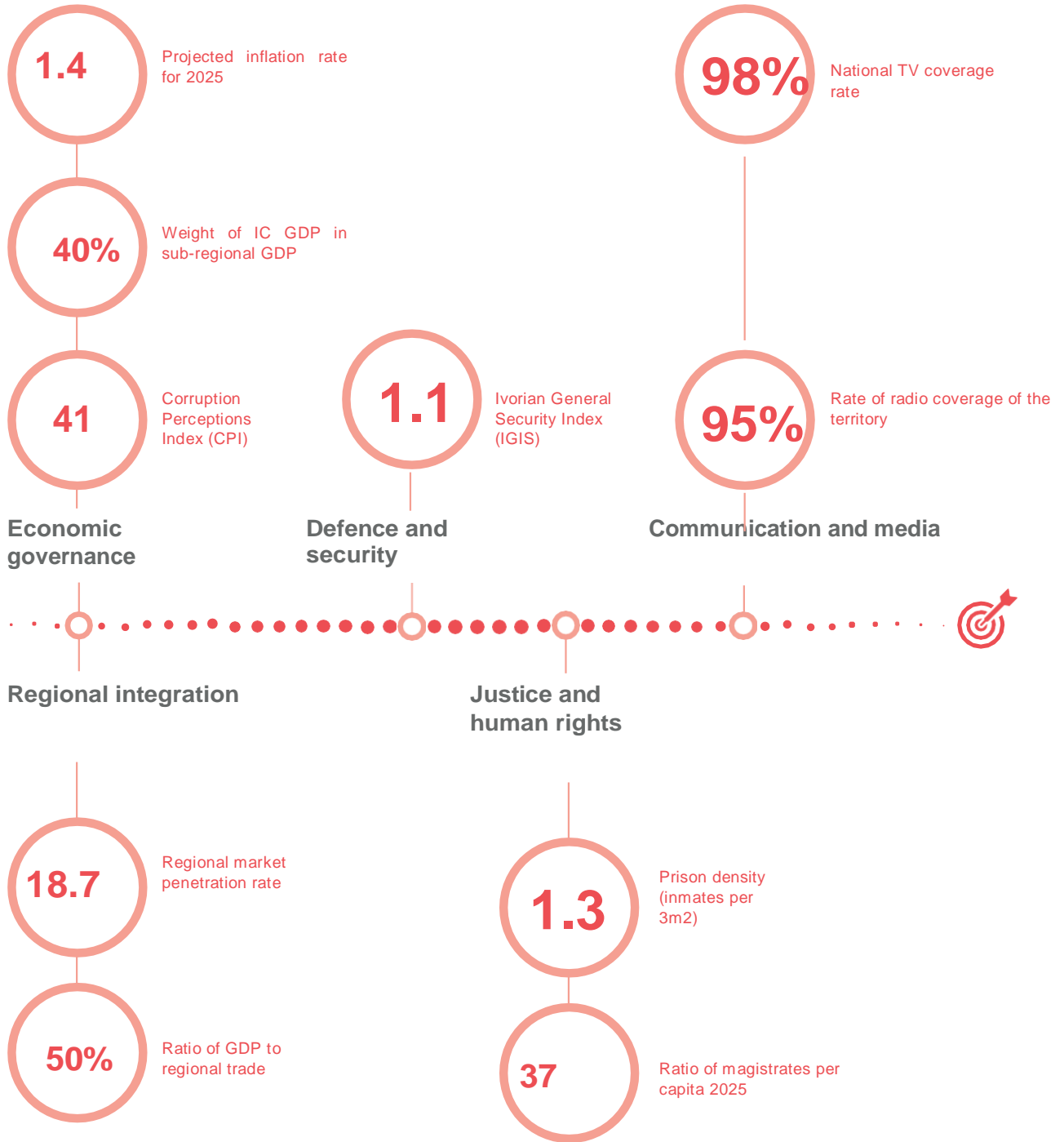




PILLAR 5: BALANCED REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT, PRESERVATION OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE FIGHT AGAINST CLIMATE CHANGE



