

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP



COTE D'IVOIRE: COMBINED COUNTRY STRATEGY PAPER (CSP 2018-2022) MID-TERM REVIEW AND 2021 COUNTRY PORTFOLIO PERFORMANCE REVIEW REPORT

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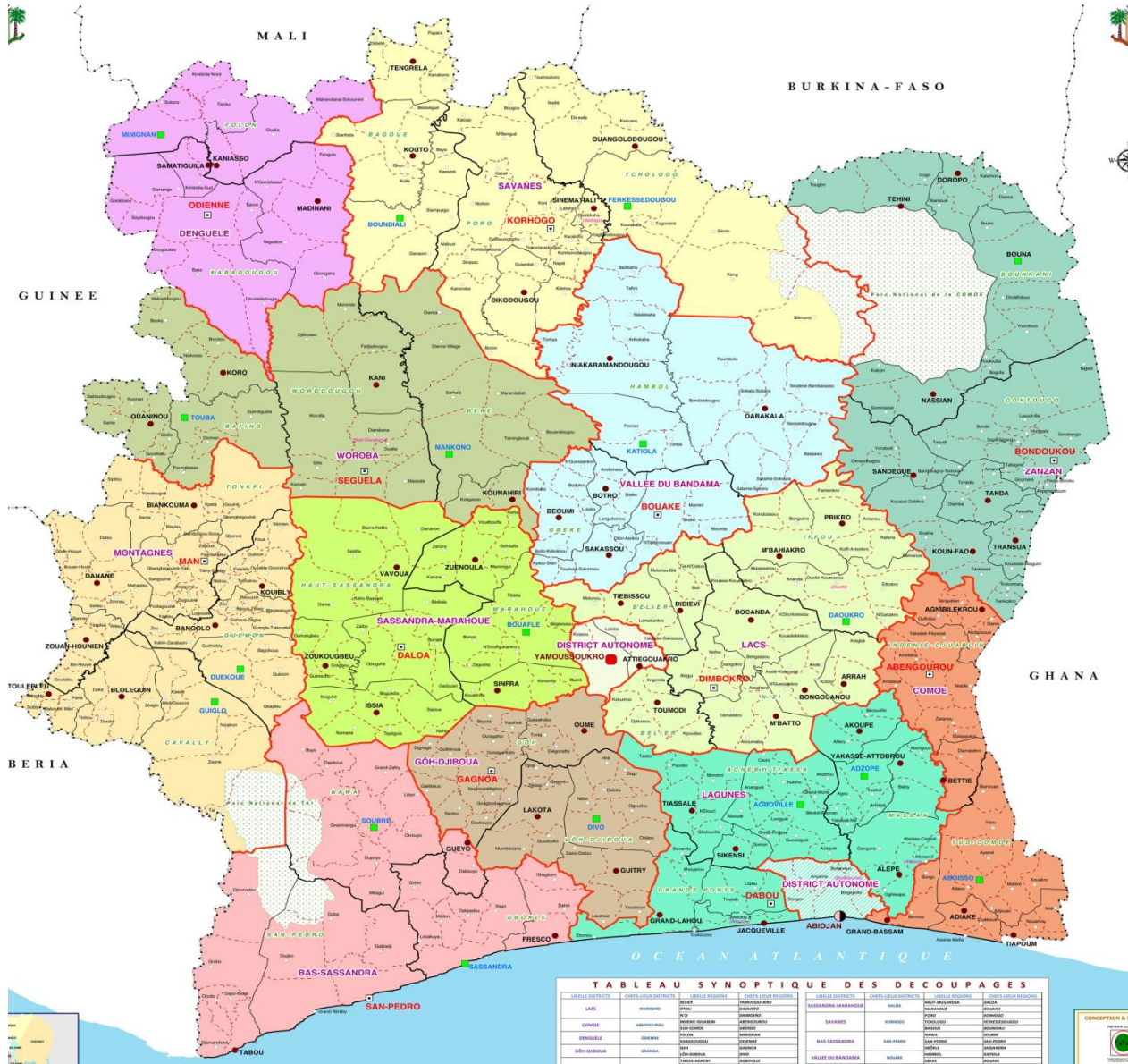
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ADMINISTRATIVE MAP OF COTE D'IVOIRE



CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

UA	EUR	USD	CFAF (XOF)
1	1.2	1.41	788.6

FISCAL YEAR

1 January – 31 December

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

2PAI-BELIER	Bélier Region Agro-Industrial Pole Project
ADF	African Development Fund
AfCFTA	African Continental Free Trade Area
AfDB	African Development Bank
AGEROUTE	Roads Management Agency
ANADER	National Rural Development Support Agency
APPR	Annual Portfolio Performance Review
AR	Appraisal Report
AWF	African Water Facility
BCEAO	Central Bank of West African States
BTP	Public Works and Civil Engineering
CI-Energie	Côte d’Ivoire Energy Agency
CNRA	National Agricultural Research Centre
COVAX	COVID-19 Vaccines Global Access
COVID-19	Coronavirus disease 2019
CPIP	Country Portfolio Improvement Plan
CPPR	Country Portfolio Performance Review
CSP	Country Strategy Paper
DG	Development Goal
DSA	Debt Sustainability Analysis
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
GAfsp	Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GMS	Gender Marker System
HDI	Human Development Index
HVA/HVB	High Voltage A - High Voltage B
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ILO	International Labour Office
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INPHB	Félix Houphouët-Boigny National Polytechnic Institute
INS	National Institute of Statistics

IPR	Implementation Progress and Results Report
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MW	Megawatt
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
PND	National Development Plan
NTF	Nigeria Trust Fund
PAGEF	Economic and Financial Governance Support Programme
PAGODA	Delegation Agreement for Indirect Management/Co-operation between the European Commission and the Bank
PAIA-ID	Indénié-Djuablin Region Agricultural Infrastructure Support Project
PARC-COVID 19	COVID-19 Response Support Programme
PARCI	Industrial Sector Competitiveness Support Project
PARES	Economic and Social Reform Support Programme
PBA	Performance-based Allocation
PCR	Project Completion Report
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PP	Problematic Project
PPP	Potentially Problematic Project
PS-GOUV	Government's Social Programme
PTUA	Abidjan Urban Transport Project
R&D	Research and Development
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
SCF	Strategic Climate Fund
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SME	Small- and Medium-size Enterprise
TEVT	Technical Education and Vocational Training
TFP	Technical and Financial Partner
UA	Unit of Account
UAM	Million Units of Account
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
USD	United States Dollar
WAEMU	West African Economic and Monetary Union

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. ***The main objective of the Country Strategy Paper (CSP) 2018-2022, which was approved by the Boards of Directors on 25 September 2018, is to accelerate the diversification and structural transformation of the Ivorian economy to make it more inclusive, sustainable and resilient to external shocks.*** The CSP is aligned with Côte d'Ivoire's National Development Plan (PND) 2016-2020 and structured around the following two pillars: (i) Reinforcing transformative infrastructure and governance for economic competitiveness and investment effectiveness; and (ii) Developing agro-industrial value chains for inclusive and sustainable growth.

2. ***The aim of this combined CSP 2018-2022 Mid-Term Review and Country Portfolio Performance Review (CPPR) is to assess the progress made in their implementation and to propose, where necessary, strategic orientations for the remaining CSP (2021-2022) period.*** The review took place within a specific context marked, among others, by the COVID-19 pandemic the first case of which was confirmed in Côte d'Ivoire on 11 March 2020 and the design of a new reference framework for development, namely the National Development Plan (PND) 2021-2025, which is at the finalization and adoption stage. The review was carried out in close collaboration with the Ministry of Planning and Development, sector ministries, civil society, the private sector and technical development partners.

3. ***Before the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Ivorian economy was performing very well.*** Côte d'Ivoire's average annual growth rate was 7% during the 2016-2019 period and projected at 7.2% in 2020. The economic growth rate is estimated to 1.8% in 2020 because of the COVID-19 pandemic. Inflation, which averaged 0.7% during the 2016-2019 period, rose to 1.8% in 2020, due to an increase in food and transport prices. The budget deficit was contained at 2.9% of GDP over the 2016-2019 period, but rose to 5.5 % of GDP in 2020, owing to a drop in tax revenue, an increase in the debt burden and the financing of health response and economic support plans. The current account deficit, which averaged 2.1% of GDP during the 2016-2019 period, widened to 3.5% in 2020 because of a hike in imports and a decline in exports. The latest debt sustainability analysis (DSA) conducted by the IMF (Country Report No. 20/321 – December 2020) within the new debt sustainability framework concluded that Côte d'Ivoire will have a moderate risk of debt distress over the 2020-2040 period, both for the external debt and for the overall public debt. Nevertheless, the country's capacity to cope with shocks remains weak. The Ivorian economy is expected to pick up in 2021 and 2022, with growth rates of 6.2% and 6.5% respectively. This outlook is contingent on the global containment of the COVID-19 pandemic, subject to the efficacy and timely availability of vaccines in all countries, particularly developing countries.

4. ***In all, 19 out of the 27 operations planned for CSP mid-term implementation have been approved, representing a 70.4% execution rate.*** The resources mobilized for this purpose, in terms of financial commitments, stood at UA 1 000.8 million at end-2020, representing 56.3% of the Mid-term Indicative Operations Programme. The ADB window (94.3%) was the main source of financing for the CSP, followed by the ADF (3.3%). Co-financing and resources mobilized under special funds were inadequate (2.2%). The mid-term achievements under the non-lending programme focused mainly on financing of the economy, the analyses of the impacts of COVID-19 on the national economy and support to the Government in preparing its strategic documents.

5. ***The key CSP mid-term outcomes envisaged by the Bank were partly achieved.*** Out of the 35 outcome indicators envisaged, 19 were achieved, representing a 54% achievement rate; 4 were partly achieved, that is a 12% achievement rate; and 12 were not achieved (34%). Of the 44

CSP outputs envisaged, 9 were achieved, representing an achievement rate of 20%; 21 were partly achieved or are being implemented (48%); and 14 were not achieved (32%). The achievement of mid-term outcomes (72% achieved, 11% partly achieved and 17% not achieved) and outputs (22% achieved, 41% partly achieved and 37% not achieved) under the second pillar is appreciable. The overall performance under the first pillar in terms of outcomes (35% achieved, 12% partly achieved and 53% not achieved) and outputs (18% achieved, 59% partly achieved and 23% not achieved) is poor. Failure to achieve the other outputs and outcomes is due mainly to operations that could not be approved during the first half of the CSP period and to delays in implementing ongoing operations.

6. ***Overall, portfolio performance is considered satisfactory with a score of 3 on 4 on a scale of 1 to 4.*** As of 31 March 2021, the portfolio comprised 38 operations for a total commitment of UA 1 906 million. The portfolio is young with an average age of 3 years and has no old or risky project. The overall disbursement rate is 39.4%. Recurrent performance-related problems affect the implementation of operations. These include: (i) poor quality of engineering studies and lack of consideration of sector strategies in the design of operations; (ii) need to strengthen project management teams at the Bank and Government levels; (iii) high rate of flagged projects (47% at end-March 2021); (iv) poor mastery of Bank rules and procedures and relatively long procurement processing timeframes; (v) slow implementation of on-going project activities and low disbursement rate; and (vi) weak capacity of local consultants and contractors in the conduct of studies and implementation of projects. These weaknesses have been documented in the new Country Portfolio Improvement Plan (CPIP 2021).

7. ***The diagnostic analysis of PND 2021-2025 shows that the main challenge facing Côte d'Ivoire is the acceleration of the structural transformation of the economy through the implementation of an effective industrial policy.*** The other challenges include: (i) consolidation of the country's transformative infrastructure; (ii) improvement of access by all actors to high quality energy; (iii) development of large-scale digital transformation; (iv) development of human capital; (v) consolidation of peace and governance; and (vi) strengthening of regional integration. These challenges, to which should be added those related to COVID-19, have remained the same since the adoption of CSP 2018-2022. Consequently, the sector orientation of CSP 2018-2022 and its two strategic pillars are still relevant in addressing these different challenges and have been maintained for the remaining period (2021-2022). Although the pillars have been maintained, the Bank will pay closer attention to the following aspects during the remaining CSP period: (a) mitigation of the impact of COVID-19 on the economy and the people's well-being by implementing various operations to be financed (reform support, improvement of the business climate/SME support, and support for the pharmaceutical industry); (b) review of public expenditure to better assess the effectiveness of expenditure in thrust areas (transport, energy and agriculture); and (c) closer monitoring of ongoing projects to accelerate their implementation and ensure the achievement of targeted outcomes by 2022. *In light of the foregoing, members of the Committee on Operations and Development Effectiveness (CODE) are requested to consider and approve this Combined CSP 2018-2022 Mid-term Review and 2021 Country Portfolio Performance Review.*

I. INTRODUCTION

1. ***This report is on the Mid-Term Review of the Bank’s CSP 2018-2022 for Côte d’Ivoire and the 2021 Country Portfolio Performance Review.*** The strategic orientation of CSP 2018-2022, which the Boards of Directors approved on 25 September 2018 (ADF/BD/WP/2018/128/Final), seeks to accelerate the diversification and structural transformation of the Ivorian economy to make it more inclusive, sustainable and resilient to external shocks. Thus, the CSP focuses on the following two pillars: (i) *Reinforcing transformative infrastructure and governance for economic competitiveness and investment effectiveness; and (ii) Developing agro-industrial value chains for inclusive and sustainable growth.* The CSP 2018-2022 is aligned with Côte d’Ivoire’s National Development Plan 2016-2020 and builds on the orientations of the Bank’s Ten-Year Strategy 2013-2022, the High 5s and the Regional Integration Strategy Paper (RISP) 2011-2015¹ for West Africa, as well as other Bank strategies (private sector, agriculture, governance, gender, etc.).

2. ***The Mid-Term Review has been conducted at a time when the whole world is grappling with the consequences of COVID-19.*** It has also been undertaken following Côte d’Ivoire’s reclassification from ADF country to blend country status in October 2019. Lastly, the Ivorian authorities are preparing two strategic documents, namely the “Côte d’Ivoire 2030” Strategic Plan and PND 2021-2025, which will serve as a framework for the CSP during the 2021-2022 period.

3. ***This report is divided into seven sections.*** Section I introduces the report and Section II presents the country context. Sections III and IV examine CSP mid-term outcomes and the performance of the Bank’s operations in Côte d’Ivoire, respectively. Section V draws lessons from CSP mid-term implementation. Lastly, Sections VI and VII focus on the strategy for the remaining 2021-22 period, and the conclusion and recommendation.

II. COUNTRY CONTEXT AND OUTLOOK

2.1 Political and Security Context

4. ***Recent political developments have been marked by socio-political tensions linked to the organization of the presidential election of 31 October 2020 in which President Alassane Ouattara, who has been in power since 2010, was re-elected for a new five-year term.*** The election, which was supposed to be a milestone in consolidating political stability, was marred by episodes of violence² following the call by the main opposition political parties for an active boycott of the election and the attempt to establish a National Transition Council. President Ouattara, who was sworn in on 14 December 2020, initiated dialogue with the opposition, thus calming down the political climate. The immediate outcomes of the dialogue included: (i) the release of some members of the opposition who were arrested in connection with demonstrations related to the organization of the presidential election; and (ii) the effective participation of the major opposition political parties in the 6 March 2021 legislative elections. Although the turnout was low (37.88%), the elections – which the ruling party³ won (137 seats out of 255) - were held in a calm atmosphere. The continuation of dialogue with the opposition is essential to create conditions needed to consolidate lasting socio-political stability. Efforts to improve governance must also be pursued. The country’s score in the 2020 Ibrahim Index of African Governance dropped slightly in 2019 (53.9/100), after improving steadily

¹ RISP 2020-2025 for West Africa was approved in June 2020.

² According to Government’s 11 November 2020 assessment of the electoral violence that started on 10 August 2020, 85 people were killed, 484 injured, 225 arrested, 176 convicted and 45 remanded in custody. The political parties that challenged the legality of Mr Ouattara’s new candidacy had demanded as preconditions for the holding of the 31 October 2020 election: (i) the withdrawal of his candidacy; and (ii) the dissolution of the Independent Electoral Commission and the Constitutional Council which they considered as “pro-government” institutions.

³ The ruling party was followed by the coalition formed by PDCI-RDA and EDS (a party with close ties to ex-President Gbagbo) with 50 seats and independent candidates who won 26 seats. However, there will be a re-run in four constituencies.

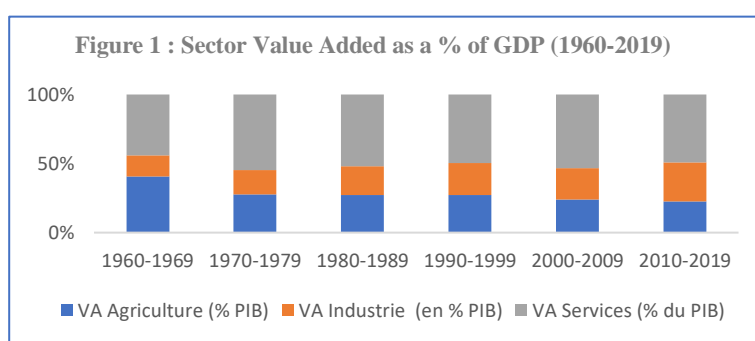
from 2012 to 2018. Furthermore, Côte d'Ivoire was ranked 104th out of 180 countries in the 2020 Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index, with a score of 36 on 100, gaining four places compared with 2016.

5. *Although the overall security situation in the country is stable, it is still characterized by terrorist threats.* After the attack at Grand-Bassam in March 2016, Côte d'Ivoire suffered a second and a third terrorist attack in the northernmost part of the country in June 2020 and March 2021, respectively. Terrorist groups active in the Sahel region are reportedly seeking to extend their areas of influence to the coastal nations of West Africa. To contain this threat, the authorities have reinforced security on the border with Burkina Faso and Mali.

2.2 Economic Context

6. *Côte d'Ivoire is a lower middle-income country, with a per capita gross national income (GNI) of USD 2 290 at end-2019.* The country has embarked on the structural transformation of the economy. This process needs to be accelerated (see **Figure 1**).

The share of the primary sector decreased from 40.5% of GDP on average during the 1960-1969 period to 21.4% of GDP during the 2010-2019 period. The share of the secondary sector, which averaged 15.6% of GDP in 1960-1969, increased to about 22.5% of GDP on average during the 2010-2019 period. The



The services sector contributed 50% of GDP on average during the 1960-2019 period. The main constraints on the acceleration of the structural transformation of the Ivorian economy relate to low labour and capital productivity⁴, a business environment in need of improvement (regulation, competition and competitiveness), low public and private investment which does not adequately target growth and job-creating sectors (manufacturing industries, agricultural sector, etc.) and the expansion of the informal economy⁵. In this regard, investment in research and development (R&D) should be prioritized to boost technological innovations, as well as in human capital to develop technical and professional skills tailored to real business needs. Côte d'Ivoire devotes only 0.1% of its GDP to R&D, compared to 0.82% of GDP for South Africa.

7. *The performance of the Ivorian economy prior to the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic was highly promising, with an average annual growth rate⁶ of 7% during the 2016-2019 period (see Figure 2) and an initial growth forecast of 7.2% in 2020.* On the supply side, economic activity was buoyed by the good performance of three sectors (primary, secondary and tertiary) with average contributions to GDP growth of 0.4, 1.8 and 4.8 percentage points, respectively. On the demand side, growth was mainly driven by final consumption (+9.2% on average) and investment (+6.8% on average) with a relatively satisfactory return (incremental capital output ratio - ICOR) of 3.1 over the 2016-2019 period. One of the consequences of the effects of the pandemic is that the economic growth

⁴ According to the World Bank (Côte d'Ivoire Economic Outlook, February 2018), in Côte d'Ivoire, the labour and capital productivity of companies is generally three to four times lower than that of companies in Indonesia, Morocco or China.

⁵ According to the World Bank, the informal sector in Côte d'Ivoire accounts for about 70% of value added and up to 90% of employment.

⁶ In early 2020, Côte d'Ivoire carried out a rebasing exercise that consisted in changing the base year of its national accounts from 1996 to 2015. This increased nominal GDP by 38.2% from 2015 to 2018, thus helping to improve various macroeconomic indicators expressed as a percentage of GDP.

rate dropped to 1.8% in 2020. The sectors most affected by the pandemic include export agriculture (-2.2%), forestry (-16.5%), mining (-4.8%), oil production (-26.9%), agribusiness (-1.3%) and transport

(-1.8%), while telecommunications fared well (+30.3%) driven by the development of online activities. A survey⁷ carried out in April 2020 showed a significant reduction in the activities of formal sector enterprises, particularly SMEs and small enterprises; 37.7% of businesses were reported to have shut down temporarily or permanently due to containment measures.

8. ***The Ivorian economy is expected to rebound to 6.2% in 2021 and 6.5% in 2022.*** This performance would be driven

mainly by agriculture (+5%), public works and civil engineering (+20%), petroleum products (+9%), transport (+8%) and trade (+9%) on the supply side and by investment (+10%) and consumption (+6.5%) on the demand side. These prospects are contingent on the successful control of the COVID-19 pandemic, which could be facilitated by rapidly deploying vaccines in all countries, especially low-income countries, maintaining a stable socio-political environment, and mobilizing more domestic resources.

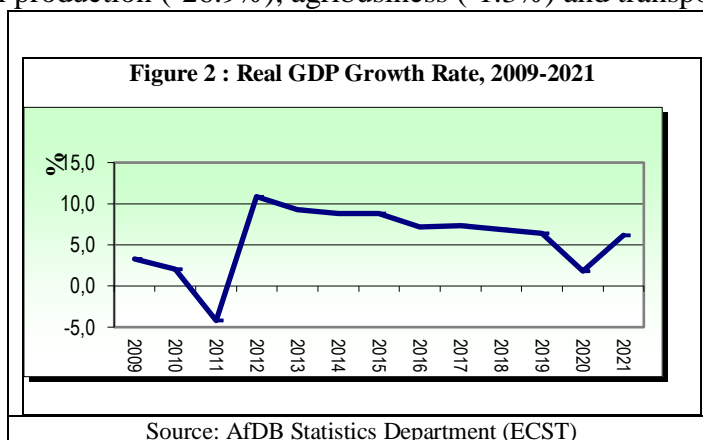


Table 1: Macroeconomic Indicators					
	2018	2019	2020(e)	2021(f)	2022(f)
GDP growth (%)	6.9	6.4	1.8	6.2	6.5
Real GDP per capita growth rate	4.3	3.8	-0.8	3.6	4.0
Inflation (%)	0.6	0.8	1.8	1.4	1.6
Budget balance (% GDP)	-2.9	-2.3	-5.5	-4.3	-3.3
Current account balance (% GDP)	-3.6	-1.9	-3.5	-3.3	-2.9

Source: AfDB Statistics Department; estimates (e) and forecasts (f)

9. ***Sustained efforts were made during the 2016-2019 period to increase public revenue (+8.7% on average) and control public spending (+4.7% on average), making it possible to contain the budget deficit at 2.9% of GDP on average.*** Total revenue (including grants) averaged 14.9% of GDP over the period under review, compared with 17.8% of GDP for expenditure and net loans. However, one of the main weaknesses of fiscal policy, which reveals the need to deepen tax reforms, is the low tax burden (11.9% of GDP during the 2016-2019 period, compared with the WAEMU standard of 20%). The change in the base year in 2020 compounded this weakness. The financing of the COVID-19 health response and economic support plans increased the budget deficit, estimated at 5.5% of GDP in 2020, financed by project and programme loans and borrowing on the regional and international financial markets⁸ and projected at 4.3% and 3.3% of GDP in 2021 and 2022, respectively.

10. ***Although the public debt is still sustainable with a moderate risk of debt distress, vulnerabilities to shocks have increased.*** The public debt of the central government increased from 31.7% of GDP in 2016 to 47.8% of GDP at end-2020⁹ (below the WAEMU threshold of 70% of GDP), owing to the financing of the PND 2016-2020 Public Investment Programme. At end-December 2020,

⁷ The survey was carried out by the INS in April 2020 to assess the impact of COVID-19 on the private sector in Côte d'Ivoire.

⁸ The successful issuance in November 2020 of a EUR 1 billion Eurobond has contributed to financing the budget deficit. The Eurobonds mobilized over the 2014-2019 period stood at USD 3 billion and EUR 4.025 billion, with maturities ranging from 10 years to 30 years and interest rates ranging from 5.125% to 6.875%.

⁹ Côte d'Ivoire's Ministry of Economy and Finance, Debt Statistical Bulletin - 31/12/2020.

the total outstanding public debt comprised 64% of external debt and 36% of domestic debt. The latest debt sustainability analysis (DSA) conducted by the IMF (Country Report No. 20/321 – December 2020) within the new debt sustainability framework concluded that Côte d’Ivoire will have a moderate risk of debt distress over the 2020-2040 period, both for the external debt and for the overall public debt. According to the baseline scenario, the country’s solvency and liquidity indicators will remain below their respective thresholds during the 2020-2030 period. However, stress tests have revealed high vulnerabilities of the external debt and overall public debt to shocks. The external debt service to revenue ratio, estimated at 17.1% in 2020, is now close to the medium-term threshold for growing risk of debt distress. The country’s capacity to resist major exogenous shocks is still weak. The authorities should prioritize semi-concessional financing over commercial financing while intensifying efforts to mobilize domestic resources to reduce the primary deficit.

11. ***The BCEAO continued to implement its flexible monetary policy during the 2016-2019 period to preserve the population’s purchasing power.*** Thus, inflation was contained at 0.7% on average over that period, through measures to combat high living costs, an increase in food production and good market supply. Broad money supply increased by 11% on average over the period under review, driven by growth in net foreign assets (+14%) and net domestic credits (+16%). COVID-19 has led to an increase in inflation, estimated at 1.8% in 2020, due to the “food”, “furniture” and “transport” functions. Despite the health crisis, the Government continued to finance the economy in 2020, with a 9% increase in credit to the economy, compared to 2019, driven by measures to support the banking system. The BCEAO reduced its key interest rate from 2.50% to 2% in June 2020.

12. ***The deterioration of the terms of trade due to falling prices for the country’s main export products affected external trade over the 2016-2019 period.*** The current account deficit averaged 2.1% of GDP during the period, reflecting deficits in primary (2.9% of GDP) and subsidiary (0.9% of GDP) income, despite a trade surplus (1.6% of GDP). Exports of goods (with only 17% of manufactured products) averaged 22% of GDP compared to 16% of GDP for imports. The main products exported over the period under review were cocoa beans and processed cocoa (40.1%), crude oil and petroleum products (14.4%) and cashew nuts and kernels (8.2%), with the Netherlands as the leading customer. Imports are dominated by intermediate goods (30%), food products (22%) and capital goods (21%) with China as the leading supplier country. Disruptions in international trade due to COVID-19 led to the worsening of the current account deficit to 3.5% of GDP in 2020 owing to deficits in services, primary and subsidiary income. The current account deficit is projected at 3.3% and 2.9% of GDP in 2021 and 2022, respectively.

2.3. Sector Context

13 ***Transformative infrastructure: the lack of transformative infrastructure impedes the development of a competitive economy and the strengthening of trade with countries in the sub-region.*** Côte d’Ivoire was ranked 21st out of 54 African countries in the Composite Africa Infrastructure Development Index 2020, with a score of 24.177 out of 100. The country was ranked 19th in Africa in the **Energy** Index 2020 with a score of 6.735. The installed power capacity increased significantly by 60%, from 1 391 MW in 2011 to 2 229 MW in 2020. The national electrification rate improved from 33.1% to 69% between 2011 and 2019. The major challenges facing this sector include achieving universal access to electricity and improving service quality. Concerning **transport infrastructure**, the country is ranked 27th in Africa in the Transport Index 2020 with a score of 6.162. There are still major challenges regarding the modernization and development of all modes of transport, while ensuring their proper maintenance to guarantee sustainability. According to the Telecommunications Regulatory Authority of Côte d’Ivoire (ARTCI), the country ranked 11th out of 54 countries with a score of 28.931 in the ICT Index 2020. As of 30 September 2020, the fixed internet

penetration rate was 0.9%, compared to 68.9% for mobile internet. On the same date, the mobile phone penetration rate was 145.5% and the mobile money penetration rate 73.5%. The main challenges to be addressed to make the digital economy a powerful vector for economic transformation include increasing access to quality digital technologies and services and reducing the high cost of fixed broadband internet. Regarding **sanitation and drainage**, Côte d'Ivoire suffers recurrent floods mainly due to: (i) lack of sanitation facilities; (ii) poor solid waste management; and (iii) weak capacity in maintaining facilities. To address these problems, the Government adopted a sanitation and drainage sector policy letter in 2018, which is being implemented.

14. **Agro-industry: the development of the agro-industry is an important component of the country's development strategy.** Agriculture is a key sector of Côte d'Ivoire's economy and the main source of livelihood for two-thirds of households in the country. Although Côte d'Ivoire is the leading world cocoa and cashew producer, it processes only 30% and 10% of these products, respectively, thus only benefitting marginally from the global value chain¹⁰. This low level of processing which is the cause of the poor development of the industrial sector that accounted for 21.2% of GDP in 2019 (compared with 19.1% of GDP in 2016) is due mainly to insufficient incentives, the high cost of industrial land, lack of access to financing and high labour costs. There is a need to prioritize the strengthening of incentives and easing of access to financing and industrial infrastructure by manufacturing companies to enable them to promote agro-industrial processing.

15. **Blue economy: national fisheries production, which is dominated by small-scale fishing, barely covers 20% of domestic demand.** The constraints on the development of fisheries and aquaculture mainly relate to land tenure security, feed quality and availability, access to seeds, and the managerial capacity of stakeholders. The Livestock, Fisheries and Aquaculture Strategic Development Plan (2021-2025) will help to address most of these challenges.

16. **Extractive industries: extractive industries are an important pillar of the Ivorian economy.** Crude oil production was estimated at 52 845 174 barrels during the 2016-2019 period, that is an average flow rate of 36 171 barrels per day. About 283.026 billion cubic feet of natural gas was sold over the same period, representing an average daily flow rate of 193.721 million cubic feet. Gold and manganese are the main mineral products. In 2019, Côte d'Ivoire produced 32.478 tonnes of gold, as against 25.05 tonnes in 2016, that is an increase of 37.6%. Similarly, manganese production increased from 204 000 tonnes in 2016 to 1 181 803 tonnes in 2019, representing an increase of 479.3%. The main challenges and constraints relate to the low level of investment in the petroleum sub-sector, low storage capacity for butane gas and liquid petroleum products, and traceability of small-scale and semi-industrial mining activities and resources.

17. **Economic and financial governance: the reforms undertaken by the Government within the framework of PND 2016-2020 and initiatives such as the G20 Compact with Africa and the Millennium Challenge Corporation have begun to bear fruit.** Hence, the country's overall score in the AfDB's Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA) 2020 rose from 3.8 in 2018 to 3.9 in 2020. The latest major public finance reforms implemented include: (i) the opening of a single Treasury account; (ii) the switch to the programme budget system in 2020; (iii) the adoption of a new Public Procurement Code in 2019; and (iv) the establishment of the Court of Auditors in 2018 and reorganization of audit departments. Despite the progress made, the overall assessment of Côte

¹⁰ Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire set up the Côte d'Ivoire-Ghana Cocoa Initiative (ICCIG) in August 2020 to enable both countries which account for about 60% of the world's cocoa production to defend their collective interests on the global market. In July 2019, both countries introduced a special bonus of USD 400 known as the living income differential (LID) per tonne of cocoa sold to combat poverty among producers. The implementation of this measure is beset by difficulties (slump in cocoa bean sales, non-compliance with the LID, disagreements between producers and manufacturers, and conflicts between dealers and manufacturers) which the ICCIG is expected to help address.

d'Ivoire's financial management and procurement systems (see **Annex 12**) for use in Bank-funded operations indicated a high financial management risk and a moderate procurement risk, thus underscoring the need to continue and even accelerate the pace of reforms.

18. Private sector environment: *although the country has made significant efforts to improve the business climate, challenges remain.* Côte d'Ivoire is ranked 110th out of 190 countries in the Doing Business Report 2020, with 60.7 points for ease of doing business (a 32-spot gain compared with the 2016 ranking). The improvement of the business climate led to a 74.5% increase in foreign direct investment (FDI) flows into the country. These flows rose from USD 577.9 million to USD 1 008.7 million during the 2016-2019 period¹¹. The major challenges faced concern access to financing, domestic and export markets for SMEs, fostering of public-private sector dialogue and development of mechanisms to support private sector competitiveness.

2.4. Social Context and Cross-cutting Issues

19. Monetary poverty dropped from 44.4% to 39.4% between 2015 and 2018, resulting in a reduction of inequalities, with the Gini index falling from 0.552 to 0.352 over the same period. In 2018, poverty was more widespread in rural (54.7%) than urban areas (24.7%). However, according to the INS survey (April 2020), COVID-19 could jeopardize these recent achievements in terms of poverty and inequality reduction, plunging about one million people into poverty. Households whose livelihoods depend on informal activities and services have been hardest hit by the health crisis, which could also lead to an increase in unemployment, particularly among young people. According to the Integrated Regional Employment and Informal Sector Survey (INS 2017-2018), the ILO unemployment rate was 3.3% in 2017 (estimated at 3.4% in 2018 by the Ministry of Employment). However, according to this regional survey, the combined rate of unemployment, time-related underemployment and potential labour force was higher, standing at 15.5% in 2017.

Box 1: COVID-19 Situation in Côte d'Ivoire

The country reported its first confirmed case of COVID-19 on 11 March 2020. By 28 March 2021, Côte d'Ivoire had become the third most affected country in West Africa (after Nigeria and Ghana), with 43 180 positive cases, 237 deaths and 38 719 recoveries out of 510 008 tests conducted. The country has the lowest case fatality rate in the region (0.5% compared with the regional average of 1.3%) and is ranked 34th out of 98 countries (8th in Africa) in terms of pandemic management performance by the Lowy Institute¹². The lax enforcement of COVID-19 containment measures has led to an increase in the number of new positive cases since the beginning of 2021, with an average positivity rate of more than 7% compared to 2.9% in December 2020. On 26 February 2021, Côte d'Ivoire received 504 000 doses of the Astra Zeneca vaccine (out of the 2 040 000 doses expected) through the COVAX initiative. On 1 March 2021, the country launched the vaccination campaign targeting 20% of the population considered as a priority, or 5.6 million people. As of 26 March 2021, only 24 639 people had received their first shot. Besides the priority targets covered by the COVAX initiative, the Government also plans to vaccinate the prison population and people aged 16 to 49 years, that is about 49.3% of the total population. The roll-out of the COVID-19 Health Response Plan worth about CFAF 96 billion has helped to strengthen the country's screening and diagnostic capacity.

20. Despite the progress made towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Côte d'Ivoire still ranks among countries with a low level of human development. With an HDI of 0.538 in 2019, it is ranked 162nd out of 189 countries. The country's Human Capital Index 2020 is 0.38, below the average performance for sub-Saharan Africa (0.4). This score means that a child born in Côte d'Ivoire in 2020 would be 38% as productive as he/she could have been had he/she had complete education and in good health. Regarding education, the primary school enrolment rate rose from 95.4% in 2014-2015 to 100.5% in 2018-2019 (100.5% for boys and 100.4% for girls). With

¹¹ UNCTAD, World Investment Report 2020.

¹² <https://interactives.lowyinstitute.org/features/covid-performance/>

regard to quality, the primary school completion rate went up from 63.9% in 2014-2015 to 80.5% in 2018-2019 (81.2% for boys and 79.8% for girls). Lastly, the proportion of the population with access to an improved water source rose from 61% in 2008 to 84% in 2019, and the electricity access rate increased steadily from 33% in 2011 to 69% at the end of 2019. The main human capital-related challenges are to: (i) improve the quality of education; (ii) strengthen youth employability and technological training; and (iii) strengthen the health and social protection system. During the 2019-2020 period, the Government's Social Programme (PS Gouv), which is an initiative to fast track the execution of the PND 2016-2021 social component, was implemented.

21. ***Concerning the promotion of gender equality, significant efforts remain to be made.*** According to the Gender Index published in 2020 by the AfDB, Côte d'Ivoire is ranked 35th out of 51 countries, with a score of 0.409. This score is affected by aspects of women's empowerment and participation in decision-making bodies and dialogue on policies and reforms that can foster their empowerment. According to the UNDP¹³, Côte d'Ivoire's gender¹⁴ inequality index was 0.657 in 2018, ranking 157th out of 162 countries. In Côte d'Ivoire, women hold only 12% of seats in Parliament following the March 2021 legislative elections. Furthermore, the female labour force participation rate is 48.3% compared with 66% for men. Besides the Constitution, the Government has adopted several laws, policies, strategies and programmes to reduce gender inequalities in many areas (education, health, land tenure, political involvement, economic empowerment, labour market, etc.).

22. ***Cote d'Ivoire has a huge potential for promoting a green and low-carbon economy in the areas of renewable energy, agriculture, waste management and forestry (see Annex 13).*** The threat posed by climate change is undermining people's livelihoods. The country ranks among low-emission countries with an average per capita carbon footprint of 0.42 tonnes per annum between 2010-2016. However, per capita emissions increased by 19% during the 2010-2016 period. The Government ratified the Paris Climate Agreement in October 2016 and undertook to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 28% by 2030, compared with the 2012 benchmark level. The National REDD+ strategy aims to reduce deforestation and restore about 5 million hectares of forest cover through degraded land reforestation by 2030. Regarding environmental and social safeguards, the Government and TFPs ensure that environmental and social impacts and risks are mainstreamed in project preparation.

23. ***Côte d'Ivoire is a major player in regional integration in West Africa where the volume of intra-regional trade stands at 17% in 2019.*** With a Global Index of 0.357 on a scale of 0 to 1, Côte d'Ivoire ranked 17th in Africa among high-performing countries and first in the ECOWAS region in the 2019 Africa Regional Integration Index, particularly in terms of trade integration, productive integration and infrastructure integration. In 2019, the country was the leading supplier of products to WAEMU countries (35% of total exports) and the leading destination for products from other ECOWAS countries, with a share of 53.2%¹⁵. Besides the development of regional infrastructure, the reduction of non-tariff measures (NTMs)¹⁶ should also be prioritized. Côte d'Ivoire has developed a national strategy to enable it to benefit from the Agreement Establishing the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA).

¹³ Human Development Report 2019: Inequalities in human development in the XXIst century.

¹⁴ This index measures gender-based inequalities in three dimensions: reproductive health, empowerment and economic activity.

¹⁵ BCEAO, 2019 WAEMU Report on Foreign Trade.

¹⁶ The integrated analysis and extrapolation of the World Trade Organization's non-tariff measures (NTMs) reveals that in 2020, Côte d'Ivoire had 19 NTMs related to sanitary and phytosanitary measures, 17 NTMs related to technical barriers to trade (TBT) and 15 quantitative restrictions. See <http://i-tip.wto.org/goods/default.aspx?language=fr>.

2.5. Country's Strategic Options

24. *PND 2016-2020 embodied the vision for the structural transformation of the Ivorian economy and served as a framework for CSP 2018-2022.* PND 2021-2025 seeks to deepen the structural transformation of the Ivorian economy. PND 2021-2025 aims to: (i) accelerate the structural transformation of the economy; (ii) create the conditions for strengthening social inclusion; (iii) double per capita GDP by 2030; and (iv) raise Côte d'Ivoire to the status of upper-middle income country by 2030. The six pillars of PND 2021-2025 are: (a) accelerating the structural transformation of the economy through industrialization and cluster development; (b) developing human capital and promoting employment; (c) developing the private sector and investment; (d) strengthening inclusion, national solidarity and social action; (e) promoting balanced regional development, preserving the environment and combating climate change; and (f) strengthening governance, modernizing the State and promoting cultural transformation. The formal validation of the document, initially scheduled for April 2021 but delayed by the need to form a new government, could take place before the end of June 2021.

2.6. Aid Coordination

25. *The Bank participates actively in the meetings of the Ambassadors and Heads of Mission Consultation Framework, the Committee of Heads of Cooperation Agencies and thematic groups.* The thrust areas of TFPs are presented in **Annex 16**. The Bank participates in the activities of the agriculture, health, governance, nutrition, transport, energy, public finance, and water and sanitation thematic groups. Discussions are underway to re-design and revitalize this consultation mechanism. In this respect, the Bank has expressed interest in chairing the "Transport" Thematic Group, given its experience and the resources it allocates to the transport sector. In its cooperation with Côte d'Ivoire, the Bank applies the principles of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra and Busan Declarations. The Government coordinates project preparation and implementation. The CSP and Bank-funded projects are fully aligned with the PND priorities and with sector policies and strategies. The Bank uses country systems and supports the country in strengthening the systems to mitigate their risks. The assessment of the national procurement and financial management system is provided in **Annex 12**.

2.7 Strengths, Opportunities, Weaknesses and Challenges

26. *As shown by the country context analysis in the preceding sections, Côte d'Ivoire has many strengths and opportunities, but also faces some challenges and weaknesses that should be addressed if the country is to achieve its development objectives set forth in PND 2021-2025.* These development challenges have hardly changed since the design of the CSP in 2018, except for the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020. Hence, the major development challenge facing the country as revealed by the diagnostic assessment of PND 2021-2025, remains the need to fast track the structural transformation of the economy. This challenge is compounded by many other underlying development challenges as highlighted in **Box 2**.

Box 2: Strengths, Opportunities, Weaknesses and Challenges

<u>Strengths and Opportunities</u>	<u>Challenges and Weaknesses</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An agricultural potential and an agro-industrial fabric conducive to the development of value chains; • Potential for promoting a green and low-carbon economy in various areas (renewable energy, agriculture, waste management and forestry); • Aggressive infrastructure development policy; • Availability of mining and hydrocarbon resources (oil and gas); • Regional market (WAEMU/ECOWAS) with an expansion of the Ivorian market to 340 million consumers; • Political commitment to reforms (sector, business climate, public finance, etc.). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acceleration of the structural transformation of the economy; • Strengthening of the country’s transformative infrastructure; • Strengthening access by all players to high quality energy; • Development of large-scale digital transformation; • Development of human capital; • Strengthening peacebuilding and governance; • Strengthening regional integration; • Persistence of various factors of fragility (vulnerability of the economy to commodity prices and climate change, security, social inclusion and justice, gender disparities, fragility of the health system highlighted by COVID-19).

III. CSP 2018-2022 MID-TERM IMPLEMENTATION AND OUTCOMES

3.1. Resources Mobilized for CSP 2018-2022 Mid-Term Implementation

27. The resources mobilized for CSP implementation during the 2018-2020 period amounted to UA 1000.8 million, or 56.3% in terms of the financial commitment for the Mid-term Indicative Operations Programme. **The ADB window was the main source of financing (94.3%), followed by the ADF (3.3%) – see Table 2. Co-financing (with the European Union, GAFPS and the Green Climate Fund) and resources from special funds were inadequate (2.2%). The approved operations have contributed to achieving the High 5s (see Annex 15).**

3.2. CSP Implementation: Mid-Term Status of Approved Projects

28. *In all, 19 out of the 27 operations planned for CSP mid-term implementation have been approved, representing a 70.4% implementation rate.* These operations are presented in detail in **Annex 3**. Most of the operations approved are national projects (17 out of 19) and fall under Pillar I (13) compared with 4 under Pillar II. Two of the operations are cross-cutting multi-sector operations.

29. *Under Pillar I*, 13 operations (out of the 18 envisaged at mid-term) worth UA 629.3 million covering the transport (2), water and sanitation (2), energy (5) and governance (4) sectors were approved. The operations initially planned for the development of ICT and support of SMEs/improvement of the business climate have

been rescheduled for the second half of the CSP. Lastly, as part of support to the financial sector, the Bank provided a partial credit guarantee to help mobilize an asset-backed credit facility to install solar home systems in rural areas under the Zola Energy Côte d’Ivoire Pay-As-You-Go Solar Home Systems Project. The Bank also provided the Côte d’Ivoire Sugar and Commodities Project (hereinafter referred to as “SUCDEN CI”), with a EUR 100 million revolving commodity financing facility to support its

	2018	2019	2020	Total
Total Approvals	362.1	513.5	125.3	1000.9
AfDB GROUP	349.7	512.5	116.6	978.8
AfDB (PUBLIC AND PRIVATE WINDOWS)	328.0	503.1	114.6	945.7
AfDB PUBLIC WINDOW	324.0	155.5	114.6	594.1
AfDB PRIVATE WINDOW	4.0	347.6	0.0	351.6
ADF	21.7	9.4	2.0	33.1
OTHER FUNDS	12.4	1.0	8.7	22.0

participation in the cocoa value chain in Côte d'Ivoire. Other support was provided in this domain within the framework of a regional approach¹⁷.

30. ***Under Pillar II***, 4 operations (out of the 9 envisaged at mid-term) were approved, 3 of them in the agricultural sector and 1 in the industrial sector. Nothing has been achieved with regard to the development of agropoles¹⁸, despite the priority accorded this type of project in the CSP. This situation is due to difficulties in mobilizing resources for feasibility studies and long delays in carrying out such studies due to their complexity.

31. ***Two multi-sector (cross-cutting) operations were approved for a total UA 93.6 million***, namely the Coding for Employment Programme (Rockefeller Foundation) and the Government Social Programme Support Project (PSGouv) 2019-2020.

32. ***The mid-term achievements made under the non-lending programme mainly focused on financing the economy, analysing the impacts of COVID-19 on the national economy and supporting the Government in preparing strategic documents***. The Bank carried out two major studies that helped to foster public-private dialogue, namely: (i) a study on private sector and SME financing (May 2019); and (ii) a study on long-term financing in Côte d'Ivoire (September 2019). In addition, with regard to the COVID-19 health context, the Bank produced an Information Note on the potential impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the Ivorian economy. The study on the potential impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the industrial sector of nine African countries, including Côte d'Ivoire, is being conducted in collaboration with United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). Lastly, the Bank supported the preparation of the "Côte d'Ivoire 2030" Strategic Plan by providing advisory services and, above all, the production of seven technical notes on development-oriented sectors. Through the Support Project for the Implementation of the Inclusive Service Delivery Development Programme, the Bank is also supporting the capacity building of the PND Technical Secretariat, which is coordinating the preparation of PND 2021-2025. The foregoing achievements have led to a time lag in the implementation of the initial CSP non-lending programme which provided for three sector reviews (transport, energy and agriculture), a study on growth sectors and export competitiveness, as well as a diagnostic study on the growth of the Ivorian economy. The review of the agricultural sector is under way and the final report is expected at the end of June 2021. Discussions are ongoing with the Government on the rapid launching of the study on growth sectors, for which resources are available. Most of the other studies are scheduled for 2022 (see Annex 5).

3.3 CSP 2018-2022 Mid-term Outcomes

33. ***The main CSP mid-term outcomes envisaged by the Bank were partly achieved as highlighted by the detailed assessment based on the CSP results framework matrix (see Annex 1)***. Out of the 35 outcome indicators envisaged, 19 (54%) were achieved, 4 (12%) partly achieved and 12 (34%) not achieved. Out of the 44 CSP outputs envisaged, 9 (20%) were achieved, 21 (48%) partly achieved or are being implemented and 14 (32%) not achieved. The outputs and outcomes not achieved mainly concern operations that could not be approved or on-going operations that are experiencing implementation delays.