**PILLAR 6: STRENGTHENING GOVERNANCE, MODERNISING
OF THE STATE AND CULTURAL TRANSFORMATION**



IMPACT ASSESSMENT BY PILLAR

Table 1: Summary of key indicators for the 2021-2025 Pillar 3

Sector Indicators	Units	Base		Annual targets		
		Year 1	hhh	2021	2023	2025
AGRICULTURE						
Index of Agriculture Orientation Index (AOI)		2016	13	-	-	1
Rate of coverage of rice needs by national production	Score	2020	60%33	70%	80%	100%
Cocoa grinding rate (first processing)	%	2019	,30%9	41,49%	60%	100%
Local cashew processing rate	%%	2019	,06%	20,72%	27,15%	23
Local rubber processing rate	%	2020	74%	76,95%	83,22%	,71% 99%
ANIMAL AND FISHERY RESOURCES						
Annual rate of coverage of national needs in meat and offal by national production	%	2019	49%	51%	54%	60%
Rate of coverage of national needs in fishery resources by national production	%	2019	18%	20%	25%	30%
INDUSTRY						
World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index Volume	Score	2019	48,1	50	60	70
Volume of raw materials processed – Cocoa	Tonne	2019	60497957	637 951201	7200003690	760 000
Volume of raw materials processed ■ Cashew nut	onne	2019	466	238	70	405000
MINING						
Percentage of EITI requirements met		2019	100%	100%	100%	100%
Percentage of Kimberley Process requirements met		2019	100%	100%	100%	100%
Rate of dematerialisation of the mining cadastre		2019	0	0%	60%	
Production level of mining raw materials (But., Manganese, Nickel, Bauxite,	2019	32,5	34,5	37,5	40,5
		2019	1 181 803,6	1 300000 900000	1 400 000 1300 000	1 500000 2 000000
			660 144		315000	315000
HYDROCARBONS						
Oil Product Safety Stock Coverage Rate		2020	20%	25%	35%	45%
TRADE						
Volume of intra-African trade per year	%	2019	34%	37%	40%	50%
Cote d'Ivoire's share of world exports (SDO indicator)	%	2019	0,056%	0,057%	0,058%	0,059
HANDICRAFTS						
Level of contribution of the craft sector to job creation]	%	2017	40%	42%		
CULTURE						
Share of culture in GDP]	%	2020	4]	4,1	4,3	4,4
TOURISM AND LEISURE						
Value added of the tourism and leisure sector as a proportion of overall GDP (SDG 8.9)	%	2019	7,3%	5,0%	8,0%	10,0%
User satisfaction with tourism services	%	2020	75%60	75%	85%	95%70
Occupancy rate of accommodation facilities	%	2019	,2%	-50,0%	10,0%	,0%11
Growth rate of international inbound and outbound tourism flows	%	2019	9,50%			,0%

IMPACT ASSESSMENT BY PILLAR

Table 2: Summary of key indicators for the 2021-2025 Pillar 2

Sector Indicators	Units	Base		Annual targets		
		Year	Value	2021	2023	2025
NATIONAL EDUCATION						
Percentage of pupils in Primary 1 who have reached the 'sufficient threshold' of reading literacy	%	2019	18,9%	31%	39%	50%
Percentage of pupils in Primary 1 who have reached the 'sufficient threshold' of mastery in mathematics	%	2019	26,9%	39%	48%	58%
BEPC success rate	%	2020	53,17%	62,92%	64,84%	66,82%
Baccalaureate success rate (General)	%	2020	40,08%	47,73%	48,85%	50%
Youth literacy rate (15-24 years)	%	2016	43,90%	55%	59%	65%
Gross pre-school enrolment rate	%	2020	10,50%	12,00%	14,00%	16,00%
Net enrolment ratio in primary education	%	2020	91,49%	92,80%	94,80%	96,80%
Gender parity index in primary education (GER) (Target 4.5.1)	%	2020	99,00%	98,50%	98,90%	100,00%
Primary school completion rate	%	2020	82,20%	88,00%	94,00%	100,00%
Lower secondary completion rate	%	2020	60,50%	61,00%	68,00%	76,00%
Transition rate 9th / 10th grade (General)	%	2019	40,30%	41,00%	42,00%	43,00%
Upper secondary completion rate (General)	%	2020	36,60%	38,20%	42,50%	42,50%
Proportion of children from bridging classes integrated into the education system	%	2019	85,85%	90,60%	95,20%	100,00%
TECHNICAL EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING						
Insertion rate of TVET diplomas	%	2019	32,36%	60,5%	77,8%	95,0%
BEP success rate	%	2020	69,2%	80,8%	82,9%	85,0%
BP success rate	%	2020	81,8%	82,3%	83,7%	85,0%
BT success rate	%	2020	86,2%	87,0%	88,5%	90,0%
CAP success rate	%	2020	51,0%	52,0%	56,0%	60,0%
Baccalaureate success rate (Technical)	%	2019	415	702	767	828
Number of learners per 100,000 inhabitants	%	2019	3,07%	9%	8%	8%
Transition rate from lower general secondary to TE	%	2019	140	172	186	200
Ratio of learners to Vocation Training supervisors	%	2019				
EDUCATION						
Insertion rate of higher education diplomas	%	2019		30,00%	40,00%	50,00%
Proportion of research results from universities, research centres and institutes that are patented	%	2019		30,00%	40,00%	50,00%
Number of students per 100,000 inhabitants	%	2019	969	980	1100	1250
Access rate to higher education	%	2018	19,14%	19,70%	19,90%	20,00%
Transition rate from Bachelor to Master in public universities	%	2019	68,68%	71,84%	78,62%	90,00%
Proportion of students enrolled in scientific fields of study	%	2019	28,64%	30,00%	35,00%	40,00%
Share of the state budget allocated to research and innovation	%	2019	0,39%	3,90%	4,50%	5,00%
EMPLOYMENT-LABOUR						
Informal employment rate	%	2018	88,4	87,1	85,4	83,7
Combined unemployment and potential labour force rate (SU3)	%	2018	12,2	11,8	11,1	10,5
Employment/population ratio SDG 8.5.1	Ratio	2018	56,100	56,600	57,800	58,900
POPULATION						
Poverty rate	%	2018	39,4%			31,5%
Dependency ratio		2014	0,8	0,78	0,76	0,73
Synthetic Poverty Exit Indicator (SPI)		2018	53,7	55,0	58,2	62,2
Extended Human Development Index (EHDI)		2018	54,9	55,9	58,6	60,5

IMPACT ASSESSMENT BY PILLAR

Table 3: Summary of key indicators for the 2021-2025 Pillar 3

Sector Indicators	Units	Base		Annual targets		
		Year	Value	2021	2023	2025
PRIVATE INVESTMENT PROMOTION						
Contribution of the private sector to GDP	%	2020	81%	81%	83%	50%
Doing Business Ranking/Classification	Rank	2020	110	100	85	75
Private investment rate	%	2020	22,7%	22,8%	25,3%	27,4%
Proportion of enterprises with national capital registered at CEPICI		2020		60%	70%	80%
PROMOTION OF SMES						
Level of public procurement funding allocated to SMEs	Millions of CFA F	2020		2930	43166	73 717
ROAD NETWORKS						
Satisfaction rate of road users	%	2017	44%	50%	55%	60%
Total length of paved road network	Kilometre	2020	7200	7600	8400	9 500
Proportion of paved roads in good condition	%	2019	34%		62%	75%
TRANSPORT						
Logistics performance index from 1 to 5: 1=low; 5=high	Index	2018	2,9	3,5	4	4,8
Satisfaction rate of transport service users	Tons	2020	45%	50%	70%	85%
Volume of freight transport by land (road and rail)	Tons	2020	699053T	900000T	1300000T	1700000T
Volume of freight transported by sea	Tons	2019	30 892 852 T	40000000T	50000000T	70000000T
Volume of freight transported by air		2020	42 631 T	50000T	100000T	200000T
DIGITAL ECONOMY AND POST						
Network Readiness Index (NRI)	Index	2016	3,4	3,5	3,8	4
Digital postal services capacity index	Index	2019	0,19/1	0,20	0,24	0,3
Mobile phone penetration rate	%	2020	140,00%	150,00%	170%	190%
Percentage of population using the internet (Agenda 2063)	%	2019	36,45%	37,50%	43,50%	50%
Universal postal service coverage national territory (%), Percentage, Total	%	2019	70	75	85	95
HYDRAULICS						
Percentage of population with access to safe water		2019	84%	90%	92%	96%
Proportion of the population using drinking water services managed in all safe		2016	80,70%	83%	89%	95%
Proportion of the household population using at least one of the HV, HVA and HU systems as a source of drinking water		2018	62%	50%	70%	80%
FINANCING OF THE ECONOMY						
Domestic revenue mobilisation rate	%	2019	90,80%	91%	93%	95%
Inflation rate	%	2020	1,00%	1,00%	1,00%	1,40%
Debt ratio	%	2020	43,00%	44%	43%	40%