¹⁷ Côte d'Ivoire benefited from the activities of the Support Project for the Development of the Regional Financial Market (PADMAFIR – Phase I) approved in 2018, the Joint Reinsurance Company of Member States of CIMA (CICA-RE) Support Project approved in 2019, and the WAEMU Regional Mortgage Refinancing Fund (CRRH) Project – 33 Ivorian enterprises (118 participants, 30% of them women), including 16 management and intermediation enterprises, 9 UCITS and asset management companies, and 8 custodian banks, have benefited from PADMAFIR capacity building activities.

¹⁸ Two agropole projects and two related feasibility studies were planned in this area in the first half of the CSP.

Pillar I: Reinforce transformative infrastructure and governance for economic competitiveness and investment effectiveness

Outcome 1: Contribute to the development of transport/ICT and urban development infrastructure

34. *Out of the 3 outcome indicators and the 3 output indicators envisaged, 1 outcome indicator and 1 output indicator were partly achieved.* In the transport sector, the length of asphalted interurban roads increased by 2.37% with the construction of 201.4 kilometres of roads instead of the 170 kilometres planned. However, there was no achievement regarding urban highways as construction only began in October 2020. The two output and outcome indicators envisaged under ICT were not achieved because the related operation was postponed to the second CSP period.

Outcome 2: Contribute to the development of the regional energy infrastructure and market

35. *Two (2) out of the four (4) indicators envisaged at mid-term were achieved,* namely the reduction of network losses to less than 16% and the achievement of energy sector financial balance by end-2019. However, access to electricity increased by 9.5%, compared with the 20% target. Delays in the construction of the Singrobo hydropower station hindered the projected increase in the share of renewable energy. All five (5) mid-term outputs envisaged are ongoing with implementation rates varying between 26% to 54%. It is worth noting that the Bank's private sector window resources are used to finance investments that are expected to help improve power supply under the AZITO and CIPREL V projects approved in June 2019.

Outcome 3: Improve sector and financial governance

36. *Overall, the mid-term achievements made under this outcome, which covers three components (public finance management, sector governance and business climate/SME capacity building), are modest.* Three (3) of the 10 outcome indicators planned were achieved. Concerning outputs, 2 out of the 7 outputs targeted were achieved. With regard to **public finance management**, the tax rate¹⁹ reached 11.6% at the end of 2019 and was estimated at 11.8% in 2020, well below the 20% target. Most of the outputs envisaged under the Economic and Financial Management Support Programme (PAGEF) (national anti-corruption strategy, interconnection of the customs departments of Côte d'Ivoire and Burkina Faso, and consolidation of land registration) are still at the implementation stage. Achievements regarding **sector governance** were contingent on the conduct of sector reviews, which did not take place. Concerning **SME capacity building**, the Industrial Sector Competitiveness Support Project (PARCI) helped to upgrade 81 enterprises and enabled 45 others to benefit from the quality approach. It also consolidated the criteria for granting and monitoring approvals in the cocoa sector (the rate of companies in default of payment dropped from 25% in 2017 to 5% in 2019). The other outputs and outcomes that have not been achieved relate to operations not approved (business climate, SME capacity building, financial sector, etc.).

Pillar II: Develop agro-industrial value chains for inclusive and sustainable growth

Outcome 4: Strengthen supervisory and research/development structures

37. *Most of the mid-term outcomes (8 out of 10) targeted were achieved. These include building the capacity of senior officers of supervisory and research structures and improving the productivity of various crops (rice, cassava, maize and market garden crops).* Thus, under the Indénié-Djuablin Region Agricultural Infrastructure Support Project (PAIA-ID), cassava yield stood at 23.4 t/ha at end-

¹⁹ This situation is due to the combined effect of the rebasing of GDP, resulting in an increase in nominal GDP, and the impact of COVID-19 on tax revenue.

2019, compared with the initial target of 16 t/ha. This same project helped to increase irrigated rice yield by 4.79 t/ha at end-2019, as against a 5 t/ha target, representing a 91.7% achievement rate. The productivity of rice also increased from 3 t/ha to 5 t/ha under 2PAI-Béliér, and that of market garden crops from 13 t/ha to 18 t/ha. The achievement of outputs is more modest. Out of the 10 outputs envisaged, 4 were achieved, 3 partly achieved and 3 not implemented due to delays in procurement under 2PAI-Béliér.

Outcome 5: Develop agricultural infrastructure to support value chains

38. *Most of the mid-term outcomes (3 out of 4) were achieved. These include securing agricultural production, improving lowland crop production, and improving conditions for the transportation and marketing of agricultural products.* Overall, the achievement of outputs is marginal. Out of the 9 outputs envisaged, 3 were achieved, 3 partly achieved and 3 not achieved. Regarding the rehabilitation of feeder roads and the development of lowlands, the targets set were exceeded (1 108.5 kilometres of feeder roads rehabilitated against 1 000 kilometres envisaged, and 1 938.4 hectares of lowlands developed against 1 500 hectares planned). Nevertheless, progress regarding other infrastructure (agricultural product bulking and collection centres, rural markets, etc.) under 2PAI-Béliér is slow.

Outcome 6: Enhance agro-industrial processing

39. *Overall, the achievement of mid-term outcomes (2 out of 4 indicators) and outputs (4 out of 8 indicators) is modest.* The processing of agricultural products has been initiated with milled rice, but progress is slow. Most of the mid-term outputs related to 2PAI-Béliér (additional production of various crops) have been partly achieved or have not yet been initiated.

3.4. Other CSP 2018-2022 Outcomes

40. *The Bank has been flexible in CSP implementation in a bid to support the Government's social priorities (PSGouv 2019-2020) and response to the COVID-19 pandemic, in keeping with the High 5 "Improve the quality of life for the people of Africa".* The Economic and Social Reform Support Programme (PARES) helped to adopt the Hospital Law and prepare a procedures manual for the Electricity for All Programme (PEPT) Fund. The COVID-19 Response Support Programme contributed to achieving significant results regarding the health response and implementation of the Economic and Social Support Plan. For example: (i) the percentage of the population screened increased from 0.03% in April 2020 to 0.9% in December 2020; (ii) the number of intensive care unit beds rose from 18 to 164 between April and December 2020; (iii) the Major Enterprises Support Fund enabled 91 enterprises to obtain direct loans totalling CFAF 23 billion; (iv) the SME Support Fund provided support to 590 SMEs amounting to CFAF 25.6 billion; (v) 77 646 actors (65% of them women) benefited from grants valued at CFAF 17.26 billion from the Support Fund for Informal Sector Actors; (vi) the Solidarity and Emergency Humanitarian Support Fund assisted 194 245 vulnerable households (51% of them headed by women) and 18 909 people (30% of them women) laid off or made redundant. Lastly, assistance in managing the private technical education and vocational training (TEVT) system helped to produce a diagnostic study report on the private TEVT system in Côte d'Ivoire and a strategy for developing TEVT by 2030.

41. *Job creation, especially for young women and men, is at the centre of CSP priorities.* The effective implementation of the Youth Employment Project in Agri-business - Enable Youth Côte d'Ivoire has enabled 20 agricultural entrepreneurs (50% of them women) to enrol in the incubation programme at the Higher School of Agriculture of the Félix Houphouët-Boigny National Polytechnic Institute (INPHB). The Belier Region Agro-Industrial Pole Project (2PAI-Béliér) supported the

training of 54 agricultural entrepreneurs, 16 of them women. Many Bank-financed projects, especially in the transport, agriculture and energy sectors, aim to leverage impacts in terms of job creation. The Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea Electricity Networks Interconnection Project made it possible to create 1 361 direct jobs for young people in Cote d'Ivoire (10% of them for women). The Abidjan Urban Transport Project (PTUA) will help to generate direct employment of about 100 000 person-days, most of them for young people. Lastly, the Project to Improve Access to Electricity in Rural Areas and the Zola Energy Côte d'Ivoire Pay-as-you-go Solar Home Systems Project will contribute to creating 1 300 and 1 000 direct jobs, respectively.

42. ***Gender equality and women's empowerment are crosscutting issues (see Annex 14).*** Out of the 9 operations approved since the introduction of the Bank's Gender Marker System (GMS), 4 are classified under Level II (gender is one of the main expected outcomes), 2 under Level III (gender is one of the expected outputs), one (1) under Level IV (the project will carry out only marginal gender-related activities) and 2 are not classified. Women benefit from the operations through the development of socio-economic infrastructure, participation in grassroots decision-making bodies and the establishment of lines of credit devoted to women's entrepreneurship within the framework of the Affirmative Finance Action for Women in Africa (AFAWA). Some sectors (water/sanitation and agriculture) contribute significantly to promoting gender equality. The Bélier Region Agro-industrial Pole Project (2PAI-Bélier) supported the rehabilitation or construction of many water facilities for more than 627 762 people (49% of them women), run by committees involving many women. The Indénié-Djuablin Region Agricultural Infrastructure Support Project (PAIA-ID) provided support to 36 women's cooperatives and 72 youth cooperatives for food production. Lastly, PAGEF provided support for the conduct of the gender audit of 8 ministries and the preparation of a women's economic empowerment strategy.

43. ***The Bank initiated four operations during the 2018-2020 period to provide direct support for the implementation of Cote d'Ivoire's climate change vision,*** namely: (i) strengthening climate finance readiness; (ii) supporting the development of the country's nationally determined contribution into an investment plan; (iii) building the people's resilience by improving access to climate-related information; and (iv) building small-scale cocoa producers' resilience by trying out the adaptation benefits mechanism. During the period under review, climate finance represented 28% of the overall portfolio in Côte d'Ivoire, below the Bank's 40% target. The strategy includes a specific project that seeks to promote environmental protection and climate change adaptation (Programme for Integrated Development and Adaptation to Climate Change in the Niger Basin).

IV. BANK PORTFOLIO PERFORMANCE REVIEW

4.1 Portfolio Overview

44. ***As of 31 March 2021, the portfolio comprised 38 operations for a total commitment of UA 1 906.4 million,*** comprising: (i) 21 national projects for a total commitment of UA 1 124 million; (ii) 7 regional operations worth UA 231 million; and (iii) 10 private sector operations for a total commitment of UA 551 million.

45. ***The sector distribution of the overall active portfolio (see Figure 3) shows that it is dominated by transport infrastructure (43.5%), followed by energy (23.6%), agriculture (19.2%), governance (8.6%), social (5.0%), water and sanitation (0.1%) infrastructure.*** This distribution is consistent with CSP 2018-2022 pillars, the Bank's Ten-Year Strategy 2013-2022 and the High 5s (Figure 4).

Figure 3: Breakdown of Active Portfolio by Sector

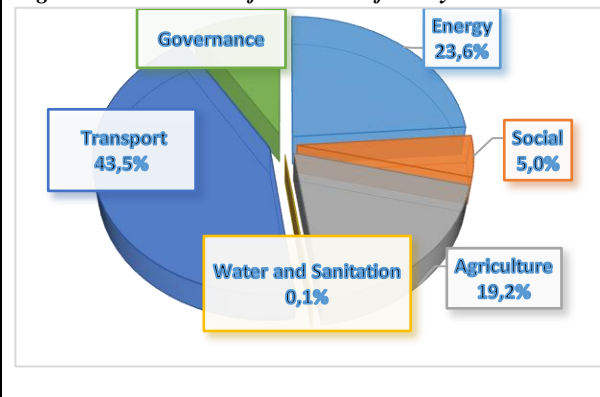
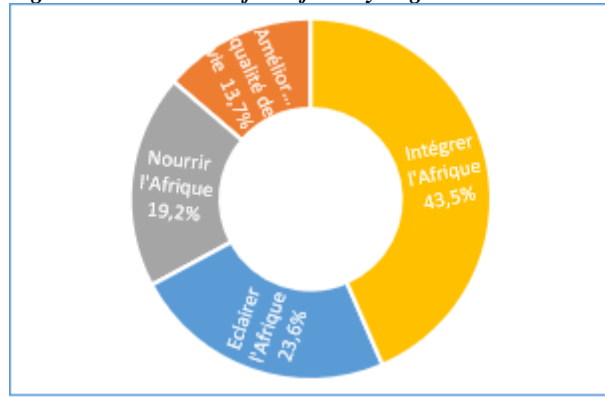


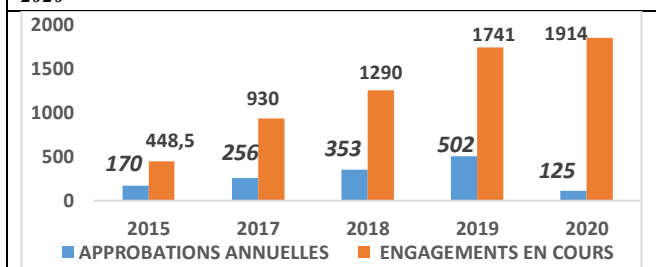
Figure 4: Breakdown of Portfolio by High 5



46. **Since 2015, the portfolio has witnessed significant developments with the approval of major projects under the ADB window.**

The portfolio increased fourfold from 2015 to 2020, from UA 448.5 million to UA 1.9 billion due to: (i) the changes introduced in the Bank’s lending policy in 2014 that enabled some ADF-only countries, particularly Côte d’Ivoire, to access the ADB sovereign window; and (ii) the approval of more than ten private sector operations. In addition, Côte d’Ivoire was classified as a “blend country” in October 2019.

Figure 5: Ongoing Commitments and Annual Approvals from 2015 to 2020



47. **The portfolio is financed through various sources**, including the ADB sovereign window (48%), the ADB non-sovereign window (33.1%), the ADF (17.5%), the NTF (0.2%) and other funds (GAFPS, GEF, EU-PAGODA, and AWF: 1.2%). The portfolio includes five operations co-financed to the tune of UA 26.4 million, namely GAFPS (UA 8.4 million), GEF (UA 5.0 million), EU-PAGODA (UA 12.0 million) and WAEMU (UA 1.0 million). The list of ongoing projects is provided in **Annex 6**.

4.2. Portfolio Performance

4.2.1 Criteria for evaluating Bank portfolio performance

48. **Overall, portfolio performance is considered satisfactory with a score of 3 on a scale of 1 to 4.** Portfolio performance evaluation is based on: (i) Country Portfolio Performance Review (CPPR) Guidelines (ADB/BD/IF/2013/83); (ii) the Presidential Directive (PD 02/2015) of 4 November 2015 Concerning the Design, Implementation and Cancellation of Bank Group Sovereign Operations; and (iii) implementation progress and results indicators (IPR). Changes in some indicators (see Table 3) show that the Government and the Bank have made sustained efforts to improve portfolio performance.

Indicators	2015	2018	2019	2020	2021
Number of projects (Overall)	17	31	37	40	38
Total commitments – Overall (UAM)	448.5	1 290	1 741	1 914	1 906
Number of national projects	13	17	20	23	21
Total commitments – National (UAM)	215.8	843	968.8	1 131	1 124
Average size – Overall (UAM)	26.4	41.6	47.0	50.0	50.0
Risky projects – RP (%)	0	0	0	0	0
Disbursement rate – National (%)	41.7	13	20	30.7	31
Average age (years)	2.3	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.0
Rate of flagged projects (March) (%)	15	39	29	40	47
Approval in the course of the year					
Number of projects (loans and grants)	4	8	6	4	0.0
Commitments for the year (UAM)	170	340	501.4	125.2	0.0
<i>Source: SAP & Portfolio Review Reports - AfDB</i>					

49. ***Although portfolio performance is considered satisfactory, the rate of flagged projects is still relatively high (47% in March 2021, compared with 40% in March 2020), which could be interpreted as a contradiction.*** Flagged projects are warnings, allowing for the pre-emptive monitoring of the portfolio in the course of the year, while the IPR rating is based on supervision missions. Most projects are flagged for the following reasons: (1) start-up difficulties: projects undisbursed for more than 180 days after approval and/or more than 90 days after signature; (2) procurement-related difficulties: less than 50% of project amounts are contracted after 2 years of effectiveness; (3) low rate of disbursement (less than 60% under 12 months to the closure date).

50. ***The evaluation of portfolio performance presented in the ensuing sections is based on the main criteria set out in the Bank’s general project supervision framework,*** as stipulated in the IPR: compliance with loan conditions, financial performance, procurement performance and fulfilment of loan and grant conditions, as well as achievement of development goals. Details of IPR indicator ratings are presented in **Annex 7**.

51. ***Performance in terms of compliance with loan conditions, particularly compliance with clauses, is satisfactory.*** The average interval between loan approval and first disbursement was approximately six months in 2020. The average duration for effectiveness was 3 months. However, the number of projects that submitted their audit reports for the financial year ended 31 December 2019 and due on 30 June 2020 dropped by 13%. Projects should comply with the procurement schedule and anticipate the recruitment of auditors to produce audit reports on time.

52. ***Project procurement performance is deemed satisfactory, in keeping with the Bank’s fiduciary requirements.*** The duration of the procurement cycle, from contract preparation to signature has been shortened, and the quality of procurement files has improved. Most procurements in Côte d’Ivoire use national procedures. However, there are still some weaknesses that require the adoption of corrective measures by the various parties. These include: (i) cumbersome administrative procedures during the procurement process; (ii) relatively long delays in issuing the Bank’s no-objection opinion; and (iii) long period taken by the various administrative authorities to sign contracts.

53. ***Financial performance: as of 31 March 2021, the overall portfolio disbursement rate was 39.4%*** (31.3% for national public sector operations, 44.7% for regional operations and 54% for private sector operations). The low disbursement rate is mainly due to: (i) the high number of new operations approved under the private sector window, which requires a lot of time to fulfil loan effectiveness and first disbursement conditions; (ii) the young age of the portfolio: approval of more than 15 new operations over the past 2 years for a total UA 993 million, or about 52% of ongoing commitments; and (iii) the slow pace of implementation of activities on the ground due to COVID-19 containment measures. Regarding auditing, since most of the auditors selected are foreigners, they could not deploy

their teams in time to execute the work, which partly explains the delay in preparing the audit reports due on 30 June 2020. Furthermore, 3 audits for the 2017-2018 period are still to be submitted, though several reminders have been sent to the Government.

54. ***Project activity and output performance is satisfactory.*** Project implementation monitoring meetings are held regularly and focus on the action plan to reduce the rate of flagged projects. Despite the closure of Greater Abidjan, the Bank has continued to prepare and appraise new operations, as well as supervise ongoing ones virtually. Although regular portfolio monitoring has helped to achieve positive results, COVID-19 has had negative impacts on the implementation of project activities (Box 3)

Box 3: Impacts of COVID-19 on the Implementation of Operation Activities and Portfolio Performance
The measures taken by the Government to combat COVID-19 (confinement and border closure) seriously affect the implementation of project activities. The major problems and consequences identified by project implementation units (PIUs) are: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Delays in the supply, manufacture, delivery and on-site assembly of works equipment;- Difficulties in mobilizing contractors and consultants due to border closure;- Blockage of construction workers outside the country due to the suspension of air links;- Delays in the execution of construction works, particularly reduction in the pace construction of the Fourth Bridge due to a reduction in the number of workers and compliance with containment measures;- Temporary shut down of some plants and adoption of social measures such as staff reduction;- Notification by contractors of possible additional costs due to the application of force majeure clauses.

4.3 Country Portfolio Improvement Plan (CPIP 2019) - Implementation Status

55. ***The review of the implementation of the 2019 Country Portfolio Improvement Plan (CPIP) shows that 60% of actions planned were fully implemented, 30% partly implemented and 10% not implemented.*** The outcomes include: (i) good project coordination by the Government, improved through the establishment and operationalization of the AfDB Project Monitoring Unit; (ii) better project monitoring, with periodic meetings between the Bank and the Government (a high-level meeting on key portfolio issues was held in January 2020 at the Prime Minister's Office, chaired by the Prime Minister and the Bank's Vice President (RDVP) and attended by a number of sector ministers); (iii) organization of a technical review in December 2020 and an annual portfolio review in January 2021; (iv) at least one supervision mission for more than 90% of operations conducted in 2020; (v) a remarkable effort to mobilize counterpart resources to pay compensation to affected persons and ensure the release of construction site rights-of-way despite COVID-19 (more than CFAF 12 billion was paid in 2019 and the first quarter of 2020, but more counterpart contributions are needed). The 2019 CPIP measures not implemented have been included in the 2021 CPIP.

4.4 Adoption of the 2021 Country Portfolio Improvement Plan (CPIP 2021)

56. ***At the end of the joint annual portfolio review mission, particularly the workshop held on 28 January 2021, a new 2021 CPIP was adopted (see Annex 8) to address some of the lingering portfolio challenges.*** The challenges include: (i) delays in issuing no-objection opinion by the Bank; (ii) establishment of an operational project monitoring and evaluation system; (iii) lack of quality engineering studies and proper consideration of sector strategies in the design of operations; (iv) need to strengthen project management teams given the work overload at Bank (procurement, project officers) and Government level (some ministries, AGEROUTE, CI-Energie, etc.) associated with rapid portfolio growth; (v) high rate of flagged projects; (vi) poor mastery of Bank rules and procedures and relatively long procurement processing time frames; (vii) long delays in obtaining no-objection opinion; and (viii) weak capacity of local consultants and contractors to conduct studies and implement projects.

V. MID-TERM LESSONS LEARNED AND EXPERIENCE ACQUIRED

5.1. The key strategic and operational lessons learned are:

57. For the *Bank and the Government*: (i) maintain the two CSP 2018-2022 strategic pillars which remain relevant at mid-term in view of the serious challenges facing the country and the priorities of PND 2021-2025; (ii) adopt a more realistic approach for support to agropoles, considering the difficulties faced in conducting feasibility studies; (iii) provide more support for reforms aimed at strengthening sector governance and improving the business climate and the digital and blue economy sectors, given the limited progress made in these areas during the first CSP period; (iv) enhance project quality at entry assessment and ensure rapid start-up of operations as soon as they are approved; and (v) step up the pace of implementation of operations by reducing processing deadlines.

58. For the *Bank*: (i) update the CSP results framework to include the changes that have taken place since the start of implementation; (ii) speed up the conduct of analytical work during the remaining CSP period to support dialogue with the country, while strengthening its linkage with the portfolio; (iii) increase the number of Bank staff working for the country (procurement and disbursement specialists and project officers); (iv) maintain regular dialogue with the country's senior authorities to improve portfolio performance; and (v) intensify the mobilization of co-financing for the implementing the lending programme.

59. For the *Government*: (i) pursue reforms to transform the economy and increase tax revenue mobilization; (ii) ensure close project implementation monitoring to pre-empt problems; and (iii) mobilize resources on time to pay compensation to affected persons and ensure the release of rights-of-way to prevent the obstruction of project implementation.

VI. BANK STRATEGY FOR THE REMAINING CSP 2021-2022 PERIOD

6.1. Relevance, Objective, Thrust Areas and Intervention Strategy

60. *The strategic orientation of the CSP 2018-2022 remains relevant to address Côte d'Ivoire's main development challenges.* It will be recalled that the major challenge facing Côte d'Ivoire, which emerges from the diagnostic assessment of PND 2021-2025, is to accelerate the structural transformation of the economy. The other underlying challenges have been mentioned in **paragraph 26 (Box 2)**. They have not changed since CSP 2018-2022 was adopted, with the exception of the COVID-19 pandemic which broke out in 2020. Thus, the strategic thrust of CSP 2018-2022 as well as its two strategic pillars are still relevant to address these challenges. They have been maintained for the remaining CSP period (2021-2022) after virtual consultations with the country's authorities and other stakeholders (private sector, civil society, TFPs, etc.). The main objective of the CSP will continue to be the acceleration of economic diversification and the structural transformation of the Ivorian economy, with a view to making growth more inclusive, sustainable and resilient to shocks. The two strategic pillars remain: (i) *Reinforcing transformative infrastructure and governance for economic competitiveness and investment effectiveness*; and (ii) *Developing agro-industrial value chains for inclusive and sustainable growth*. The CSP 2018-2022 strategic thrust is still closely aligned with the six PND 2021-2025 pillars mentioned in **paragraph 24**. The CSP pillars are directly aligned with Pillars 1, 3, 5 and 6 of the PND. The CSP also covers Pillars 2 and 4 of the PND concerning the social sector through on-going support operations under PS-Gouv.

61. ***Although the current CSP strategic thrust has been maintained, the Bank will pay closer attention to the following aspects during the 2021-2022 period:*** (i) mainstreaming actions to mitigate the impacts of COVID-19 on the economy and the people’s well-being by financing various operations (reform support, improvement of the business climate/SME support, support for the pharmaceutical industry, etc.); (ii) strengthening the conduct of analytical work to support dialogue with the country, while consolidating its linkage with the portfolio. In particular, the conduct of public expenditure review should be prioritized to assess the effectiveness of spending in focus areas; and (iii) accelerating the pace of implementation of ongoing operations to achieve CSP outcomes by end-2022.

6.2. Expected Outcomes and Targets

Pillar I: Reinforcing transformative infrastructure and governance for economic competitiveness and investment effectiveness

62. ***Operations under this pillar are consistent with the High 5s “Integrate Africa”, “Light up and power Africa” and “Improve the quality of life for the people of Africa”.*** This pillar will continue to support: (i) the development of transformative infrastructure in the transport, water and sanitation, energy and ICT sectors to increase the stock and quality of infrastructure to levels consistent with a competitive and high-growth economy in the medium and long term; and (ii) the strengthening of governance in the transport, energy and agricultural sectors, which are the main focus of Bank operations.

63. ***Concerning infrastructure, the Bank’s new operations during the 2021-22 period will focus on:*** (i) Phase 2 of the Programme to Open Up Cross-Border and Agricultural Areas, which seeks to open up production basins and ease access to domestic and foreign markets; (ii) strengthening national digital infrastructure by financing the Support Project for Extension of National Connectivity and Strengthening of E-government, which aims to transform public administration and improve the quality of public service; and (iii) strengthening water, drainage and sanitation infrastructure in Abidjan by financing the Project to Improve Sanitation and the Living Environment in the Abidjan Gourou District. This operation is the Bank’s contribution to the Programme to Improve the Environment and Control Floods in the District of Abidjan. The Bank will pursue ongoing operations in the transport and energy sectors.

64. ***Regarding the strengthening of economic, financial and sector governance during the 2021-22 period, the Bank will finance:*** (i) Phase 2 of the Economic and Social Reform Support Programme, which aims to increase public resources allocated for vulnerable social groups to improve their access to basic social facilities and their social inclusion; this intervention is crucial in the context of COVID-19; (ii) the Business Climate Improvement Support Programme, which seeks to (a) accelerate the dematerialization of private sector competitiveness support instruments critical in the COVID-19 context; (b) ease the access of enterprises to domestic, regional and international markets; and (iii) the Pilot Project to Support the Mobilization of Local Government-generated Revenue, which aims to enhance the financial autonomy of local governments. The conduct of public expenditure reviews in focus areas will be prioritized. The Bank will also pursue ongoing operations in this area.

65. ***The main outcomes expected under this pillar by the end of 2022 include:*** (i) an increase of about 10% in trade with neighbouring countries; (ii) a 20% increase in the electricity access rate; (iii) a 12% to 13% increase in the tax rate between 2018 and 2022; (iv) an increase in PEFA Indicator PI-11: “Investment Management” from C in 2017 to B in 2022; and (v) an improvement in the Corruption Perceptions Index score from 36/100 in 2017 to 38/100 in 2021.

Pillar II: Developing agro-industrial value chains for inclusive and sustainable growth

66. *This pillar will continue to support Government’s efforts to develop agricultural value chains by laying special emphasis on the local processing of agricultural products.* Operations under this pillar are consistent with the High 5s “Feed Africa”, “Industrialize Africa” and “Improve the quality of life for the people of Africa”. The Bank will pay close attention to the development of agricultural infrastructure to support value chains and enhance agro-industrial processing. The activities of 2PAI-Béliér and the Indénié-Djuablin Region Value Chains Development Project in these areas will be intensified. The Bank will intensify the construction of value chain support infrastructure (feeder roads, bonded warehouses, logistics terminals and wholesale markets). The focus in agro-industrial processing will be to increase the volume of processed agricultural products. Furthermore, building on lessons drawn from challenges during the implementation of agropole projects, more realistic objectives have been set in this area for the remaining CSP period. Therefore in 2021, the Bank will finance the Agro-industrial Pole Project in the North Region (2PAI-Nord) and the completion of feasibility studies on the Agro-industrial Pole Project in the North-East Region. It will also carry out two strategic studies: (i) a study on agricultural growth sectors to be promoted in the various focus basins; and (ii) a study on the preparation of the Textile and Clothing Value Chain Programme.

67. *The Bank will reinforce its support for industrial development and the blue economy.* As a follow-up to the technical assistance for strengthening key industrial development instruments approved in 2020, the Bank is planning to finance a new operation to support industrial competitiveness and structural transformation. The blue economy sector will be supported through the conduct of a feasibility study on the strategic framework for the national blue economy and the Côte d’Ivoire investment plan in 2021. This is expected to culminate in the financing of the Sustainable Aquaculture and Fisheries Value Chain Promotion Project in 2022. This project is consistent with the implementation of the Livestock, Fisheries and Aquaculture Strategic Development Plan 2021-2025.

68. *The main outcomes expected under this pillar by end-2022 are:* (i) increase in the productivity of the main crops cultivated (cassava, rice, vegetables, maize, etc.) by 70% on average between 2017 and 2022; (ii) increase in the rate of processing of agricultural products from 30% in 2017 to at least 40% in 2022; and (iii) twofold increase in the income of agricultural sector actors between 2017 and 2022.

69. *Regarding cross-cutting areas, the Bank will continue to ensure that the social sector and gender, fragility, climate change and green growth issues are mainstreamed into its operations during the remaining CSP period.* It will focus on support to mobilize climate finance resources. In 2021, the Bank will organize a workshop to build the capacity of Bank-funded projects to implement and monitor environmental and social safeguard instruments. It will foster dialogue with civil society on the implementation of the CSP and its operations.

6.3. Indicative Assistance Programme for the 2021-2022 Period

70. *The strategy for the 2021-2022 period will be financed with ADF-15 residual resources under performance-based allocations (PBAs) amounting to about UA 29 million, and ADB-window resources, on a case-by-case basis, for sovereign loans (see Annex 4).* Supplementary resources will be mobilized from trust funds and through leverage effect, recourse to partial guarantee instruments and co-financing (TFPs and PPPs). The Bank will continue to finance profitable private sector operations, particularly in the finance, agriculture, environment and health sectors. In keeping with the West Africa Regional Integration Strategy Paper (RISP) 2020-2025, Côte d’Ivoire should participate

in regional operations financed under the ADF regional operations window to strengthen the Côte d’Ivoire and Liberia Electricity Networks Interconnection Project and the Project for Building the Resilience of Agricultural Value Chains in the Sahel, support the Advanced Inter-African School of Electricity, and promote higher education in WAEMU countries.

6.4. Country Dialogue

71. *The Bank will strengthen dialogue with the Government on the impact of COVID-19 on the people’s well-being and the economy, portfolio performance and a number of reforms monitored based on the policy dialogue matrix.* The reforms seek to strengthen sector governance (particularly in the cocoa sector) and public finance management (especially effectiveness/transparency in public spending for vulnerable groups). The strategy will support an analytical work programme (see **Annex 5**) on public expenditure effectiveness, the targeting of agricultural growth sectors under agropole projects and the design of the future CSP (Country Diagnostic Note).

6.5. Monitoring and Evaluation

72. *The implementation of CSP 2018-2022 will be monitored and evaluated based on the monitoring mechanisms of the PND and the AfDB Project and Programme Monitoring Unit in the Ministry of Planning and Development.* The revised CSP results matrix (**Annex 2**) will also serve as a management tool for monitoring and implementing the CSP during the remaining period.

6.6. Update of Risks and Mitigation Measures

73. *The main risks identified at the time of adoption of the CSP persist. To these should be added COVID-19-related health risk.* These risks are summarized in the table below.

Table 4: Risks and Mitigation Measures	
Risk	Mitigation Measures
Unstable socio-political climate (high)	Political dialogue between the Government and the opposition/Ministry of National Reconciliation
Deterioration of the fiduciary and business environment (high)	Continuation of public finance reforms and improvement of the business climate
Unstable political and security situation in the Sahel (high)	Conduct of operations by the G5 Sahel Force and strengthening of the national security system.
Falling agricultural commodity prices (high)	Development of agro-industrial value chains to help mitigate the effects of this risk
Spread of COVID-19 in the country and worldwide (high)	Implementation of the COVID-19 Health Response Plan

VII. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

74. *At the end of this review, the decision was reached to maintain the original CSP pillars defined in 2018, namely: (i) Reinforcing transformative infrastructure and governance for economic competitiveness and investment effectiveness; and (ii) Developing agro-industrial value chains for inclusive and sustainable growth.* This conclusion was shared with all the stakeholders met during consultations. The implementation of the CSP during the remaining period will be backed by a sustained and enhanced dialogue on the expected outcomes of Bank operations.

75. *In light of the foregoing, members of the Committee on Operations and Development Effectiveness (CODE) are requested to consider and approve this Combined CSP 2018-2022 Mid-term Review and 2021 Country Portfolio Performance Review.*

Annex 1: Indicative CSP 2018-2022 Results Framework: Mid-Term Implementation Status

Strategic Objectives of PND 2018-2022	Constraints on Achieving PND 2018-2022 Objectives	Expected Mid-term Outcomes	Expected Mid-term Outputs	Mid-term Outcomes Achieved by end-2020	Mid-term Outputs Achieved by end-2020	Indicative Programme of New and Ongoing Operations for the CSP 2018-2022 Period	
		<i>(Initially scheduled for 2020)</i>	<i>(Initially scheduled for 2020)</i>				
CSP 2018-2022 Pillar 1 – Reinforcing transformative infrastructure and governance for economic competitiveness and investment effectiveness							
PND-Objectives 1, 4 and 5 1. Objective 1: Improve the quality of institutions and good governance 2. Objective 4: Develop infrastructure harmoniously distributed over the national territory and protect the environment 3. Objective 5: Strengthen regional and international cooperation	Outcome 1: Contribute to the development of transport/ICT and urban development infrastructure						
	TRANSPORT/URBAN DEVELOPMENT/ICT						
	1. Degradation of infrastructure and drop in investments	+2% increase in the length of paved interurban roads and 20% increase in the length of urban motorways between 2018 and 2020.	+ Development and paving of 170 km of interurban roads and 35 km of urban motorways	Partly achieved: 2.37% increase in the length of paved interurban roads and 0% increase in the length of urban motorways.	Partly achieved: development and paving of 201.4 km of interurban roads in progress and 0 km of urban motorways (commencement of development works on PTUA2's main roads in September 2020 (76km) – Implementation delay of 14 to 20 months)	New projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abidjan Urban Transport Project Phase 2 Project to Upgrade Access Roads to Border Areas (Phase 1 - Bondoukou-Soko-Sampa) (not initially planned) Ongoing projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abidjan Urban Transport Project (PTUA) Air-Côte d'Ivoire Project Road Development and Transport Facilitation Programme - Mano River Union (PARFT/UFM) Transport Development and Facilitation Project on the Bamako-Zantiebougou Corridor 	
	2. High cost of international transport and obstacles to free movement of people and goods						
	3. Low national connectivity in localities inside the country	+ At least 8 new districts connected to the network (ICT)	+ Infrastructure available in the 8 districts	Not achieved	Not achieved		
	4. Lack of adequate public data storage capacity	+ 30% reduction in paper/non-electronic administrative procedures between 2018 and 2020	+ 200 new services developed and the data centre foundations constructed	Not achieved	Not achieved		
	Outcome 2: Contribute to infrastructure development and regional energy market						
	ENERGY						
	1. Saturated equipment and very high losses	+ 20% increase in access to electricity at national level between 2018 and 2020	+ Additional 205 km of HVB lines	Partly achieved: 9%	Partly achieved: additional 77 km (38%)	New projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project to Improve Access to Electricity in Rural Areas Project for Strengthening Networks in Peri-urban and Rural Areas – Phase I (Amended) Azito 4 (255 MW) in 2021: approved in 2019 Ciprel 5 (390MW) in 2022: approved in 2019 	
		+ Reduction of network losses (technical and non-technical distribution losses) to less than 16% between 2018 and 2020	+ 6 new HVB/HVA substations built	Achieved: Reduction of network losses to 13.7%	Partly achieved: 2 new HVB/HVA substations built (33%)		
2. Financial imbalance of the sector which requires State subsidies	+ Reduction in the financial imbalance of the sector: restoration of financial balance in 2020	+ 800 new H61 substations built	Achieved: financial balance achieved in 2019	Partly achieved: 327 new H61 substations built (41%)			

Strategic Objectives of PND 2018-2022	Constraints on Achieving PND 2018-2022 Objectives	Expected Mid-term Outcomes	Expected Mid-term Outputs	Mid-term Outcomes Achieved by end-2020	Mid-term Outputs Achieved by end-2020	Indicative Programme of New and Ongoing Operations for the CSP 2018-2022 Period
		(Initially scheduled for 2020)	(Initially scheduled for 2020)			
	3. Low development of renewable energies	✚ Increase in the share of renewable energies from 0 to 44 MW between 2018 and 2020	✚ 600 localities connected to electricity for the first time	Not achieved: 0 MW	Partly achieved: 325 localities connected to electricity (54%)	On-going projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project to Strengthen Transmission and Distribution Networks • Côte d'Ivoire – Liberia – Sierra Leone – Guinea Interconnection Project • Singrobo Hydropower Station Construction Project
	4. Increase in installed capacity through base load		✚ 40 000 households connected to electricity for the first time		Partly achieved: 6 393 households connected to electricity (26%)	
Outcome 3 : Improve sector and financial governance						
PUBLIC FINANCE MANAGEMENT						
	1. Low internal resource mobilization	✚ Tax rate > 29% in 2020	✚ Côte d'Ivoire and Burkina Faso customs interconnection works to start in 2019	Not achieved: tax rate of 12.3% in 2019	Ongoing: call for bids for procurement of servers published in March 2020 and selection of the successful bidder scheduled for July 2020	New projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic and Social Reform Support Programme • Support Project for the Implementation of the Inclusive Service Delivery Development Programme Ongoing projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic and Financial Management Support Programme (PAGEF), Phase 2 • Sector Governance Support Project, Phase 1 (PAGS 1) • Local Government-generated Revenue Mobilization Support Project
			✚ Cadastral surveying reinforcement activities to start in 2019		Ongoing: cadastral survey firm recruited and activities to be launched in July 2020	
	2. Lack of a national good governance strategy	✚ Institutions are strengthened to perform their duties	✚ The national good governance strategy is adopted	Achieved: ongoing process	Ongoing: firm in charge of preparing an anti-corruption strategy recruited in April 2020.	
			✚ At least 75% of elected officers accomplish their declaration of wealth in accordance with the law		Partly achieved: 66.01% of MPs, 68.37% of senators, 40.11% of mayors and deputy mayors declared their assets from 2015 to 31/3/2020, as against a target of 75%.	
SECTOR GOVERNANCE: TRANSPORT/ENERGY/AGRICULTURE (to be informed with recommendations by public expenditure sector reviews)						
	1. Weak institutions and governance.	Implementation of decentralization audit recommendations and establishment of town planning tools		Not achieved.		
BUSINESS CLIMATE AND SME CAPACITY						

Strategic Objectives of PND 2018-2022	Constraints on Achieving PND 2018-2022 Objectives	Expected Mid-term Outcomes	Expected Mid-term Outputs	Mid-term Outcomes Achieved by end-2020	Mid-term Outputs Achieved by end-2020	Indicative Programme of New and Ongoing Operations for the CSP 2018-2022 Period
		(Initially scheduled for 2020)	(Initially scheduled for 2020)			
	1. Multiple cumbersome administrative procedures	✚ Dematerialization and at least 30% reduction of administrative procedures and formalities	✚ Deployment of the Single Investor Services Portal in at least 25% of the regions of Côte d'Ivoire	Not achieved.	Not achieved.	<p>New projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Côte d'Ivoire Business Climate Improvement Support Programme (PACA) • <u>Cocoa Sector Governance Support Project (PAGFIC)</u> • Economic and Social Reform Support Programme • <u>Support Project for the Implementation of the Inclusive Service Delivery Development Programme</u> • COVID-19 Response Support Project <p>On-going projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrial Sector Competitiveness Support Project
	2. Investors have difficulty in accessing information and business opportunities	✚ At least 5% increase in the number of SMEs operating in the various economic development poles		Not achieved.		
	3. Low competitiveness of SMEs/SMIs	✚ SME/SMI capacity is strengthened	✚ At least 20 enterprises have undergone a comprehensive diagnosis and adopted the quality approach	Achieved.	Achieved: by end-December 2020, 81 enterprises underwent a comprehensive diagnosis and adopted an upgrading plan and 35 enterprises adopted the quality approach.	
		✚ CCC's regulatory capacity is strengthened	✚ Criteria for granting approvals and monitoring licenses in the cocoa sector are strengthened	Achieved.	Achieved: criteria for granting approvals, as well as penalties for default (exclusion from the market for a period of 10 years), have been reinforced. The rate of companies in default of payment was less than 5% in 2019.	
	4. Low SME access to long-term resources	✚ Increase in the number of SMEs benefiting from stock market capacity building between 2018 and 2020	✚ Identification and registration of a batch of SMEs in the programme and programme start-up	Achieved	Achieved 33 Ivorian enterprises (118 participants, 30% of them women), including 16 management and intermediation companies, 9 UCITS and asset management companies, and 8 custodian banks, benefited from PADMAFIR's capacity building activities	
		✚ Availability of technical documents for launching the issue of innovative financial products.	✚ Implementation of the financial education programme for the first batch of people and enterprises.	Not achieved	Not achieved	
	5. Poor financial education of the population and SMEs	Increase in the number of people and enterprises with better financial education		Not achieved		

Strategic Objectives of PND 2018-2022	Constraints on Achieving PND 2018-2022 Objectives	Expected Mid-term Outcomes	Expected Mid-term Outputs	Mid-term Outcomes Achieved by end-2020	Mid-term Outputs Achieved by end-2020	Indicative Programme of New and Ongoing Operations for the CSP 2018-2022 Period
		(Initially scheduled for 2020)	(Initially scheduled for 2020)			
CSP 2018-2022 Pillar 2 – Developing agro-industrial value chains for inclusive and sustainable growth						
Outcome 4: Strengthen supervision and research/development/extension/mechanization/transformation entities						
PND Objectives 2 and 3: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective 2: Accelerate human capital development and social welfare promotion • Objective 5: Accelerate structural transformation and industrialization 	1. Weak perceptibility of strategic guidelines for agricultural research in Côte d'Ivoire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The capacity of the agricultural extension workers of the National Rural Development Support Agency (ANADER) is strengthened. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 10 ANADER agricultural extension workers are trained and their capacity strengthened in 2019. 	Achieved: 2PAI-Bélier: 3 training workshops, 2 of them for 30 ANADER supervisors of innovative rice cultivation (IRP) systems, urea deep placement (UDP), use of rice straw-based compost, innovative market garden production systems, and 1 for 14 leading market garden producers.	Achieved (2PAI-Bélier): 20 ANADER officers directly involved in providing advisory support to producers are trained by the National Agricultural Research Council (CNRA) on technological innovations in the rice, maize and market garden sub-sectors Achieved.	New projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project to Improve the Livelihoods of Smallholders and Women in the N'zi Region (PREMOPEF) • Programme for Integrated Development and Climate Change Adaptation in the Niger Basin • SUCDEN – Cocoa – commodities financing mechanism Ongoing projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indénié-Djuablin Region Agricultural Infrastructure Support Project (PAIA-ID) • Indénié-Djuablin Region Value Chains Development Project (PDC-ID) • Bélier Region Agro-Industrial Pole Project (2 PAI-Bélier)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The capacities of specialist technicians and rural development workers are strengthened 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 specialist technicians and 20 rural development workers of ANADER involved in the project are trained in various themes in 2019. 			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural development workers are operational 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 workers are recruited and provided with motorcycles in 2019. 			
	2. Infected crops 3. Low yields of some crops 4. Weak link between scientific research, agricultural advisory services and farmers in the constant quest for performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cassava productivity improved from 13 t/ha in 2017 to 16 t/ha in 2020. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50 000 healthy cassava cuttings produced in 2018 	Achieved: PAIA-ID: Cassava yield at the end of 2019 was 23.4 t/ha	Not achieved: 2PAI-Bélier: the implementation of this this component is not effective.	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The productivity of paddy rice improved from 3 t/ha in 2017 to 5 t/ha in 2020. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0.4 tonnes of improved seeds produced in 2018/2019 	Achieved: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2PAI-Bélier: rice productivity also improved thanks to the use of IPs and improved seeds to 5 t/ha - PAIA-ID: the yield of irrigated rice at the end of 2019 was 4.8 t/ha. 	Partly achieved: 2PAI-Bélier: 57 seed multipliers were given basic seeds and supervised by ANADER.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The productivity of market garden (vegetable) crops improved from 10 t/ha to 14 t/ha 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 0.3 tonnes of improved market garden seeds produced in 2018/2019 	Achieved: 2PAI-Bélier: market garden crop production improved thanks to market gardens: from 13 t/ha to 18 t/ha	Not achieved: 2PAI-Bélier: the implementation of this component suffered delays.		