IMPACT ASSESSMENT BY PILLAR

Table 4: Summary of key indicators for Pillar 4 from 2021-2025

Sector Indicators	Units	Base		Annual targets		
		Year Value		2021	2023	2025
Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) per 100,000 live births		2012	614	554,2	434,6	315
Neonatal mortality rate (under 1 month) %.		2020	33%o	30,9%o	26,7%	22,5%.
Annual incidence of malaria in children under 5 (%o)		2018	492,9%o	272,8%o	244%	215%.
Infant and child mortality rate		2016	96>o	88,9	74,7	60,5
Prevalence of ARI in children under 5 years of age		2018	3,60%	3,34%	2,82%	2,30%
Infant mortality rate		2016	60%		24,45	22,75
Proportion of the state budget allocated to the health sector		2018	5,43%	7,38%	8,69%	10,00%
Health service utilisation rate (%)		2018	47,50%	55%	60,40%	65,80%
Rate of delivery assisted by skilled personnel (TAPQ) (%)		2016	73,60%	75,24%	78,52%	81,80%
Modern contraceptive prevalence rate (%)		2018	22,60%	28,33%	32,15%	36,00%
Level of achievement of 95 95 95 for HIV		2019	1st 95:79 2nd 95:63 3rd 95:45%.	1st 95:82.2% 2nd 95:69.4% 3rd 95:55%.	1st 95:88.6% 2nd 95:82.2% 3rd 95:75	1st 95 2nd 95 3rd gg
Vaccination coverage of children aged 0-11 months (the third dose of the Typhoid Conjugate Vaccine (TCV)	%	2019	94%	95,20%	97,60%	100%
Proportion of population living within 5km of a health facility		2018	69%	70,57%	71,62%	72,67%
NUTRITION						
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age	%	2019	22,40%	21%	19%	17%
Proportion of the population not meeting the minimum calorie intake	%	2014	20,50%	18%	16%	15%
Prevalence of underweight in children under 5 years of age	%	2019	11,70%	11%	10%	10%
Percentage of children who were exclusively breastfed	%	2018	40,10%	42%	50%	60%
Percentage of rural households that are suffer from food insecurity	%			10,80%	10%	9%
SOCIAL PROTECTION						
Informal employment rate	%	2018	88,4	87,1	85,4	83,7
Combined unemployment and potential labour force rate (SU3)	%	2018	12,2	11,8	11,1	10,5
GENDER AND SEXUAL EQUALITY						
Gender Inequality Index	Index	2018	0,657		0,45	0,3
Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 who have undergone genital mutilation or cutting,	%	2016	36,7	34	32,0	30
Proportion of women and girls aged 15 or over who have lived with a partner who were victims of violence physical, sexual or psychological violence inflicted in the previous 12 months by a current or former partner	%	2016	25,9%		22,0%	18,0%
SPORTS						
Country's participation rate in statutory international sports competitions	%	2019	85%	87%	92%	100%
Proportion of people practising sport regularly	%	2015	27%	35%	50%	60%
URBAN PLANNING AND HOUSING						
Proportion of urban population living in decent housing	%	2020	55%	57%	60%	65%
SANITATION AND HEALTH						
Proportion of population using improved sanitation services (separate latrines, handwashing facilities	%	2019	78%	79%	81%	83%
Free Pair End of Defecation Rate (FDAL)	%	2019	22%	21%	19%	17%
of population coverage with sanitation and drainage facilities	%	2019	58%	60%	65%	73%
Proportion of urban population using sanitation services	%	2019	0,03	8%	25%	35%