Strategic Objectives of PND 2018-2022	Constraints on Achieving PND 2018-2022 Objectives	Expected Mid-term Outcomes	Expected Mid-term Outputs	Mid-term Outcomes Achieved by end-2020	Mid-term Outputs Achieved by end-2020	Indicative Programme of New and Ongoing Operations for the CSP 2018-2022 Period
		(Initially scheduled for 2020)	(Initially scheduled for 2020)			
		✚ Maize productivity improved from 1.5 t/ha to 2 t/ha	✚ 0.5 tonnes of improved seeds in 2019/maize in 2018	Achieved: PAIA-ID: maize productivity improved slightly to 2 t/ha in 2019.	Partly achieved: 2PAI-Béliér: 50 seed multipliers expected to produce 89.056 kg of quality seeds (59.153 kg of rice and 29.903 kg of maize) certified by LANASEM/LANADA	
		✚ Effective crop rotation system with cassava, maize and food legumes (groundnut, soya bean, cowpea) established	✚ Crop rotation system with cassava, maize and food legumes (groundnut, soya bean, cowpea) established	Not achieved: 2PAI-Béliér: training in these aspects programmed this year	Not achieved because the technology is not yet developed and validated (CNRA)	
		✚ The transplant density of rice and urea granule adapted to urea deep placement (UDP) practice is applied (2019)	✚ Determination of rice transplant density and urea granule adapted to urea deep placement practice	Ongoing: the dissemination of these techniques to farmers and technical services is ongoing.	Ongoing: 2PAI-Béliér: the dissemination of these techniques is ongoing after completing basic training	
Outcome 5: Develop agricultural infrastructure to support value chains						
	1. Land conflicts	✚ Agricultural production is secured in the areas concerned	✚ 3 irrigation dams are rehabilitated	Achieved: agricultural production is more secured thanks to irrigation and better supervision.	Not achieved: 2PAI-Béliér: the recruitment of the consultancy firm is being finalised.	New projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project to Improve the Livelihoods of Smallholders and Women in the N'ZI Region (PREMOPEF) • Programme for Integrated Development and Adaptation to Climate Change in the Niger Basin • SUCDEN – Cocoa – commodities financing mechanism
	2. Poor performance of contractors in charge of works	✚ Lowland crop production is improved	✚ At least 1 500 ha of lowlands are developed and cultivated	Achieved: rice production has increased, particularly in irrigated areas	Achieved: a total of 1 938.4 ha of lowlands developed, of which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2PAI-Béliér: 1 081.1 ha of rice irrigated areas and 105.3 ha of market garden areas developed and cultivated. - PAIA-ID: the project has developed 752.1 ha out of the 767.6 ha targeted, representing an achievement rate of 98%. 	
		✚ Conditions for the transportation and marketing of agricultural products have improved.	✚ At least 1 000 km of feeder roads are rehabilitated.	Achieved: transport conditions have improved thanks to the rehabilitation of feeder roads and the storage facilities being constructed.	Achieved: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2PAI-Béliér: 542 km of feeder roads rehabilitated - PAIA-ID: 566.5 km of feeder roads rehabilitated 	
			✚ 4 agricultural products grouping and collection centres are built.		Not achieved: PAIA-ID: 0. construction works on the 2 sites whose completion was expected at project end have not been completed.	
						Ongoing projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indénié-Djuablin Region Agricultural Infrastructure Support Project

Strategic Objectives of PND 2018-2022	Constraints on Achieving PND 2018-2022 Objectives	Expected Mid-term Outcomes	Expected Mid-term Outputs	Mid-term Outcomes Achieved by end-2020	Mid-term Outputs Achieved by end-2020	Indicative Programme of New and Ongoing Operations for the CSP 2018-2022 Period
		(Initially scheduled for 2020)	(Initially scheduled for 2020)			
					2PAI-Bélier: the engineering studies for the 4 centres are being finalized.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indénié-Djuablin Region Value Chains Development Project (PDC-ID) • Bélier Region Agro-Industrial Pole Project
			✚ At least 15 rural markets are rehabilitated and operational.		Partly achieved: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PAIA-ID: 6 out of the 6 rural markets planned built (100%) - 2PAI-Bélier: the engineering studies for this component are ongoing. 	
			✚ Some 30 warehouses for the storage of rice and other food products are built.		Partly achieved: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PAIA-ID: works completed on 10 sites at the end of the project and ongoing on 7 sites. - 2PAI-Bélier: the engineering studies of the 10 warehouses to be rehabilitated are being finalized. 	
		✚ The production of livestock products is improved.	✚ Two pastoral areas are developed.	Ongoing: 2PAI-Bélier: preliminary activities (grazing areas, livestock markets, etc.) are being carried out.	Ongoing: 2PAI-Bélier: works contractors are being recruited to begin work in February 2021.	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Six butcher's shops are built. ✚ Eight slaughterhouses and killing floors are rehabilitated. 		Not achieved: 2PAI-Bélier: works contractors are being recruited to construct 6 butcher's shops and 6 slaughterhouses.	
					Partly achieved: 2PAI-Bélier: 2 fish ponds have been rehabilitated (problem of management) and a private operator is being recruited to manage and operate the facilities.	
Outcome 6: Increase agro-industrial processing						
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Climate variability 2. Land-related constraints 3. Very low rate of processing agricultural commodities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ The processing of agricultural products has been initiated. ✚ The production of the main crops cultivated has increased and the income of beneficiaries has improved significantly. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ At least 10 000 additional tonnes of rice have been processed into milled rice. 	Achieved: process initiated with the milling of rice. Achieved: the production of the main crops cultivated has increased and the income of beneficiaries has increased significantly.	Partly achieved: 9 335 tonnes of paddy rice processed into milled rice (5 600 tonnes of milled rice) (PAIA-ID) 1 412 tonnes of rice produced in 2019 (2PAI-Bélier)	New projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project to Improve the Livelihoods of Smallholders and Women in the N'ZI Region (PREMOPEF) • Programme for Integrated Development and Adaptation

Strategic Objectives of PND 2018-2022	Constraints on Achieving PND 2018-2022 Objectives	Expected Mid-term Outcomes	Expected Mid-term Outputs	Mid-term Outcomes Achieved by end-2020	Mid-term Outputs Achieved by end-2020	Indicative Programme of New and Ongoing Operations for the CSP 2018-2022 Period
		(Initially scheduled for 2020)	(Initially scheduled for 2020)			
			✚ At least an additional 5 000 tonnes of vegetables produced.		Partly achieved: 37 tonnes of vegetables produced in 2019 (2PAI-Béliér) 441 tonnes of vegetables produced (PAIA ID)	<p>to Climate Change in the Niger Basin</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SUCDEN – Cocoa – commodities financing mechanism <p>Ongoing projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indénié-Djuablin Region Agricultural Infrastructure Support Project (PAIA-ID) • Indénié-Djuablin Region Value Chains Development Project (PDC-ID) • Béliér Region Agro-Industrial Pole Project (2 PAI-Béliér)
			✚ About 100 000 additional tonnes of cassava produced.		Partly achieved: 5 433 tonnes of cassava produced (PAIA-ID)	
			✚ Additional 40 000 tonnes of maize produced.		Partly achieved: 500 tonnes of maize produced in 2019 (2PAI-Béliér) 899 tonnes of maize produced (PAIA ID)	
			✚ Additional 300 tonnes of pork products and pork produced.		Not achieved	
			✚ About 300 additional tonnes of fish produced		Not achieved: 2PAI-Béliér: the rehabilitation of 92 fish ponds in Koubi (that is a surface area of 36 800 m2) is completed.	
		✚ The processing of agricultural products and industrialization of agriculture have been initiated.	✚ There are at least 50 functional SMEs, 5 of them operating in the processing sector	Not achieved.	Not achieved: 2PAI-Béliér: the recruitment of the partner bank for the implementation of the “Value Chain Development Fund” is being finalized.	
			✚ An industrial zone is operational	Not achieved.	Not achieved: 2PAI-Béliér: needs related to the development of a reserve of 30 ha (out of a total of 250 ha) within the Yamoussoukro industrial zone (managed by AGEDI) for the agro-industrial sector are yet to be assessed.	

Annex 2: Revised CSP 2018-2022 Results Framework

PND 2018-2022 Strategic Objectives	Constraints on Achievement of PND 2018-2022 Objectives	Initial Expected Outcomes at End-2022	Final Expected Outcomes at End-2022	Initial Expected Outputs by End-2022	Final Expected Outputs at End-2022	Indicative Programme of New and On-going Operations During the CSP 2018-2022 Period	
CSP 2018-2022 Pillar 1 – Reinforcing transformative infrastructure and governance for economic competitiveness and investment effectiveness							
Outcome 1: Contribute to the development of transport/ICT and urban development infrastructure							
TRANSPORT/URBAN DEVELOPMENT/ICT							
<p>PND-Objectives 1, 4 and 5:</p> <p>1. Objective 1: Improve the quality of institutions and good governance</p> <p>2. Objective 4: Develop infrastructure harmoniously distributed over the national territory and protect the environment</p> <p>3. Objective 5: Strengthen regional integration and international cooperation</p>	5 Degradation of infrastructure and drop in investments	⬇️ 5% increase in the length of paved interurban roads and 40% increase in the length of urban motorways between 2018 and 2020.	⬇️ 5% increase in the length of paved interurban roads and 40% increase in the length of urban motorways between 2018 and 2022.	Development and paving of 339 km of interurban roads and 77 km of urban motorways	Development and paving of 339 km of interurban roads and 77 km of urban motorways	<p>New projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abidjan Urban Transport Project Phase 2 • Project to Upgrade Access Roads to Border Areas (Phase 1 - Bondoukou-Soko-Sampa) • <u>Project to Upgrade Access Roads to Border Areas (Phase 2)</u> • <u>Project to Strengthen e-Government (PARAE)</u> • <u>Abidjan District Sanitation and Living Environment Improvement Project</u> <p>On-going projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abidjan Urban Transport Project (PTUA) • Air-Côte d'Ivoire Project • Road Development and Transport Facilitation Programme - Mano River Union (PARFT/UFM) • Transport Development and Facilitation Project on the Bamako-Zantiebougou Corridor 	
	6 High cost of international transport and obstacles to the free movement of people and goods	At least 15% and 10% drop in domestic and international transport costs respectively between 2018 and 2022	At least 15% and 10% drop in domestic and international transport costs respectively between 2018 and 2022				
	7 Low national connectivity in localities inside the country	⬆️ About 10% increase in trade with neighbouring countries between 2017 and 2022	⬆️ About 10% increase in trade with neighbouring countries between 2018 and 2022				
	8 Lack of adequate public data storage capacity	<p>⬇️ Reduction in the cost of access to ICT services (abandoned)</p> <p>⬆️ Significant increase in paperless administrative procedures (abandoned)</p> <p>⬆️ Time saved and transport costs paid by the population to access administrative services reduced (abandoned)</p> <p>⬆️ Significant reduction in carbon footprint of administrative services (abandoned)</p>	<p>⬆️ Communication infrastructure provided in 14 new districts in the interior of the country through various adapted technologies (2G, 3G, LTE, WiMax) (abandoned)</p> <p>Public data centre established with 500 online administrative services operationalized (abandoned)</p>	<p>Communication infrastructure provided in 14 new districts in the interior of the country through various adapted technologies (2G, 3G, LTE, WiMax) (abandoned)</p> <p>Public data centre established with 500 online administrative services operationalized (abandoned)</p>	<p>Project to Strengthen e-Government (PARAE): the comprehensive (technical, economic, financial, environmental, social, legal and regulatory) feasibility study report and the three standard digital development pillars (infrastructure, usage and ecosystem) available (new)</p>		
Outcome 2: Contribute to the development of infrastructure and the regional energy market							
ENERGY							

PND 2018-2022 Strategic Objectives	Constraints on Achievement of PND 2018-2022 Objectives	Initial Expected Outcomes at End-2022	Final Expected Outcomes at End-2022	Initial Expected Outputs by End-2022	Final Expected Outputs at End-2022	Indicative Programme of New and On-going Operations During the CSP 2018-2022 Period
	5. Saturation of equipment and extremely high losses	⬆️ 40% increase in the electricity access rate at the national level	⬆️ 20% increase in the electricity access rate at the national level (reformulated)	Commissioning of a 44 MW hydroelectric power plant	Commissioning of a 44 MW hydroelectric power plant	<p>New projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project to Improve Access to Electricity in Rural Areas • Project to Strengthen and Extend Networks in Peri-urban and Rural Areas –Phase I (amended) • Azito 4 (255 MW) in 2021: approved in 2019 • Ciprel 5 (390MW) in 2022: approved in 2019 <p>On-going projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project to Strengthen Transmission and Distribution Networks • Côte d'Ivoire – Liberia – Sierra Leone – Guinea Interconnection Project • Singrobo Hydropower Station Construction Project
		⬆️ Reduction in network losses to less than 14%.	⬆️ Reduction in network losses from 16% in 2017 to less than 13% in 2022 (reformulated) .	Additional 400 km of LV lines	Additional 400 km of LV lines	
	6. Financial imbalance of the sector which requires State subsidies	⬆️ Reduction in the financial imbalance of the sector (loss of CFAF 21.4 billion in 2018)	⬆️ Maintain sector financial equilibrium with a positive operating account balance of at least CFAF 1 billion (reformulated)	8 new LV/HV stations	8 new LV/HV stations	
	7. Inadequate exploitation of renewable energy sources	⬆️ The share of renewable energy increased to 40% of the national energy mix between 2018 and 2019	⬆️ The national electricity access rate increases by 1.2% (from 40.7% to 41.9%) between 2018 and 2022 (reformulated)	Additional 2 500 km of HV transmission lines	Additional 2 481 km of HV transmission lines	
	8. Increase in installed capacity through base load			Additional 2 500 km of HV transmission lines 1 000 new H61 substations Additional 993 localities connected to the electricity network 60 685 new households connected to the electricity network	Additional 2 621 km of HV transmission lines 1 304 new H61 substations Additional 800 localities connected to the electricity network 183 864 new households connected to the electricity network	
Outcome 3: Improve sector and financial governance						
PUBLIC FINANCE MANAGEMENT						
	3. Low internal resource mobilization	⬆️ Tax rate > 20% in 2022	⬆️ Tax rate > 13% in 2022	Finalization of the Customs interconnection of Côte d'Ivoire and Burkina Faso	Finalization of the Customs interconnection of Côte d'Ivoire and Burkina Faso	<p>New projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic and Social Reform Support Programme • Economic and Social Reforms Support Project, Phase 1 • Support Project for the Implementation of the Inclusive Service Delivery Development Programme
				Cadastral registration is reinforced to improve property tax collection (reformulated)	Completion of cadastral registration reinforcement works	
	4. Lack of a national good governance strategy	⬆️ Transparency and accountability in public	⬆️ The Corruption Perceptions Index improves from a score of	The national good governance strategy is	The National Good Governance Strategy and	

PND 2018-2022 Strategic Objectives	Constraints on Achievement of PND 2018-2022 Objectives	Initial Expected Outcomes at End-2022	Final Expected Outcomes at End-2022	Initial Expected Outputs by End-2022	Final Expected Outputs at End-2022	Indicative Programme of New and On-going Operations During the CSP 2018-2022 Period
		sector management are reinforced	36/100 in 2017 to 38/100 in 2021 (new)	implemented (reformulated)	Action Plan are adopted and implemented; The Public Procurement Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct is adopted (New)	Ongoing projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic and Financial Management Support Project (PAGEF) – Phase 2 • Sector Governance Support Project, Phase 1 (PAGS 1)
			✚ The PEFA PI-21 indicator “effectiveness of internal control” increases from C+ in 2017 to B in 2022 (new)		At least 150 officers (45 of them women) of control entities are trained in various control and audit techniques (new) At least 200 actors operating in the public procurement chain (at least 50 of them women) receive training in the new Public Procurement Code (new)	
SECTOR GOVERNANCE						
	2. Weak institutions and governance 3. Ineffective public spending 4. Weak development project and programme monitoring and evaluation capacity	Implementation of decentralization audit recommendations and design of town planning tools (abandoned)	The gap between the budget voted and the budget executed is reduced from 6.3% in 2017 to less than 5% in 2022 (new) PEFA indicator PI-11 “Investment management” increases from C in 2017 to B in 2022 (new)		Law on the evaluation of public policies adopted in 2021 (new) 320 local officials (30% of them women) from the 31 regions and 2 autonomous districts of Côte d’Ivoire, 164 ST-PND officials, including one substitute trainer per module, trained in: (i) project management and evaluation; (ii) the planning, programming, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation (PPBME) chain; (iii) planning and programming tools; and (iv) use of the SYPSE monitoring system (New) Public expenditure reviews in the agriculture, energy and transport sectors carried out (New)	
BUSINESS CLIMATE AND SME CAPACITY						
	6. Multiple cumbersome administrative procedures	✚ Complete dematerialization of public services for the investor and at least 30% reduction of administrative procedures and formalities (abandoned)	à	Deployment of the Single Investor Services Portal in at least 50% of the regions of Cote d’Ivoire (abandoned)	✚ Electronic Data Management (EDM) system available (New) ✚ AfCFTA: 6 awareness-raising and training sessions on AfCFTA agreement protocols	New projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic and Social Reform Support Programme • Business Climate Improvement Support Project

PND 2018-2022 Strategic Objectives	Constraints on Achievement of PND 2018-2022 Objectives	Initial Expected Outcomes at End-2022	Final Expected Outcomes at End-2022	Initial Expected Outputs by End-2022	Final Expected Outputs at End-2022	Indicative Programme of New and On-going Operations During the CSP 2018-2022 Period
	7. Difficulty faced by enterprises, especially SMEs, in gaining access to national, regional and international markets	⬆️ Improvement of the efficiency of the information system and increase in the number of SMEs operating in the various economic development poles by at least 10% (Abandoned)			for 6 government services and 4 groups representing the private sector are carried out (New) ⬆️ A study on growth sectors and support strategies is carried out (New)	
	8. Low competitiveness of SMEs/SMIs	⬆️ The contribution of the industrial sector to GDP stands at 25% in 2022, compared with 20.5% in 2017.	⬆️ The contribution of the industrial sector to GDP stands at 23% in 2022, compared with 20.5% in 2017.	Comprehensive diagnosis and plan for upgrading at least 50 enterprises	Comprehensive diagnosis and plan for upgrading at least 70 enterprises	New projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cocoa Sector Governance Support Project (PAGFIC) • Business Climate Improvement Support Project Ongoing projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project to Enhance the Competitiveness of the Industrial Sector
				The quality approach is introduced in at least 50 enterprises.	The quality approach is introduced in at least 50 enterprises.	
				The regulations governing companies licensed to market cocoa are strengthened to reduce defaults in contract performance	The regulations governing companies licensed to market cocoa are strengthened to reduce defaults in contract performance	
	9. Low access to long-term resources by SMEs	⬆️ Increase in the volume of long-term resources mobilized by SMEs through the financial market (abandoned) .	⬆️ The number of SMEs whose capacity in stock exchange issues is built is increased by at least 5% between 2018 and 2022.	Completion of the implementation of a specific preparation and capacity building programme for SMEs to gain access to the stock exchange.	Completion of the implementation of a specific preparation and capacity building programme for SMEs to gain access to the stock exchange.	
		⬆️ Increase in the number of Ivorian SMEs listed on the Regional Stock Exchange		Structuring of transactions involving innovative financial products (abandoned)		
		Increase in the volume of long-term resources mobilized by the Government and enterprises through innovative financing mechanisms (abandoned) .				
	10. Low level of financial education of the population and SMEs	The proportion of the population and SMEs with financial education increases, particularly among young people and women, as well as	The proportion of the population and SMEs with financial education increases, particularly among young people and women, as well as	The implementation of a financial education programme for the population and SMEs is completed (abandoned) .		

PND 2018-2022 Strategic Objectives	Constraints on Achievement of PND 2018-2022 Objectives	Initial Expected Outcomes at End-2022	Final Expected Outcomes at End-2022	Initial Expected Outputs by End-2022	Final Expected Outputs at End-2022	Indicative Programme of New and On-going Operations During the CSP 2018-2022 Period
		the rural population (abandoned).	the rural population (abandoned).			
CSP 2018-2022 Pillar 2 – Developing agro-industrial value chains for inclusive and sustainable growth						
PND-Objectives 2 and 3: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objective 2: Accelerate human capital development and social welfare promotion Objective 5: Accelerate structural transformation and industrialization 	Outcome 4: Strengthen supervision and research/development/extension/mechanization/transformation entities					
	5. Low perceptibility of strategic guidelines for agricultural research in Côte d'Ivoire	✚ The technical extension system of the National Rural Development Support Agency (ANADER) is reinforced	✚ The technical extension system of the National Rural Development Support Agency (ANADER) is reinforced	About thirty ANADER agricultural extension workers are trained in best pesticide use and management practices, as well as best soil management practices	ANADER staff (at least 30 extension workers, 3 specialist technicians and 20 rural development workers) are trained in best pesticide use and management practices, best soil management practices and transferable agricultural technologies (reformulated)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> North Region Agro-industrial Pole Project (2PAI-Nord) – Phase 1 & Risk-sharing Facility (RSF) in the agricultural sector Study on the Preparation of an Agro-industrial Pole in the North-East Region (PPF) Project to Improve the Livelihoods of Smallholders and Women in the N'zi Region (PREMOPEF) Programme for Integrated Development and Climate Change Adaptation in the Niger Basin (PIDAC/BN) SUCDEN – Cocoa –commodities financing mechanism Ongoing projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Béliér Region Agro-industrial Pole Project (2PAI-Béliér)
6. Infested crops 7. Low yields of some crops 8. Weak link between scientific research, agricultural advisory services and farmers in the constant quest for performance	✚ The National Agricultural Research Centre (CNRA) receives support and produces quality pre-basic and basic seeds.	✚ The National Agricultural Research Centre (CNRA) receives support and produces quality pre-basic and basic seeds.	50 000 healthy pre-basic cuttings of 5 cassava varieties produced.	50 000 healthy pre-basic cuttings of 5 cassava varieties produced with the support of the CNRA.		
			✚ Cassava productivity has improved, from 13 t/ha in 2017 to 20 t/ha in 2022.	102 000 quality cuttings of base 1 and 3 cassava varieties produced.	102 000 quality cuttings of base 1 and 3 cassava varieties produced with the support of the CNRA.	
			✚ Paddy productivity has improved, from 3 t/ha in 2017 to 7 t/ha in 2022.	2 600 kg of improved rice seeds produced.	2 600 kg of improved rice seeds produced with the support of the CNRA.	
			✚ Market garden crop productivity has improved, from 10 t/ha in 2017 to 16 t/ha in 2022	About 3 000 kg of improved market garden crop seeds produced.	About 3 000 kg of improved market garden crop seeds produced with the support of the CNRA.	

PND 2018-2022 Strategic Objectives	Constraints on Achievement of PND 2018-2022 Objectives	Initial Expected Outcomes at End-2022	Final Expected Outcomes at End-2022	Initial Expected Outputs by End-2022	Final Expected Outputs at End-2022	Indicative Programme of New and On-going Operations During the CSP 2018-2022 Period
			✚ Maize productivity has improved, from 1.5 t/ha in 2017 to 4 t/ha in 2022	About 2 000 kg of improved maize seeds produced	About 2 000 kg of improved maize seeds produced with the support of the CNRA.	
				Research-development is supported in terms of technological innovations (abandoned)		
Outcome 5: Develop agricultural infrastructure to support value chains						
	3. Inadequate rural and market access infrastructure	✚ Productive capital is restored (abandoned) .	✚ The volumes of agricultural production increased between 2017 and 2022 as follows: - Paddy rice: from 60 000 t to 91 500 t - Vegetables: from 2 000 t to 11 500 t - Cassava: from 48 000 t to 384 000 t. - Maize: from 50 000 t to 91 500 t in 2022	✚ Irrigation dams are rehabilitated	3 irrigation dams are rehabilitated	New projects: • Project to Improve the Livelihoods of Smallholders and Women in the N'zi Region (PREMOPEF) – Amount UA 10.78 million • Project to Improve Industrial Sector Services in Côte d'Ivoire (PASI-CI). • SUCDEN – Cocoa –Commodities Financing Mechanism
				Lowlands are developed and cultivated	2 920 ha of lowlands are developed and cultivated.	
				Feeder roads are rehabilitated	1 266 km of feeder roads are rehabilitated.	
				Agricultural product bulking and collection centres are built	4 new agricultural product bulking and collection centres are built	Ongoing projects: • Indénié-Djuablin Region Agricultural Infrastructure Support Project (PAIA-ID) • Indénié-Djuablin Region Value Chains Development Project (PDC-ID) • Bélier Region Agro-Industrial Pole Project (2 PAI-Bélier)
			✚ Market garden production sold increases from 500 t to 1 500 t between 2017 and 2022 (new) .	Rural markets are rehabilitated	20 rural markets are rehabilitated	
				✚ Foodstuff storage warehouses are built	20 new foodstuff storage warehouses are built	
				Pilot grazing areas are developed	2 new pilot grazing areas are developed	
			✚ The production of pork products and pork (carcass) increases from 517 t in 2017 to 1 400 t in 2022 (New) .	✚ Livestock infrastructure (slaughterhouses, modern butchers' shops, killing floors) are built	8 slaughterhouses and killing floors and 6 butchers' shops are built	

Outcome 6: Increase agro-industrial processing					
9 Climate variability	✚ The volumes of processed agricultural products have increased	✚ The rate of processing of agricultural products (cassava, rice, vegetables, etc.) is improved, from 30% in 2017 to at least 40% in 2022	The Value Chains Development Fund is set up	The rice production processed (milled rice) increases from 36 000 t to 55 000 t.	<p>New projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project to Improve the Livelihoods of Smallholders and Women in the N'zi Region (PREMOPEF) • Project to Improve Industrial Sector Services in Côte d'Ivoire (PASI-CI). <p>Ongoing projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indénié-Djuablin Region Agricultural Infrastructure Support Project (PAIA-ID) • Indénié-Djuablin Region Value Chains Development Project (PDC-ID) • Bélier Region Agro-Industrial Pole Project (2 PAI-Bélier)
10 Land-related constraints					
11 Extremely low rate of agricultural commodity processing		✚ The income of sector actors increases: for paddy rice: from CFAF 370 000 in 2017 to CFAF 2 000 000 in 2022; for vegetables: from CFAF 1 100 000 in 2017 to CFAF 3 000 000 in 2022; for cassava: from CFAF 90 000 in 2017 to CFAF 200 000 in 2022; for maize: from CFAF 90 000 to CFAF 200 000; for pork: from CFAF 700 000 in 2017 to CFAF 4 000 000 in 2022; for fish producers: from CFAF 500 000 in 2017 to CFAF 4 000 000 in 2022	✚ About 10 000 additional tonnes of vegetables are produced (abandoned)	The quantity of processed vegetables increases from 1 000 t to 9 000 t	
			✚ At least 300 000 additional tonnes of cassava (abandoned)	The cassava production processed increases from 48 000 t to 384 000 t	
			✚ At least 80 000 additional tonnes of maize (abandoned)	The maize production processed increases from 10 000 t to 97 000 t.	
			✚ At least 800 tonnes of pork products and pork	At least 600 tonnes of pork products and pork produced	
			✚ At least 800 additional tonnes of fish	At least 600 additional tonnes of fish	
	✚ SMEs are revitalized (abandoned)		At least 100 new SMEs/agro-industrial units, 20 of them in the processing sector	At least 50 new SMEs/agro-industrial units, 20 of them in the processing sector, are set up	
			✚ 4 operational industrial zones (Bélier, Indénié-Djuablin, North and West)	2 operational industrial zones (Bélier, Indénié-Djuablin)	

	12 Under performing industrial areas				1 feasibility study on the setting up of an industrial promotion fund is conducted.	
					2 technical studies on improvement of the performance and availability of industrial land are carried out	

ANNEX 3: Status of Projects Approved in 2018-2020

Sector / Operation		Approval Date	Amount Approved (M UA)	Amount Disbursed (M UA)	Disbursement Rate	Closing Date
2018						
1	Project to Improve Access to Electricity in Rural Areas ADB	7-Nov-18	35.3	8.6	24.0%	31-Dec-21
2	Abidjan Urban Transport Project (PTUA)–Phase 2 -ADB	16-Oct-18	279.8	37.0	13.2%	31-Dec-21
3	Project to Upgrade Access to Border Areas (Phase1- Bondoukou-Soko-Sampa) ADF (Loan) ADB	7-Dec-18	11.0	0.1	0.1%	22 May 23
		7-Dec-18	8.9	0.0	0%	22 May 23
4	Cocoa Sector Governance Support Project - ADF	11- Dec-18	5.0	0.00	0.0%	31-Dec-21
5	Emergency Humanitarian Relief for Flood Victims in Abidjan – ADF	11-Oct-18	0,7	0.0	0%	31-Dec-19
6	Programme for Integrated Development and Climate Change Adaptation in the Niger Basin (PIDACC/BN)- ADF EU-PAGODA -Grant Green Climate Fund (GCF) - Grant Green Climate Fund (GCF) - Loan Strategic Climate Fund (SCF) - Grant Strategic Climate Fund (SCF) - Loan	7-Nov-18	5.0	0.0	0.0%	31-Dec-24
		7-Nov-18	1.2	0.0	0.0%	31-Dec-24
		7-Nov-18	3.8	0.0	0.0%	31-Dec-24
		7-Nov-18	0.7	0.0	0.0%	31-Dec-24
		7-Nov-18	1.9	0.0	0.0%	31-Dec-24
		7-Nov-18	4.5	0.0	0.0%	31-Dec-24
Sub-total			17.1	0.0	0.0%	
7	Coding for Employment Programme (Rockefeller Foundation)	29-May-18	0,28	0.0	0.0%	28-May-23
8	Zola Energy Côte d'Ivoire Pay-As-You-Go Solar Home Systems - ADB	13-June-18	4.0	0.0	0%	01-Jan-21
TOTAL 2018			362.1			
2019						
1	Economic and Social Reforms Support Programme - ADB	26-Nov-19	62.2	62.2	100%	31-Dec-21
2	Project to Support the Implementation of the Inclusive Services Development Programme – ADF (loan)	08-Nov-19	9.4	0,0	0,0%	31-Dec-21
3	Improvement of Non-Collective Sanitation Services - AWF	4-April-19	0.7	0.0	0.0%	31 Dec 22
4	Project to Support Government’s Social Programme (PSGouv) - ADB	26-Nov-19	93.3	0.1	0.1%	31-Dec-22
5	SUCDEN – Cocoa – Financing Mechanism for Raw Materials - AfDB	Phase 1 4-June-19	83.4	83.4	100%	30 Sept. 22
		Phase 2 4-June-19	83.4	83.4	100%	30 Sept. 22
		Phase 3 4-June-19	83.4	0.0	0.0%	30 Sept. 22
6	Expansion of the Azito IV Combined Cycle Gas-fired Plant – ADB	4-June-19	28.9	15.1	52.2%	31-Dec. 35
7	Atinkou 390MW Combined Cycle Gas-fired Plant (CIPRELV) - ADB	4-June-19	68.8	0.0	0%	31-Dec. 35
TOTAL 2019			513.5			
2020						
1	Project to Strengthen and Extend Networks in Peri-Urban and Rural Areas – AfDB	25-Mar-20	52.0	0.0	0.0%	31-Dec-22
2	COVID-19 Response Support Programme (PARC) - ADB	08-June-20	62.6	62.6	100%	31-Dec-21
3	Project to Strengthen the Livelihoods of Women and Smallholders in N’ZI Region ADF GAFPS	11-Nov-20	2.0	0.0	0.0%	31-Dec-23
		11-Nov-20	8.4	0.0	0.0%	31-Dec-23
4	Project to Improve Services to Industries in CI (PASI-CI) - TSF-MIC	30-Nov-20	0.25	0.0	0.0%	31-Dec-21
TOTAL 2020			125.25			
TOTAL CSP 2018-2022			1000.8			







ANNEXE IV PROGRAMME DE PRET 2021-2022									
(En Million d'UC)									
CODE	NOM DU PROJET	SECTEURS	DEPT	COMPLEX	FAD	PPF	BAD Public	BAD Privé	TOTAL
ANNEE 2021									
P-Z1-BB0-005	Multi- Société internationale de Plantations d'Hévéas (SIPH) (CI & Burkina Faso)	Finance	PITD4	PIVP				24,0	
P-CI-J00-002	Projet d'appui à la mobilisation des recettes propres de collectivités territoriales	Multisectoriel	PICU2	PIVP	3,0				3,0
p-CI-KF0-004	Programme d'appui à l'amélioration du climat des affaires - phase 1	Multi-Sector	PITD2	PIVP	10,0				10,0
P-CI-KA0-011	Programme d'appui aux reformes économiques et sociales- PHASE2	Multisectoriel	ECGF	ECVP			25,0		25,0
P-CI-HB0-004	Projet d'appui à la CDC (Caisse dépôt et Conciliation) Côte d'Ivoire (AT)	Finance	PIFD2	PIVP		0,8			0,8
P-CI-E00-006	Projet d'Assainissement et d'Amélioration du Cadre de Vie du District d'Abidjan Gourou	Eau & Assainis.	AHWS2	AHVP			40,0		40,0
P-CI-HZ0-003	LINE OF CREDIT NSIA BANK COTE D'IVOIRE EUR 50 MILLION	Finance	PITD1	PIVP				48,0	48,0
P-CI-AAF-002	Etude du Cadre stratégique national de l'économie bleue et plan des investissements	Agriculture	AHA12	AHVP		0,8			0,8
P-CI-AA0-030	Pole agro-industriel du Nord (2PAI-Nord) - Phase1 & RSF - Facility secteur agricole	Agriculture	AHFR2	AHVP	10,0		35,0		45,0
P-CI-A00-008	Etude de préparation de pôle agro-industriel dans la région Nord-Est (PPF)	Agriculture	AHFR2	AHVP		1,0			1,0
	TOTAL 2021				23,0	2,6	100,0	48,0	173,6
ANNEE 2022									
P-CI-BB0-003	Kolon Pharmaceuticals	Santé	PITD4	PIVP				10,7	10,7
P-CI-DB0-009	Programme de désenclavement des zones transfrontalières et agricoles phase 2	Transport	RDGW3	PIVP			70,0		70,0
P-CI-EBD-002	Kossihouen Landfill Project	Environnement	AHWS2	AHVP				24,0	24,0
P-CI-BB0-004	COTTON GARMENT TEXTILE VALUE CHAIN PROGRAM	Agriculture	PITD1	PIVP		1,6			1,6
P-Z1-HA0-030	Multi-national- Cote d'Ivoire-Sénégal-Ligne de crédit au Groupe COFINA	Finance	PIFD1	PIVP				6,5	6,5
P-CI-AAF-003	Promotion de l'aquaculture durable et compétitive et des Chaines de valeurs de la pêche	Agriculture	AHA12	AHVP	4,0		15,0		19,0
P-CI-GB0-005	Projet d'Appui au renforcement de l'administration électronique (PARAE)	TIC	PITD3	PIVP			30,0		30,0
P-CI-HA0-004	BRIDGE BANK COTE D'IVOIRE	Finance	PIFD1	PIVP				17,0	17,0
P-CI-BG0-002	Projet d'appui à la compétitivité et à la transformation structurelle	Industrie	PITD1	PIVP			50,0		50,0
	TOTAL 2022				4,0	1,6	165,0	58,2	228,8
	TOTAL 2021-2022				27,0	4,2	265,0	106,2	402,4

ANNEX 5 : 2018-2020 INDICATIVE NON-LENDING PROGRAMME





No.	Study	Period	Remarks
1	Agriculture Sector Public Expenditure Review	2021	Financing acquired
2	Study on Promising Sub-sectors	2021	Financing acquired
3	Energy and Transport Public Expenditure Review	2022	Financing to be sought
4	Country Diagnostic Note	2022	Financing to be sought

ANNEX 6: BANK'S ACTIVE PORTFOLIO IN COTE D'VOIRE – 31 MARCH 2021




1. NATIONAL PROJECTS

Sector / Operation	Approval Date	Amount Approved (M UA)	Amount Disbursed (M UA)	Disbursement Rate	Closing Date	
ENERGY 						
1	Project to Strengthen Electricity Transmission and Distribution Networks - ADB	16-Nov-16	115.7	41.1	35.5%	30-Nov-22
2	Project to Improve Access to Electricity in Rural Areas ADB	7-Nov-18	35.3	8.6	24.0%	31-Dec-21
3	Project to Strengthen and Extend Networks in Peri-urban and Rural Areas - ADB	25-Mar-20	52.3	0.1	0.3%	31-Dec-22
Sub-total			203.3	49.8	24.5%	
AGRICULTURE 						
4	Belier Region Agro-industrial Pole Project (2PAI-BELIER)- ADB ADF (Loan) ADF (Grant)	25-Jan-17	54.0	21.2	39.3%	31-Dec-22
		25-Jan-17	26.0	4.7	18.1%	31-Dec-22
		25-Jan-17	3.4	1.1	33.3%	31-Dec-22
5	Value Chains Development Project in Indénié-Djuablin Region (PDC-ID) - FSN	21-Oct-16	4.0	0.8	20.5%	31-Dec-21
6	Project to Strengthen the Livelihoods of Women and Smallholders in N'ZI Region ADF GAFPS	11-Nov-20	2.0	0.0	0.0%	31-Dec-23
		11-Nov-20	8.4	0.0	0.0%	31-Dec-23
Sous-total			97.8	27.8	28.4%	
TRANSPORT 						
7	Abidjan Urban Transport Project (PTUA) - ADB GEF	16-Dec-16	199.4	50.6	25.4%	31-Dec-21
		16-Dec-16	5.0	0.2	3.7%	31-Dec-21
8	Abidjan Urban Transport Project (PTUA)–Phase 2 - ADB	16-Oct-18	276.9	36.5	13.2%	31-Dec-21
9	Air Côte d'Ivoire Project - ADB ADF (Guarantee) ADF (Loan)	8-Nov-17	42.7	42.7	100%	31-Dec-23
		8-Nov-17	14.2	0.00	0%	31-Dec-23
		8-Nov-17	3.6	1.0	27.0%	31-Dec-23
10	Project to Upgrade Access to Border Areas (Phase I - Bondoukou-Soko-Sampa) ADF (Loan) ADB	7-Dec-18	11.0	0.1	0.1%	22 May 23
		7-Dec-18	8.9	0.0	0%	22 May 23
Sub-total			561.7	131.1	23.3%	
GOVERNANCE 						
11	Support to Industrial Sector Competitiveness Enhancement Project - ADF	30-Sep-15	10.0	5.7	56.8%	30-Nov-21
12	Economic and Financial Management Support Project (PAGEF) ADF (Loan) ADF (Grant) TSF (Loan) TSF (Grant)	30-Mar-17	6.6	2.5	38.0%	31-Dec-21
		30-Mar-17	0.2	0.1	66.3%	31-Dec-21
		30-Mar-17	9.6	2.7	28.5%	31-Dec-21
		30-Mar-17	0.03	0.03	100%	31-Dec-21
13	Cocoa Sector Governance Support Project - ADF	11-Dec-18	5.0	0.1	2.7%	31-Dec-21
14	Economic and Social Reforms Support Programme - AfDB	26-Nov-19	62.6	62.6	100%	31-Dec-21
15	Project to Support Implementation of the Inclusive Services Development Programme - ADF (Loan)	08-Nov-19	9.4	5.5	58.1%	31-Dec-21
16	COVID-19 Response Support Programme (PARC) - ADB	08-June-20	62.6	62.6	100%	31-Dec-21
17	Project to Improve Services to Industries in CI (PASI-CI)- TSF-MIC	30-Nov-20	0.25	0.0	0.0%	31-Dec-21
Sub-total			164.9	141.8	86.0%	
WATER & SANITATION 						
18	Liquid Waste Management and Employment Promotion Project in Bouake & Katiola AWF	4-Sep-13	1.0	0.8	77.0%	31-Dec-21
19	Improvement of Non-Collective Sanitation Services - AWF	4-April-19	0.8	0.0	0.0%	30 June 21
Sub-total			1.8	0.8	44.4%	
SOCIAL 						
20	Support to Manage the Private Vocational and Technical Training System - KOAFEC	13-April-17	0.4	0.1	23.4%	31-Dec-22
21	Support Project for Government's Social Programme (PSGouv) - ADB	16-Dec-19	94.3	0.2	0.1%	31-Dec-22
Sub-total			94.7	0.3	0.3%	
TOTAL			1,124.2	351.6	31.3%	

2. REGIONAL PROJECTS

Sector / Operation		Approval Date	Amount Approved (MUA)	Amount Disbursed (MUA)	Disbursement Rate	Closing Date
AGRICULTURE/ENVIRONMENT 						
1	Programme for Integrated Development and Climate Change Adaptation in the Niger Basin (PIDAC/BN)	7-Nov-18	5.0	0.1	2.3%	31-Dec-24
	EU-PAGODA - Grant	7-Nov-18	1.2	0.2	12.7%	31-Dec-24
	Green Climate Fund (GCF)- Grant	7-Nov-18	3.8	0.0	0.0%	31-Dec-24
	Green Climate Fund (GCF)- Loan	7-Nov-18	0.7	0.0	0.0%	31-Dec-24
	Strategic Climate Fund (SCF) - Grant	7-Nov-18	1.9	0.1	5.8%	31-Dec-24
	Strategic Climate Fund (SCF) - Loan	7-Nov-18	4.5	0.1	2.6%	31-Dec-24
Sub-total			17.1	0.4	2.3%	
ENERGY 						
2	CLSG - CI-Transco Interconnection - ADF	6-Nov-13	26.2	19.6	74.6%	31-Dec-21
3	CLSG - WAPP- Cote d'Ivoire - ADF	6-Nov-13	0.7	0.7	100%	31-Dec-21
4	CLSG – Rural Electrification Project - ADF	06-Nov-13	6.1	4.3	69.8%	31-Dec-21
Sub-total			33.0	24.6	74.5%	
TRANSPORT 						
5	Mano River Union Road Development and Transport Facilitation Programme – (MRU/RDTFP) –					
	ADF (Initial loan)	18-Dec-14	42.6	17.8	41.6%	31-Dec-21
	ADF (Grant)	18-Dec-14	22.8	9.3	40.9%	31-Dec-21
	ADF (supplementary loan)	3-June-15	31.2	13.0	41.7%	31-Dec-21
6	Road Development and Transport Facilitation Project on the Bamako-Zantiebougou-Boundiali-San Pedro (PR8) Corridor - Boundiali-Kani Road					
	ADB	26-Nov-15	42.2	25.0	59.2%	30-June-21
	ADF	26-Nov-15	30.0	12.7	42.3%	30-June-21
	EU-PAGODA (Grant)	26-Nov-15	10.8	0.0	0.0	30-June-21
	WAEMU (Grant)	26-Nov-15	1.0	0.3	30.0%	21-Dec-21
Sub-total			180.6	103.2	44.7%	
SOCIAL 						
7	Coding for Employment Programme (Rockefeller Foundation)	29-May-18	0,28	0.1	35.7%	28-May-23
Sub-total			0.28	0.1	35.7%	
TOTAL			231.0	97.1	42.0%	

3. PRIVATE SECTOR OPERATIONS

Sector / Operation		Approval Date	Amount Approved (MUA)	Amount Disbursed (MUA)	Disbursement Rate	Closing Date
AGRICULTURE 						
1	SUCDEN - Cocoa – Financing Mechanism for Raw Materials - ADB					
	Phase 1	4-June-19	83.4	83.4	100%	30 Sept. 22
	Phase 2	4-June-19	83.4	83.4	100%	30 Sept. 22
	Phase 3	4-June-19	83.4	0.0	0.0%	30 Sept. 22
Sub-total			250.2	166.6	66.7%	
ENERGY 						
2	Electricity Plant Extension Project (CIPREL)					
	ADB	24-July-13	41.4	41.4	100%	13-Aug-28
	TSF	24-July-13	3.5	0.0	0%	13-Aug-28
3	AZITO Power Plant Expansion Project - ADB	19-Dec-12	25.4	25.4	100%	27-Feb-20
4	Singrobo 44MW Hydropower Plant Project - ADB	06-Dec-17	42.5	0.0	0%	01-Jan-21
5	Zola Energy Côte d'Ivoire Pay-As-You-Go Solar Home Systems - ADB	13-June-18	4.0	0.0	0%	01-Jan-21
6	Expansion of the Azito IV combined cycle gas-fired plant-(430 MW to 685 MW)-ADB	4-June-19	28.9	15.1	52.2%	31 Dec. 35
7	Atinkou 390MW Combined Cycled Gas-Fired Plant (CIPREL V) ADB	4-June-19	68.8	0.0	0%	31 Dec. 35
Sub-total			214.5	81.9	38.1%	
TRANSPORT 						
8	Air Côte d'Ivoire Project Private - ADB	8-Nov-17	35.1	0.0	0%	19-Jan-21
9	Henry Konan Bédié Toll Bridge - ADB	1-Mar-12	46.3	46.3	100%	28-June-27
	TSF	4-Nov-15	2.8	0.0	0%	28-June-27
10	Riviera Toll Bridge Stand By - ADB	1-Mar-12	2.1	2.1	100%	28-June-27
	TSF	4-Nov-15	0.3	0.0	0%	28-June-27
Sub-total			86.6	48.4	56.0%	
TOTAL			551.3	297.0	53.8%	
GRAND TOTAL (1+2+3)			1906.4	751.8	39.4%	

UA 1 = USD 1.41 = EUR 1.2 = CFAF 788.6

ANNEX 7: IPR Rating

Projects	Compliance with conditions			Project systems and procedures			Project implementation and financing				Implementation progress (IP)	Development objective (DO)	Global/average rating (IP+DO) /2	Project Status
	Compliance with project clauses	Compliance with environmental and social safeguard clauses	Compliance with audit-related clauses	Procurement of goods and services	Financial management	Monitoring and evaluation	Loan disbursements	Budgetary commitments	Disbursement of counterpart funds	Disbursements of co-financing				
Project to Strengthen Electricity Transmission and Distribution Networks (PRETD)	4	2	2	4	-	3	3	3	4	-	3.1	3.0	3.0	NPPP
Project to Improve Access to Electricity in Rural Areas (PAMIR)	4	-	3	4	-	3	3	4	3	3	3.3	3.0	3.1	NPPP
Value Chains Development Project in Indénié-Djuablin Region (PDC-ID)	4	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	2.9	3.0	2.95	PPP
Belier Region Agro-Industrial Pole Project (2PAI-BELIER)	4	3	-	3	3	3	3	3	3	-	3,1	3.0	3.0	NPPP
Abidjan Urban Transport Project (PTUA)	3	3	-	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3.0	3.0	3.0	NPPP
Project to Upgrade Access to Border Areas	4	3	3	3	-	3	3	3	3	-	3,1	3.0	3.0	NPPP
PPF – Enable Youth Côte d’Ivoire	3	-	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	-	3,3	3.0	3.1	NPPP
Support for Industrial Sector Competitiveness Enhancement Project (PARCSI)	3	-	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3,1	3.0	3.0	NPPP
Economic and Financial Management Support Project (PAGEF)	3	-	-	3	3	3	3	3	3	-	3.0	3.0	3.0	NPPP
Liquid Waste Management and Employment Promotion Project in Bouake and Katiola (AWF)	4	-	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3,2	3.0	3.1	NPPP
Government’s Social Programme Support Project (PSGouv)	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	-	3	3	2,9	3.0	3.0	NPPP
CLSG – Rural Electrification Project	4	4	4	3	3	3	4	4	-	3	3,6	4.0	3.8	NPPP
Support Project for Implementation of the Inclusive Services Development Programme (PAME)	4	-	-	3	3	3	3	3	-	3	3,1	3.0	3.0	NPPP
Average	3.6	3.0	3.1	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	

IPR Rating (1-4): 1= Highly Unsatisfactory (TPS) 2= Unsatisfactory (PS) 3= Satisfactory (S) 4= Highly Satisfactory (TS) **Project Status:** PP: Problematic Project PPP: Potentially Problematic Project NPPP: Non-Potentially Problematic Project

Annex 8: Country Portfolio Improvement Plan (CPIP 2021)

CHALLENGES	ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN	RESULTS MONITORING INDICATORS	RESPONSIBLE ENTITY	TIME FRAME
I. Quality at entry of operations				
1.1 Inadequate quality of technical studies and poor consideration of sector strategies in operational design.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure the quality at entry of new projects through quality technical studies and consideration of national sector strategies. - Supervise the conduct of feasibility studies and prepare FD and PD studies on time to speed up project implementation. - Provide financial and technical resources during project preparation and/or evaluation activities, and especially study the feasibility of making available resources to resort to specialists for technical studies at the level of some projects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Updated studies are available. - Feasibility studies and FDs and PDs are available in time to speed up project implementation - Earmarked resources are available for recourse to specialists for specific studies at the level of some projects 	GVT/AfDB. GVT/AfDB. GVT/ Ministry of the Budget /AfDB.	Ongoing. Ongoing. Ongoing.
1.2 Late appointment or reconstitution of project teams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Appoint the complete project team before project approval by the Board of Directors, and hold aware or coaching workshops per unit - Ensure a transparent and fair recruitment process while involving the beneficiary structure during project appraisal. 	80% of new projects have key project team members, including the coordinators appointed before negotiations	GVT/AfDB	Ongoing
II. Project implementation				
2.1 High rate of projects flagged by the Bank's Flash Light report.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prepare and transmit to MPD and AfDB, a precise action plan for the implementation of due diligence along with a precise implementation schedule to reduce the number of flagged projects; - Regularly monitor the implementation of the action plans prepared by each project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The rate of flagged projects is around 20% - Each flagged project has an action plan and a mechanism for regular monitoring 	AfDB/GVT/PIU AfDB/GVT/PIU	June 2021 15 Feb 21
2.2 Heavy workload of some teams involved in project implementation mostly at the level of the Bank (Task Managers, Procurement and Disbursement Officers) and the Government (AGEROUTE and CI-Energie) following the rapid increase of the portfolio (40 operations for UA 1.9 billion)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Beef up the staff at AfDB tasked with the Cote d'Ivoire portfolio, especially at the sector level - Recruit additional engineers and procurement specialists in AGEROUTE and CI-Energie - Ensure the existence of specialists of the corresponding sectors in bids assessment commissions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At least 2 additional engineers and procurement officers are recruited in AGEROUTE and CI-Energie - 100% of bids assessment commissions have specialists of the corresponding sector. 	AfDB GVT GVT	30 June 2021 30 Nov. 2021 30 June 2021
2.3 Require AfDB project teams to sign performance contracts to boost project portfolio performance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Every year, sign and review performance contracts with AfDB Project teams to boost the projects portfolio performance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 80% of projects have performance contracts 	AfDB/GVT/PIU	30 June 2021
2.4 Instability of project management structures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stabilise structures by providing for means to retain efficient experts - Encourage the secondment, from project executing agencies, of State employees with experience in project management, with incentive bonuses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Efficient experts are maintained. - Key members of project implementation units, including the coordinator are appointed before project approval 	Sector Ministries /PIU/AfDB Sector Ministries /PIU/AfDB	Ongoing. Ongoing.