IMPACT ASSESSMENT BY PILLAR

Table 5: Summary of key indicators for Pillar 5 from 2021-2025

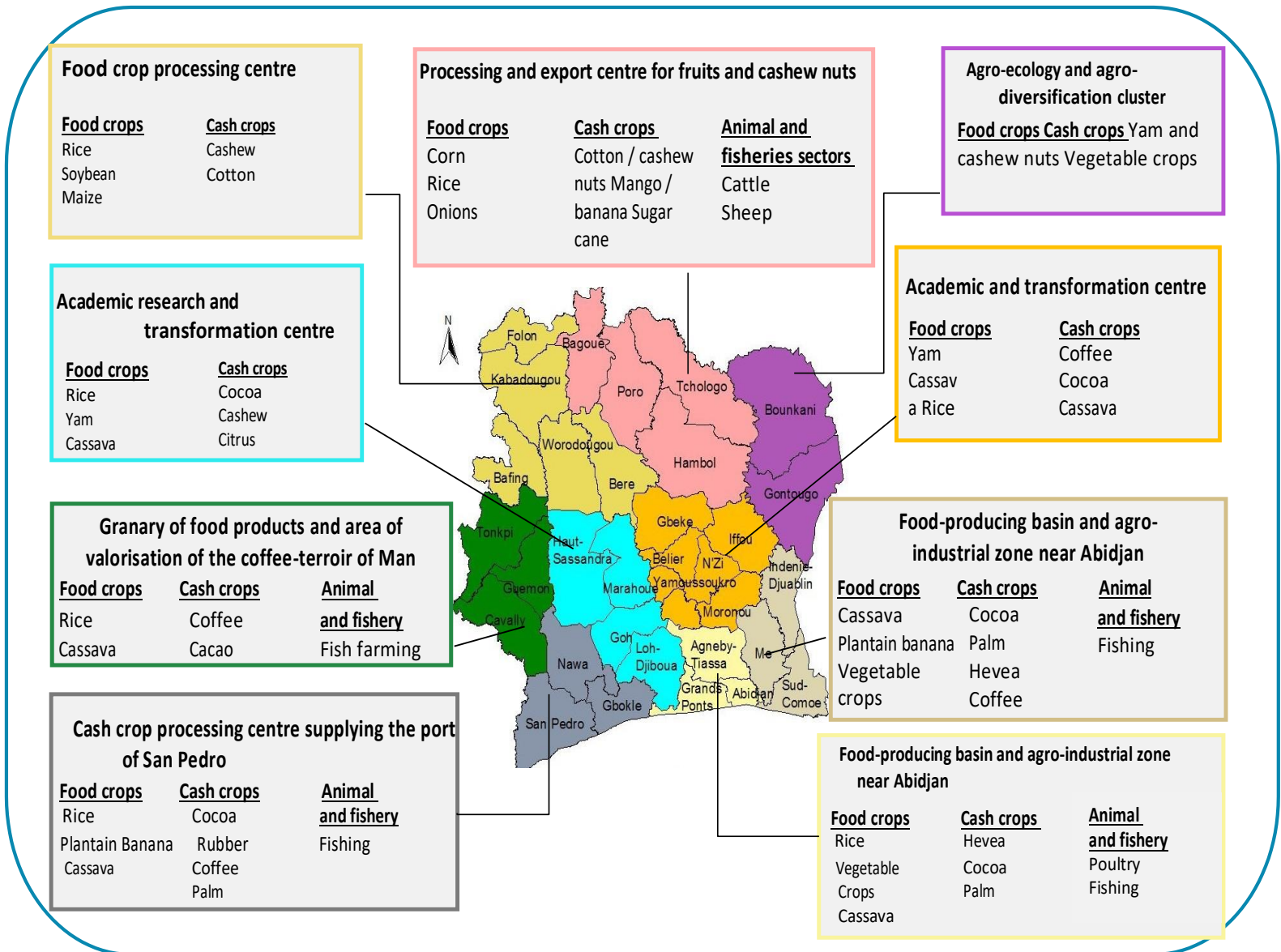
Sectors Indicators	Units	Base		Annual targets		
		Year	Value	2021	2023	2025
BALANCED REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT						
Proportion of regions with a Gini index higher than the national index (distribution of inequalities in living standards)	%	2015	24,24%	-	22,24%	20,24%
Rate of participation of the population in local development actions (Citizen participation in the management of local authorities)	%	2008	25%	-	27,2%	30,2%
- TENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT						
Amount of carbon produced per hbts (CO2 emission rate)	Tonne	2014	0,49	0,4676	0,4228	0,378
Environmental Performance Index	Score	2018	25,	26,65	28,35	30,05
National forest cover rate	%	2015	89%			
Net greenhouse gas emissions	Tonne	2018	21 039 203	19 299 335		
EADXET FORETS						
National forest cover rate	%	2015	11%	9%		15%
Forest cover rate in classified forests		2015		2,62%		5,90%
PROMOTION OF SUSTAINABLE CITIES						
Proportion of the population living in sustainable cities		2020	0%	2%	7%	10%

IMPACT ASSESSMENT BY PILLAR

Table 6: Summary of key indicators for the 2021-2025 Pillar 6

Sector Indicators	Units	Base		Annual targets		
		Year	Value	2021	1 2023	1 2025
PEACE AND SOCIAL COHESION						
Global Democracy Indexes	Score	2020	4,15/10	4,25/10	4,53/10	5,67/10
Mo Ibrahim Index Security and Rule of Law Score	Score	2019	58,2/100	58,2/100	59/100	60/100
Mo Ibrahim Index Human Rights Score	Score	2018	55,8	60	70	78
Ivorian General Security Indices (IGIS)	Number	2019	1,2	1,1	1,1	1,1
DEFENCE AND SECURITY						
Logistics Performance Index	Number	2020	0%	2	3	4
ADMINISTRATIVE GOVERNANCE						
Satisfaction rate of the Administration's users Public	%	2020	30%	35%	45%	55%
CPIA Index (Policy and Institutional Assessment in Africa)	Score	2019	3.5 Row 8/39	3,5	3,7	4
LOCAL GOVERNANCE						
Birth registration rates in the deadlines	%	2019	60,8%	62%	64%	75%
Proportion of children under five registered in the civil registry	%	2016	72,5%	75%	80%	85%
Proportion of funding allocated to territorial authorities in relation to the State budget in relation to the 20% proportion provided for by the UEMOA Directives	%	2020	1	1,50	5	10
JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS						
Preventive detention rate						
Rate of coverage of departments in jurisdiction		2020	38,90%	42,6%	50%	60,00%
ECONOMIC GOVERNANCE						
Inflation rate		2020	1,00%	1,00%	1,00%	1,40%
Debt ratio (Effect)		2020	43%	44%	43%	40% 1
Growth rate		2020	1,80%	6,50%	6,70%	6,90%
Budget balance		2020	* -5,90%	-4,60%	-3,00%	-2,20%
Weight of the CI's GDP in the sub-regional GDP		2019	39,00%	39%	40%	40%
JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS						
Rate of processing of files within the required timeframe		2019	80%	82%	86%	90%
COMMUNICATION, MEDIA AND FRANCOPHONIE						
Ratio of sub-prefectures covered by AIP		2020	67%	70%	97%	98,50%
The proportion of the population with access to documents and information in public structures		2020	10%	15%	25%	35,00%
National DTT coverage rate		2020	60%	65%	75%	85%
Satisfaction rate of the population with the offers of audiovisual companies		2020	0%	25%	50%	65%
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION						
Diplomatic coverage (countries covered)	%	2019	92%		92,5%	93%

THE 9 AGRO-POLES FOR AGRICULTURAL TRANSFORMATION AND GROWTH WITH 16 HIGH VALUE-ADDED SECTORS



Food crop processing centre

<u>Food crops</u>	<u>Cash crops</u>
Rice	Cashew
Soybean	Cotton
Maize	

Processing and export centre for fruits and cashew nuts

<u>Food crops</u>	<u>Cash crops</u>	<u>Animal and fisheries sectors</u>
Corn	Cotton / cashew nuts	Cattle
Rice	Mango / banana	Sheep
Onions	Sugar cane	

Agro-ecology and agro-diversification cluster

<u>Food crops</u>	<u>Cash crops</u>
Yam and cashew nuts	Vegetable crops

Academic research and transformation centre

<u>Food crops</u>	<u>Cash crops</u>
Rice	Cocoa
Yam	Cashew
Cassava	Citrus

Academic and transformation centre

<u>Food crops</u>	<u>Cash crops</u>
Yam	Coffee
Cassava	Cocoa
a Rice	Cassava

Granary of food products and area of valorisation of the coffee-terroir of Man

<u>Food crops</u>	<u>Cash crops</u>	<u>Animal and fishery</u>
Rice	Coffee	Fish farming
Cassava	Cacao	

Food-producing basin and agro-industrial zone near Abidjan

<u>Food crops</u>	<u>Cash crops</u>	<u>Animal and fishery</u>
Cassava	Cocoa	Fishing
Plantain banana	Palm	
Vegetable crops	Hevea	
	Coffee	

Cash crop processing centre supplying the port of San Pedro

<u>Food crops</u>	<u>Cash crops</u>	<u>Animal and fishery</u>
Rice	Cocoa	Fishing
Plantain Banana	Rubber	
Cassava	Coffee	
	Palm	

Food-producing basin and agro-industrial zone near Abidjan

<u>Food crops</u>	<u>Cash crops</u>	<u>Animal and fishery</u>
Rice	Hevea	Poultry
Vegetable Crops	Cocoa	Fishing
Cassava	Palm	