2.5 Require regular contacts between AfDB's Task Managers and project coordinators to ensure better processing of files	Increase solicitations and discussion spaces with AfDB Group Task Managers to ensure better processing of files	Number of meetings held between AfDB and PIUs at sector level	Sector Ministries /PIU/AfDB	30 June 2021
2.6 Weak capacity of local contractors and individual consultants to properly perform works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure that only qualified contractors and consultants are selected to perform the work requested Speed up the process of sanctioning and terminating the contract of defaulting enterprises. - Analyse and build the capacity of enterprises/service providers selected to perform the works 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - reduction by 50% of contracts whose late execution is attributable to contractors - Termination of at least 50% of contracts of defaulting enterprises. - Number of enterprises trained and/or having benefited from coaching 	PIU GVT/PIU GVT/PIU	30 June 2021 30 Nov.2021 30 Nov. 2021
2.7 Very frequent additional clauses to contracts and the problem of payment of additional clauses which exceed 30% of the contract.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduce the number of contracts which after signature would require an additional clause - Reduce the number of additional clauses to road contracts due to poor quality studies (inadequacy or lack of update) 	- Reduction of the number of contracts signed and subsequently requiring and additional clause	AfDB/GVT/PIU	30 Nov. 2021

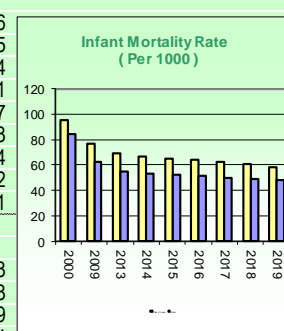
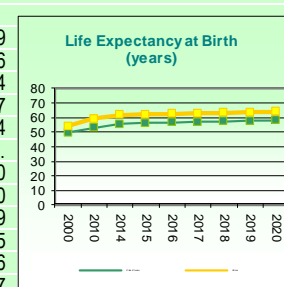
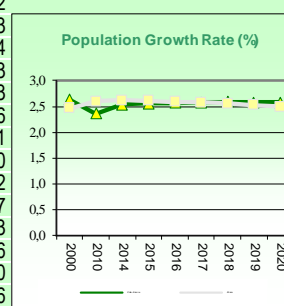
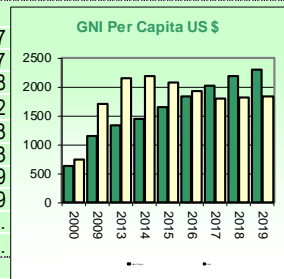
III. Procurement				
3.1 Poor mastery of Bank rules and procedures on the procurement of goods, works and consultancy services	Strengthen training programmes meant for executing agencies on Bank procedures (procurement, financial management and disbursement).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of training sessions given to staff of project management units - Reduction of the rejection rate of procurement files 	AfDB/PIU	30 June 2021 30 Oct. 2021
3.2 Lateness in the procurement process due mostly to administrative slowness and long delays in signing of contracts by administrative authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use and comply with the procurement plan as a tool for project planning and management. - Identify at project appraisal contracts for which the national procurement system will be used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - % of projects with a procurement plan at the start of the year - Recourse to the use of the national procurement system - PS performance assessment report available for exploitation and measures to be taken 	PIU and State structures GVT/PIU/AfDB	Ongoing Ongoing Ongoing
	- Include PP indicators in procurement specialists' performance contracts		GVT/PIU/AfDB	
3.3 Slowness in issuing the AfDB's no-objection opinion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduce the file processing time frame and consider using acknowledgements of receipt - Improve the quality of procurement files transmitted to the Bank for opinion. - Strengthen the AfDB procurement team by recruiting consultants during periods of high demand for no-objection opinions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of days between the receipt of files and the delivery of no-objection opinions. - Average time/file types 	AfDB/PIU	Ongoing
IV. Financial management, counterpart funds, disbursement and audit				

4.1 Late transmission of project audit reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regularise the situation of three (3) audit reports for FY 2017 to 2018 not yet transmitted to the Bank. - Recruit the auditor upon commencement of project implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The three (3) audit reports for FY 2017 to 2018 transmitted to the Bank - Audit report transmitted within 6 months of closing of the fiscal year. 	GVT/PIU AfDB/PIU	30 June 2021 30 June 2021
4.2 Need to build capacity on disbursement procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organise fiduciary clinics in 2021 to strengthen the capacity of stakeholders. - Ensure that the Directorate of Public Debt demonstrates value added in controlling disbursement requests before transmission to the Bank. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fiduciary clinics organised in 2021 to build stakeholders' capacity. - The Directorate of Public Debt demonstrates more value added in the control of disbursement requests before transmission to the Bank. 	AfDB/GVT/PIU AfDB/PIU/Directorate of Public Debt	30 June 2021 30 Novr 2021
4.3 Insufficient and late provision of counterpart funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintain good performance in providing projects with counterpart funds - Ensure that budgeted funds are sufficient to cover project needs in course of the year. 	Counterpart funds are available at the required time.	GVT	Ongoing
4.4 Weak mobilisation of State resources for PAP compensation, including the payment of affected persons and clearance of rights-of-way for work construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure that budgeted funds are sufficient to cover PAP compensation needs, including paying affected persons and clearing rights of way - Make available counterpart funds to compensate persons affected by projects including infrastructure - Strengthen consultation with the AfDB Projects Monitoring Unit in MPD. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compensations have been paid to project affected persons and for right-of-way clearance - Periodic consultations are held between AfDB and the Government 	GVT/PIU AfDB Projects Monitoring Unit in MPD	Ongoing
V. Monitoring and evaluation				
5.1 Poor reliability of monitoring-evaluation arrangement within projects	Establish a monitoring-evaluation system in each project	-A monitoring-evaluation system is established and operational in each project	PIU / AfDB Projects Monitoring Unit in MPD / AfDB	Ongoing
5.2 During formulation of new projects, systematise studies to establish the baseline situation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - During formulation of new projects, systematise studies to establish the baseline situation - Set up a fund for the establishment of baseline situations 	The baseline situation is established in the logical framework of new projects.	PIU / CCSPPP /AfDB	Ongoing

Côte d'Ivoire

COMPARATIVE SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	Year	Côte d'Ivoire	West Africa	Africa	Developing Countries
Basic Indicators					
Area ('000 Km²)	2020	318	5 115	30 067	94 557
Total Population (millions)	2020	26,4	397,2	1 338,8	6 437,7
Urban Population (% of Total)	2020	51,3	47,6	43,8	50,8
Population Density (per Km²)	2020	83,0	78,9	45,6	67,2
GNI per Capita (US \$)	2019	2 290	1 677	1 843	5 093
Labor Force Participation *- Total (%)	2020	52,8	57,7	61,3	58,3
Labor Force Participation ** - Female (%)	2019	44,6	57,1	55,8	45,9
Sex Ratio (per 100 female)	2020	101,7	101,4	99,9	106,9
Human Develop. Index (Rank among 189 countries)	2019	162	...	...	...
Popul. Living Below \$ 1.90 a Day (% of Population)	2007-18	29,8	36,0	34,4	...
Demographic Indicators					
Population Growth Rate - Total (%)	2020	2,6	2,7	2,5	1,2
Population Growth Rate - Urban (%)	2020	3,4	4,0	3,6	2,3
Population < 15 years (%)	2020	41,5	43,2	40,4	27,4
Population 15-24 years (%)	2020	20,6	19,7	19,3	16,3
Population >= 65 years (%)	2020	2,9	2,8	3,5	7,3
Dependency Ratio (%)	2020	79,8	85,1	78,1	54,6
Female Population 15-49 years (% of total population)	2020	24,3	23,4	24,2	25,1
Life Expectancy at Birth - Total (years)	2020	58,1	58,4	63,8	71,0
Life Expectancy at Birth - Female (years)	2020	59,5	59,5	65,6	73,2
Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000)	2020	35,2	36,4	32,6	19,7
Crude Death Rate (per 1,000)	2020	9,7	9,8	7,8	7,3
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000)	2019	58,6	63,3	47,9	30,6
Child Mortality Rate (per 1,000)	2019	79,3	98,2	69,5	41,0
Total Fertility Rate (per woman)	2020	4,5	5,0	4,3	2,6
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 100,000)	2017	617,0	704,7	432,3	231,0
Women Using Contraception (%)	2020	20,6	25,5	39,1	59,1
Health & Nutrition Indicators					
Physicians (per 100,000 people)	2010-18	23,1	25,1	33,4	127,9
Nurses and midwives (per 100,000 people)	2010-18	60,5	98,7	107,8	247,6
Births attended by Trained Health Personnel (%)	2010-18	73,6	54,2	64,7	79,4
Peop. Using at least basic drinking water services (% of Pop.)	2017	72,9	69,8	66,3	87,7
Peop. Using at least basic sanitation services (% of Population)	2017	32,1	32,5	40,3	68,4
Percent. of Adults (aged 15-49) Living with HIV/AIDS	2019	2,4	1,3	3,1	...
Incidence of Tuberculosis (per 100,000)	2019	137,0	170,2	198,2	152,0
Child Immunization Against Tuberculosis (%)	2019	93,0	76,8	81,0	88,0
Child Immunization Against Measles (%)	2019	76,0	65,9	71,9	84,9
Underweight Children (% of children under 5 years)	2010-19	12,8	25,6	18,1	14,5
Prevalence of stunting	2010-19	21,6	36,4	32,4	23,6
Prevalence of undernourishment (% of pop.)	2018	19,9	13,1	15,1	9,7
Current health expenditure (% of GDP)	2018	4,2	4,1	5,2	5,4
Education Indicators					
Gross Enrolment Ratio (%)					
Primary School - Total	2010-20	100,3	89,4	101,0	101,6
Primary School - Female	2010-20	97,2	87,3	98,8	100,5
Secondary School - Total	2010-20	54,6	50,3	53,5	72,4
Secondary School - Female	2010-20	48,3	42,9	50,5	72,1
Primary School Female Teaching Staff (% of Total)	2010-20	31,6	41,7	49,2	63,7
Adult literacy Rate - Total (%)	2010-18	47,2	51,9	67,9	84,3
Adult literacy Rate - Male (%)	2010-18	53,7	71,1	73,5	88,4
Adult literacy Rate - Female (%)	2010-18	40,5	42,1	61,7	80,2
Government expenditure on Education (% of GDP)	2010-19	3,3	3,9	4,8	4,1
Environmental Indicators					
Land Use (Arable Land as % of Total Land Area)	2016	9,1	17,0	8,0	11,3
Agricultural Land (as % of land area)	2016	64,8	48,9	38,2	38,3
Forest (As % of Land Area)	2016	32,7	9,2	13,2	31,9
Per Capita CO2 Emissions (metric tons)	2016	0,4	0,5	1,1	3,4



Sources : AfDB Statistics Department Databases; World Bank: World Development Indicators;

last update : March 2021

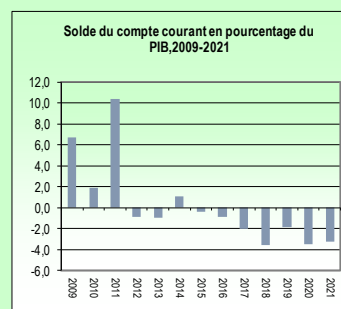
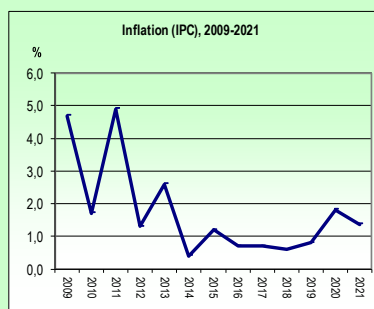
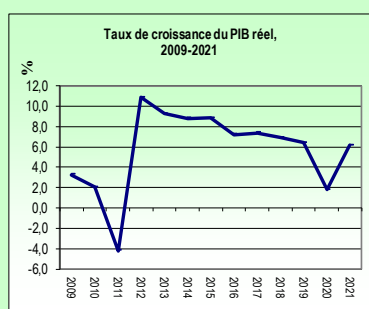
UNAIDS; UNSD; WHO, UNICEF, UNDP; Country Reports.

Note : n.a. : Not Applicable ; ... : Data Not Available. * Labor force participation rate, total (% of total population ages 15+)

** Labor force participation rate, female (% of female population ages 15+)

Annexe X - Côte d'Ivoire: Principaux indicateurs macroéconomiques

Indicateurs	Unité	2010	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 (e)	2021 (p)
Comptes nationaux								
RNB aux prix courants du marché	Million \$ E.U.	24 434	43 834	49 608	54 651	58 891	...	...
RNB par habitant	\$ E.U.	1 190	1 840	2 030	2 180	2 290	...	...
PIB au prix courants	Million \$ E.U.	24 885	47 964	51 588	58 011	58 539	63 107	72 676
PIB aux prix constants de 2010	Million \$ E.U.	24 885	36 656	39 354	42 066	44 758	45 563	48 370
Croissance du PIB en termes réels	%	2,0	7,2	7,4	6,9	6,4	1,8	6,2
Croissance du PIB par habitant en termes ré	%	-0,3	4,5	4,7	4,2	3,7	-0,8	3,5
Investissement intérieur brut	% du PIB	13,4	21,7	20,1	21,2	20,1	22,2	21,5
Investissement public	% du PIB	9,7	4,9	5,3	5,2	5,4	8,1	7,4
Investissement privé	% du PIB	3,7	16,9	14,9	16,0	14,7	14,1	14,2
Epargne nationale	% du PIB	11,1	14,9	15,6	17,6	20,5	22,1	...
Prix et Monnaie								
Inflation (IPC)	%	1,7	0,7	0,7	0,6	0,8	1,8	1,4
Taux de change (moyenne annuelle)	monnaie locale / \$ E.U.	495,3	592,6	580,7	555,4	585,9	573,8	533,4
Masse monétaire, variations annuelles (M2)	%	20,0	5,2	5,0	11,6	18,0	-0,9	...
Vitesse de circulation de la monnaie (PIB / M)	%	27,2	19,0	18,9	19,6	21,8	20,4	...
Finances publiques								
Recettes totales et dons	% du PIB	18,1	14,7	15,1	14,7	15,0	13,2	13,6
Dépenses totales et prêts nets	% du PIB	20,0	17,6	18,4	17,7	17,3	18,8	17,8
Déficit (-) / Excédent global (+)	% du PIB	-1,8	-2,9	-3,3	-2,9	-2,3	-5,5	-4,3
Secteur extérieur								
Variation en volume des exportations (marct	%	-7,7	-7,4	13,5	-2,1	10,3	-5,0	12,6
Variation en volume des importations (marct	%	-17,8	0,5	10,3	2,3	-2,1	0,3	7,1
Variation des termes de l'échange	%	-19,3	10,2	-2,6	-5,7	-3,3	3,1	0,9
Solde des comptes courants	Million \$ E.U.	465	-414	-1 049	-2 077	-1 097	-2 232	-2 386
Solde des comptes courants	% du PIB	1,9	-0,9	-2,0	-3,6	-1,9	-3,5	-3,3
Réerves internationales	mois d'importations	4,0	2,9	3,2	4,0	...	...	...
Dettes et flux financiers								
Service de la dette	% des exportations	12,4	13,0	13,7	14,6	15,5	17,2	16,3
Dettes extérieures totales	% du PIB	48,3	28,9	32,5	35,4	35,2	40,5	39,1
Flux financiers nets totaux	Million \$ E.U.	697	823	1 945	1 559	1 436	...	...
Aide publique au développement nette	Million \$ E.U.	845	616	829	960	1 201	...	...
Investissements nets directs en prov. de l'étr.	Million \$ E.U.	339	578	975	620	1 009	...	...



Source : Département de la statistique de la BAD; FMI: Perspectives de l'économie mondiale, octobre 2020 et Statistiques financières internationales, décembre 2020;

Département de la statistique : Plateforme des données (base de donnée), décembre 2020; OCDE, Division des systèmes statistiques.

Notes: ... Données non disponibles * (e) Estimations

(p) Projections

Dernière mise à jour : février 2021

I. Overview of Côte d'Ivoire

1. Situated in West Africa, Côte d'Ivoire has a population of about 22 million people with an annual population growth rate of around 2.6%. About 50.3% of the total population live in urban areas and the annual urbanisation rate is around 3.7%. Despite efforts to reduce poverty and commendable economic performance, the incidence of poverty remains high. The literacy rate stands at around 48.7% but is much lower among women at 38.6%. In other words, only 38.6% of women aged over 15 years can read and write. With a total area of about 322,463 km², including 515 km of coastline, the country shares borders with the Republic of Ghana to the East, Burkina Faso and Mali to the North, and the Atlantic Ocean or the Gulf of Guinea to the South. Most of the population live along the sandy coastal region. Except for the capital, Cote d'Ivoire's wooded interior regions are sparsely populated.

2. Côte d'Ivoire is going through politically and economically critical times. As the country takes stock of its ambitious National Development Plan that aimed to make it an emerging market economy by 2020, its capacity to continue along this promising pathway will depend on three key factors: maintain its impressive economic growth, but mostly ensure a wider and fairer distribution of its fruits; strength democratic institutions and improve public service delivery, which includes fighting corruption and strengthening accountability; and promote free and fair elections, the recipe for a peaceful transition of power.

3. Cote d'Ivoire's political and economic successes are inextricably linked. The robust growth and resolute reforms of the last decade have attracted significant investments and development funds. Significant progress has also been made towards recovering from nearly a decade of conflict and the 2010-2011 post-election crisis. What Government needs to do is to focus more on development and reforms as these will improve living standards, make growth more inclusive and enable the Government to be more responsive to basic needs, mostly health and education.

4. Like many countries in Africa, Côte d'Ivoire is blessed with abundant natural resources including oil, gold, hydropower, manganese, diamond, nickel, copper, iron ore, silica sand and natural gas. The country is also the world's largest producer of cocoa beans. Despite this abundance of natural resources, the country faces multifaceted challenges that can potentially plunge it into a new crisis, which would roll back the efforts that enabled it to exit fragility and the significant development achievements made in the 2012-2020 decade.

II. Summary Country Resilience and Fragility Analysis (CRFA)

5. A CRFA overview for Côte d'Ivoire indicates that the country faces generally moderate fragility in all 7 dimensions, with capacity to address some of these pressures. While the country displays strong capacity in the efficiency of economic policy as well as access to public services, at least three dimensions (justice, security and social cohesion) require special attention with a focus on sub-dimensions such as bribery and corruption, polarisation based on identity groups, poverty and insecurity in neighbouring countries.

6. Regarding **political inclusion**, while Cote d'Ivoire was engaged in consolidating the democratisation process characterised by inclusive multiparty elections and strong regional representation following the 2015 presidential election, the country exposed a fragility of democratic inclusion during the recent presidential election when opposition parties called for a boycott of the polls to challenge what they described as President Ouattara's unconstitutional third term. Persistently low voter turnout seems to demonstrate that citizens are not totally engaged in political dialogue, and that the public lacks confidence in the legitimacy of the

country's electoral institutions and processes. Côte d'Ivoire will have to do more to strengthen its foundations and serve as a long-term example of democracy and economic success for West African nations, by electing a legitimate president recognized by the majority of Ivorians in more inclusive multiparty elections. To achieve this, Government must effectively engage the population in a dialogue on political inclusion, social cohesion, and reconciliation. Women's representation in Parliament has suffered another setback despite the country passing legislation requiring political parties to nominate at least 30% female candidates to increase this representation.

7. On the **security** front, after a decade of conflict and political violence, Côte d'Ivoire has experienced a successful post-conflict reconstruction period, characterised by increased economic growth and relative stability. Generally, the security situation in the country has improved considerably. The authorities are working to preserve the security gains and counter organised mob violence that the country experienced during the crisis periods. Although violence is still recorded during election periods, the violent crimes rate is slightly lower than the general average in Africa. The level of public trust in the ability of the police to maintain law and order was negatively affected by the violence during the last presidential polls. The rapid economic recovery in the aftermath of the Ivorian political crisis has contributed significantly to the easing of security pressures. The country is also a key player in sub-regional and international security through its participation in peace-keeping operations.

8. Regarding **justice**, although the courts operate normally and enjoy a moderate degree of independence, there is a lack of trust in the effectiveness and impartiality of existing judicial institutions. Legal representation is considered accessible, even for low-income citizens and those in remote rural areas. However, although the legal framework is both broad and well-defined, its implementation by the judiciary is sometimes problematic, particularly in the civil justice system where a large backlog of cases and a poor prosecution record – a legacy of the country's political turbulence over the past decade – have somewhat hampered progress. Pressure on the legitimacy and effectiveness of the courts comes mainly from senior officials. A national reform of the judiciary would be an important step in alleviating public concerns about the ability of the courts to try senior officials for crimes of corruption or abuse of power.

9. Concerning **economic and social inclusion**, Côte d'Ivoire's reputation as a regional economic hub remains intact. Trade and investments are protected by clear budgetary and monetary policies, effective regulatory practices, and a solid banking sector. Public infrastructure like telecommunication networks and electricity function regularly, but the rural poor lack health care, education, women's literacy programmes, water and sanitation. Through more robust social inclusion, more citizens will be able to seize the economic opportunities offered by the country's flourishing businesses.

10. Côte d'Ivoire prioritises **social cohesion** as a long-term goal and a way out of the multi-regional violence that occurred in 2011. Freedom of expression allows disputes to be managed through public dialogue; this option is buttressed by an active civil society, a moderate youth unemployment rate and freedom of assembly. Mobility between regions is facilitated by functional transport. However, tensions remain, particularly when opinions are polarised around political or group affiliation.

11. As for **externality and regional spill-over effects**, Cote d'Ivoire, being an influential member of ECOWAS and CEN-SAD, fully participates in the economic integration and multilateral security of West Africa. Cooperation relations are particularly strong with the other French-speaking countries that share the West African CFA Franc. Although regional crises have had a spill-over effect in the country's western and northern regions, security is improving and cross-border cooperation is solid. Dependence on primary industries such as cocoa make the national economy rather vulnerable to external commodity price shocks.

12. Regarding **climate and environmental impacts**, one-fifth of the national territory was designated as conservation area and the regulations target a responsible use of natural resources. Despite these measures, deforestation, over-fishing and waste management remain challenges. Cote d'Ivoire has allocated a budget for emergency preparedness; strengthening its operational capacity will be a decisive next stage. Fair trade policies for cocoa farmers will contribute to sustainable growth and environmentally sound land use.

III. Other Development Challenges and Prospects for Building Resilience

13. Côte d'Ivoire has made significant progress since the post-election crisis of 2010-2011 and has the necessary potential to become a major contributor to peace and security, as well as an engine of economic growth and prosperity in the region and beyond. To achieve that potential, the country must overcome several major obstacles: strengthen social cohesion by addressing the deep causes of violence between identity groups, significantly advance the reconciliation agenda and implement profound economic and governance reforms. Given the last political developments marked by the contentious election of the President of the Republic and announced return of the former president following his acquittal by the International Criminal Court, it is necessary for Government to interact more widely with citizens and to increase civil society participation, particularly for marginalised groups, mostly during future elections.

14. Côte d'Ivoire remains vulnerable to transnational threats such as terrorism and trafficking. The country needs to strengthen its capacity to respond to such threats mostly on land and sea, achieve its economic and social development objectives, promote governance and strengthen regional stability.

15. The provision of basic public services – including inaccessibility of these services – across the entire country continues to be a challenge for most of the population. It is general knowledge that good governance leads to the effective and efficient use of public resources to provide key public services. The provision and accessibility of essential governmental functions such as security, justice, and social services including the key services of education and health as well as drinking water and food security need to be strengthened. This implies making the political and administrative actors who supply these services more accountable and ensuring that they do so in a transparent and palpable manner to guarantee that public actions and resources effectively respond to the needs of all citizens.

16. The country's vulnerability remains affected by a precarious security situation marked in the recent past by military/political crises today brought under control by the State apparatus. The country's security situation is also marked by terrorist threats. After Grand Bassam in March 2016, Cote d'Ivoire experienced its second and third attacks in June 2020 and March 2021 respectively in the far north of the country. Terrorist groups, which are highly active in the Sahel, are seeking to extend their areas of influence into the coastal nations of West Africa. To contain the threat, the authorities reinforced the security arrangement in the border areas with Burkina Faso and Mali. This precarious security situation is coupled with a judicial system that has been severely shaken by the various crises the country has experienced as well as an administrative machinery still struggling to deliver quality basic services throughout the country. Efforts at reconciliation and repair of the social fabric are undermined, among other things, by problems of perceived impunity, land conflicts, and frustrations arising from the feeling of exclusion from the fruits of growth by a part of the population. Lastly, the country remains vulnerable to external shocks linked to the political economy of external partners but also to terrorist threats and the risks of contagion from instability affecting neighbouring countries, the economy's dependence on cocoa and coffee and the harmful consequences of climate change on available natural resources. For its part, the justice system has suffered from decades of being used by successive governments for political purposes. It has been criticised

for not being independent, corruption and a lack of technical and material resources. Thus, 10 years after the end of the crisis, the lack of trust between citizens and the justice system whose actions are considered “unequitable and timid” is still significant. Aware of this situation, the Government has launched several initiatives to reform the justice sector. To date, significant progress has been achieved even if it remains modest in relation to the expectations raised by the change of regime after the post-electoral crisis. In terms of cybersecurity, Côte d'Ivoire has acquired a reputation over the years for cybercrime and fraud. Specific legislation and regulations on cybersecurity have been adopted and the fight against cybercrime in Côte d'Ivoire is ongoing. The Telecommunications Regulatory Agency is responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap for data protection and auditing of information systems.

17. On the social front, the post-election crisis has deepened the social divide caused by years of crisis, revived identity/ethnic tensions and land conflicts. Although calm has returned and the new authorities and the international community have called for national reconciliation, the social fabric remains fragile in some regions and urban areas. Therefore, efforts need to continue to secure lasting reconciliation and a return to social cohesion which has greatly deteriorated, and inclusive growth that guarantees stability and prosperity for all Ivoirians. The recent appointment of a minister in charge of national reconciliation could help to facilitate this process. Furthermore, the thorny issue of the relationship between rural land tenure and ethnicity fuels the feeling of insecurity among local population faced with illegal occupation and appropriation of their land. Thus, despite the law, control over land remains a source of community and inter-generational tensions. This time bomb needs to be addressed politically, legally and culturally as a matter of urgency to prevent it from becoming the source of another crisis in the country.

18. Despite steadily increasing growth rates and rising income levels in recent years, Ivoirians suffer from growing impoverishment. Monetary poverty fell from 44.4% to 39.4% between 2015 and 2018 but remains marked by regional disparities. The regions of Bafing (67.8%), Kabadougou (66.4%), Tonkpi (66.1%), Cavally (65.8%), N’Zi (62.8%), Tchologo (62.8%) and San Pedro (46%) have the highest poverty levels. Regional disparities are glaring, and rural areas are the most affected by poverty. In 2018, poverty was more pronounced in rural areas (54.7%) than in cities (24.7%). Young people and women are particularly affected by socio-economic difficulties. As noted in the report of the National Fact-Finding Commission after the post-electoral crisis, “*Young people have been manipulated and used by political leaders and community actors as the cat’s paw to perpetrate violence. They were armed for war, galvanised by hate speech calling for vengeance*”. Consequently, special attention should be given to these vulnerable groups to advance on the path of stability and inclusive growth, essential for the country’s resilience. Aware of this situation, the Ivorian government placed youth employment high on its agenda and undertook several initiatives to address this concern. However, much remains to be done to resolve the structural and administrative problems that hamper the creation of decent jobs in Côte d’Ivoire, including the nurturing of a spirit of entrepreneurship (and not salary-based) among youth people, the development of the private sector, the improvement of the business climate, the promotion of competitiveness and productivity, infrastructural investments in promising sectors (notably the green economy), and reform of the regulatory framework governing the labour market. The current health crisis can cause a deterioration of the already precarious social situation.

COVID-19 Situation in Côte d'Ivoire.

The country reported its first COVID-19 case on 11 March 2020. As of 28 March 2021, Côte d'Ivoire was the third most affected country in West Africa (after Nigeria and Ghana), with a total of 43,180 positive cases, 237 deaths, 38,719 people treated out of 510,008 tests performed. Côte d'Ivoire has the lowest case-fatality rate in the region, at 0.5% compared to a regional average case-fatality rate of 1.3% and was ranked 34th out of 98 countries analysed by the Lowy Institute²⁰ (8th in Africa) for its performance in managing the pandemic. Laxity in applying barrier measures has led to an increase in the number of new positive cases of COVID-19 since the beginning of 2021, with an average positivity rate of over 7% compared to 2.9% in December 2020. On 26 February 2021, Côte d'Ivoire received 504,000 doses of the Astra Zeneca vaccine (out of 2,040,000 doses expected) from the COVAX initiative and began the vaccination campaign on 1 March 2021, which should eventually reach 20% of the priority population, i.e. 5.6 million people. As of 26 March 2021, only 24,639 people had received their first dose of vaccine. In addition to the priority targets covered by the COVAX initiative, the Ivorian government also plans to vaccinate prison inmates and people aged 16 to 49, i.e. approximately 49.3% of the total population. The state of health emergency has been extended to 30 June 2021. The implementation of the COVID-19 health response plan at a cost of approximately CFAF 96 billion has made it possible to strengthen the health sector, particularly the screening and diagnostic capacity.

19. Despite the progress observed in recent years, significant effort remains to be made to promote gender equality. With a score of 0.409, Côte d'Ivoire is ranked 35th out of 51 countries on the Gender Index published by AfDB in 2020. This score is depressed by aspects linked to women's empowerment, participation in governing bodies and dialogue on policies and reforms likely to promote their autonomy. According to UNDP²¹, Côte d'Ivoire posted a Gender Inequality Index²² of 0.657 in 2018 and was ranked 157th out of 162 countries. It is noteworthy that the years of crisis in Côte d'Ivoire led to an upsurge of all types of violence, especially gender-based violence, and exacerbated the vulnerability of some social groups, particularly women, the youth and children. The consequences of sexual violence and attacks on women and girls are HIV infections, unwanted pregnancies and other health complications as well as possible stigmatisation and exclusion from their communities. Gender inequalities persist in various aspects of life despite measures taken mostly in education, health, participation, and the legal and institutional framework for the promotion of gender equality. Gender-based inequalities are also widespread in the access and control over resources (notably land), economic opportunities, power and political opinion. Although declining, these inequalities remain significant, and the extent of discrimination varies considerably across the regions. The southern region of Côte d'Ivoire has relatively low gender inequality indicators due to the high level of education, the economic power of women, but also the progress made in maternal health. The promotion of gender equality is hampered by cultural constraints, women's ignorance of their rights and duties, and the poor dissemination and application of regulations and legislation in favour of equality between men and women.

20. Regionally, Côte d'Ivoire is located in a fragile sub-region. West Africa is a region where ethnic, cultural and social ties transcend national borders. So do conflicts. In the Mano River Union (MRU) region, shared by Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone, successive crises over the past two decades have resulted in more than 300,000 deaths, millions of displaced people and widespread economic underdevelopment. Therefore, the MRU – along with neighbouring Mali in the midst of a crisis and Burkina Faso increasingly under terrorist threat – is a hotspot where former child soldiers, now adults, ex-rebels and other militia form mercenary groups to pursue their cross-border criminal activities. These groups threaten the stability of the entire sub-region. For all countries in the area, including Côte d'Ivoire, the risk of contagion in security (terrorism, penetration of fighters, arms, illegal cross-border trafficking) and humanitarian (influx of refugees) terms is therefore extremely high. Regional cooperation is crucial for a lasting solution to the security and humanitarian problems facing Côte d'Ivoire and its neighbours. Thus, reconstruction and reconciliation efforts in Côte d'Ivoire

²⁰ <https://interactives.lowyinstitute.org/features/covid-performance/>

²¹ Human Development Report 2019: Inequalities of human development in the 21st century.

²² This index measures gender-based inequalities in three dimensions: reproductive health, empowerment and economic activity.

must take into account the regional dimension of fragility and consider concerted security, humanitarian and social responses at the sub-regional level.

21. On the economic front, enormous progress has been made since the end of the crisis in 2012. Côte d'Ivoire recorded an average growth rate of 7% in the 2016-2019 period. However, the economy's dependence on the coffee and cocoa sector is a source of fragility. Cocoa is Côte d'Ivoire's main economic resource, providing 40% of global production. Coffee and cocoa contribute 20% and 50% of export earnings to GDP, respectively. These two commodities are important for the survival of around 4 million people, i.e. 25% of the Ivorian population. The sector employs more than half of the country's working population, including a high proportion of women, and remains one of the main drivers of economic growth. Although the Ivorian government has reinstated a guaranteed price for producers, the collapse of world coffee and cocoa prices is still likely to damage the country's economy, with serious social consequences. Numerous studies have shown that "*countries whose economies depend on the export of a limited number of primary products are more likely to be politically fragile*" and marked by conflict. This has been demonstrated in Côte d'Ivoire where, in the context of land scarcity, the race for forest for coffee and cocoa production is one of the main causes of land conflicts and hence of Ivorian social unrest. Diversification is essential for strengthening the economy and creating jobs. Diversification efforts will help to reduce the economy's vulnerability to the vagaries of the cocoa sector and thus strengthen the country's resilience. A National Agricultural Investment Programme (PNIA) has already been established to promote agricultural development, diversification of agricultural supply and food security. To achieve solid and growing prosperity, sector diversification, including processing of primary products, is also essential. New sectors need to be developed to create new jobs.

22. The Ivorian economy has also been affected by the COVID-19 health crisis. Due to the effects of the pandemic, economic growth slowed to 1.8% in 2020. The sectors that were hardest hit are export agriculture (-2.2%), forestry (-16.5%), mining (-4.8%), oil production (-26.9%), agro-food industries (-1.3%) and transport (-1.8%), while telecommunications performed well (+30.3%) thanks to the development of online activities. A survey²³ conducted in April 2020 revealed a significant reduction of activity for formal businesses, particularly SMEs and small businesses. Due to lockdown measures, 37.7% of businesses were reported to have closed temporarily or permanently.

23. Côte d'Ivoire is the world's largest producer and exporter of raw cocoa and coffee. To reduce its dependence on these crops, the country embarked on a diversification programme, which includes the production and export of other commodities such as cashew nuts and rubber. Seventy percent of its population is employed in the agricultural sector. Despite its incredible natural resource potential, Côte d'Ivoire lacks a manufacturing industry to process these raw products locally. Instead, it tends to import finished products. Government is increasingly supporting the industrial sector whose advancement is one of Côte d'Ivoire's top development objectives. For its part, the private sector is mainly focused on agriculture; it is mostly export-oriented and prominent in the tertiary sector or services industry. Although very limited, the industrial sector is growing, especially for food processing. Another important feature is the high degree of informality - estimated at 72% of total SMEs - which is quite common in sub-Saharan African countries.

IV. Conclusion and Recommendations

24. Côte d'Ivoire is now at a crossroads. After more than a decade marked by crises, armed conflicts and an economic recession, the country has made remarkable efforts and undertaken actions in recent years that have led to a gradual return to political and economic stability. These efforts by the government, supported by the Bank and other technical and financial

²³ The survey was conducted by INS in April 2020 to assess the impact of COVID-19 on the private sector in Côte d'Ivoire.

partners, have enabled the country's GDP growth to rise from -4.7% in 2011 to 6.2% in 2019, while the poverty rate has fallen from 48.9% in 2008 to 46.3% in 2015 and 39.4% in 2018.

25. Côte d'Ivoire's recent difficulties, including economic ones, marked by the collapse of the prices of its main export commodities, coupled with numerous demonstrations and social demands, as well as the new political developments, characterised by the break-up of the ruling coalition, the contested legitimacy of the President of the Republic in the last presidential elections after his controversial third term, and the spectre of the former President's return following his final acquittal at the ICC - all of these require close monitoring and appropriate intervention by development partners, including the Bank, so that the country does not return to the cycle of crises that plunged it into fragility

26. From this perspective, maintaining the Strategy's pillars will provide the country with the necessary support to strengthen ongoing work. While addressing structural issues of governance that reinforce fragility by fuelling corruption, weak rule of law and lack of transparency with their resulting negative impact on income inequality and access to public services, special attention should be paid to the development of human capital by promoting quality job market-oriented education, access to quality health care for vulnerable groups, and access to water and sanitation. Equally important are interventions to address security challenges. This will require regional cooperation to capture the cross-border dimension, and lift the structural constraints of the defence and security forces of neighbouring countries (such as limited human and material resources) to avoid spill-over effects. Without regional security cooperation, mostly the sharing of military and civilian intelligence, it will be difficult to deal effectively with security threats.

Annex 12- CSP 2018-2022: Côte d'Ivoire – Fiduciary Risk Assessment Update

1. Introduction

This evaluation of the CSP 2018-2022 mid-term review was conducted using the country systems assessment methodology promulgated by the Bank in 2014. The evaluation was based on the legislative and regulatory instruments in force in the country, and the available diagnostics on the public finance management system of Côte d'Ivoire, notably the PEFA 2017 Final Report on the assessment of public finance management of February 2019. It aims during the CSP 2018-2022 review to update the Bank's strategy for financial management of operations, including choosing intervention modalities per pillar determined by the strategy, thus making it possible to (i) adequately understand the fiduciary risks incurred in using the country's public finance management system; (ii) identify measures that the Bank and/or country should consider to enhance the use of the public finance management system by mitigating any risks identified; and (iii) integrate/align the coherent fiduciary strategy for the remaining CSP period.

2. Analytical Summary

Côte d'Ivoire experienced socio-political and military upheavals from the late 1990s to the early 2010s. These have weakened institutions and deteriorated key governance indicators. At the end of the post-election crisis in April 2011, the Bank prepared a Country Profile 2011-2012 during ADF 12 under the Fragile States Facility (FSF) whose strategy focused on two pillars: (i) strengthen and restore infrastructure and restore basic social services, and (ii) improve governance and capacity-building. This was followed by a CSP for the 2013-2018 period and a new CSP, 2018 to 2022, currently under review. This CSP focuses on two pillars, namely (i) strengthen structural infrastructure and governance for economic competitiveness and investment effectiveness, and (ii) develop agro-industrial value chains for inclusive and sustainable growth. The objective of the review is to adjust the financial management strategy to the exact situation of indicators at the time of the review. Thus, the assessment of the financial management system is "significant" overall due to the fact that the PEFA 2019 outcomes and the changes introduced by the implementation of programme budgeting in 2020 have not yet given the expected results, as evidenced by the general table of questions on indicators.

In retrospect, the good performance of the initial global budget revenue and expenditure forecasts and the moderate public debt and budget deficit levels are proof of the Ivorian authorities' ability to ensure budgetary discipline over the period in review. Budgetary credibility (the trust given to initial forecasts) – the result and key anchor point of a well-mastered budgetary strategy – has always been preserved. The treasury is managed satisfactorily with a well-structured debt strategy, coupled with a perfectible treasury forecast monitored continuously and a central account consolidating the balances of public accountants organised into a well-structured, centralised network with necessary safeguards. The stability and scope of the budget nomenclature, although having a few flaws, contributes thereto in essential ways, especially through the regular use of a functional nomenclature (by broad expenditure category). Through administrative and financial oversight of public establishments and local authorities, the Government ensures that these entities do not raise public deficits through unbalanced management.

Consolidated Tables of Government Financial Operations (TGFO) are produced fairly regularly; statistical integrity is ensured through reconciliation of sources of information, and financial data allows for comparing the budget versus its implementation. The documentation transmitted to the National Assembly meets the needs of budget analysis and enables lawmakers to not only exercise their sovereign decision-making powers, but to also safeguard financial balances and guarantee the quality of public services. However, the Assembly does not use its right of amendment. Thanks to quality and stringent revenue and expenditure procedures and accounting tools, budget implementation is monitored regularly, albeit late. Such monitoring also makes it possible to apply trajectory readjustments, as appropriate.

The Court of Auditors' (CDC) external audit function has clearly improved, with total coverage of the budget operations and special treasury accounts which make up 97% of the central administration's budgetary operations. The deadlines for transmitting CDC reports to the National Assembly have also been shortened. However, CDC's activity is limited by insufficient means and the National Assembly

is not the recipient of the audit reports of the other supreme audit institutions namely the General Inspectorate of Finance (IGF) and the General State Inspectorate (IGE), even if CDC's annual report on audits performed is addressed to the Speaker of the National Assembly.

The 2018-2020 Public Finance Reform Plan has expired and the numerous advances noted in public finance management include improved budgetary credibility, establishment of a single treasury account, production of State financial statements, and better budgetary and accounting software. Only the following remain: completion of the TGFO with the situation of fixed assets and stocks; the integration of public entities and establishments; internal control by training auditors after preparing the internal control procedures manual; and strengthening of the Court of Auditors' activities after adoption of WAEMU instruments. The new 2021-2023 reform will therefore lead to better control of public finance management.

The overall fiduciary risk is significant but should shift to Moderate with the implementation of reforms linked to cash flow and accounting, and internal and external control.

SUMMARY TABLE OF PUBLIC FINANCE MANAGEMENT RISK ASSESSMENT

Item	Indicator	Initial risk assessment	Residual risk assessment
1. Budgeting	The capacity of the budget sub-system is adequate for planning (preparation) budgets.	Practice and experience will help to better prepare Assembly debates in June and budgets. Moderate risk	Experience with programme budgeting in all ministries. Wait for the complete results of FY 2020 for a new measurement of the risk of poor budget preparation. Moderate risk
	The capacity of the budget sub-system is adequate for budgetary control.	What remains to be done is to reorganise budgetary control by integrating WAEMU directives and sign the implementing instruments. Moderate risk	Lack of experience in implementing ex-post budgetary control Significant risk
2. Treasury	The treasury sub-system's capacity is adequate to manage resource flows and disbursement of assistance funds.	The single treasury account is applied. Moderate risk	Lack of long experience Moderate risk
	The single treasury account is an appropriate and reliable means for administering aid funds.	Resources of AfDB projects have not yet passed through CUT. Moderate risk	Experience with the new project accounts will facilitate reporting thereon Moderate risk
3. Accounting and financial reporting	The capacity of the accounting sub-system is adequate to capture all transactions and serve as basis for timely and exhaustive financial reporting.	The RGCP and State accounting plan arising from the WAEMU directives have been integrated in the national accounting system. Moderate risk	The instruments of application of the directives on reporting and financial accounts management of the State and national public establishments enhance transparency and governance in public resource management Significant risk
	The integrated financial management systems are sufficiently flexible to meet specific reporting requirements and are governed by procedures	The integration of WAEMU directives makes it possible to produce financial reports at any time Moderate risk	Shortening the deadline for processing visas, withheld/rejected files in SIGFIP and ASTER facilitates such reporting Moderate risk

	that guarantee compliance with time frames and the quality of information produced.		
	The financial accounting sub-system has a built-in module on fixed assets for capturing and controlling assets acquired.	Instruments are being signed Moderate risk	The implementation of the accounting system and the inventory of assets remains to be completed Significant risk
	The accounting sub-system updates files on country borrowings.	Debt management was reviewed and corrected with the WAEMU directives Moderate risk	Debt management is now under control Moderate risk
	Accounting systems are protected from wilful data manipulation and/or accidental loss or corruption of data.	SIGFIP and ASTER systems are protected Moderate risk	The development of management software packages is in progress Moderate risk
4. Internal audit	The capacity of the internal audit sub-system is adequate.	The internalisation of WAEMU directives has strengthened the internal audit system Moderate risk	Implementation of internal audit through risk analysis and training of staff Moderate risk
	Mechanisms for competitive bidding, optimum resource use and control of public procurement are appropriated.		
	The internal audit function has adequate capacity.	Prior and ex-post controls, as well as internal audits and on risks have strengthened the internal audit system. Moderate risk	Staff training must be strengthened to facilitate the audit of risks Significant risk
5. External audit	The SAI enjoys the required degree of “independence” to effectively accomplish its missions.	The Court of Auditors benefits from its new status enshrined in the WAEMU directives Moderate risk	The Court must be beefed up with technical staff to better apply its independence while performing its external audit missions. Significant risk
	The SAI has the required capacity to discharge its audit mission.	The means of the Court of Auditors have been strengthened Moderate risk	Better to strengthen the Court’s human and material resources. Moderate risk
OVERALL RISK ASSESSMENT		SIGNIFICANT	
Risk Assessment			
Below 0.75	High risk		
Between 0.76 and 1.50	Significant risk		
Between 1.51 and 2,50	Moderate risk		
Between 2.51 and 3	Low risk		

3. Public Finance Management System

The review of the public finance management system was conducted in 2018 as a desk review based on the PEMFAR 2008 and PEFA 2013 reports and the public finance reform masterplan in May 2014 implemented up to end-2016. The reforms master plan covers seven (7) public finance management areas with the main objective to modernise the public finance management framework in the Republic of Côte d’Ivoire and formalise a national phased, consolidated and shared strategy for steering public finance reforms. The concrete goals of the master plan were to (i) have a single road map to carry through PMF reforms, and (ii) work to modernise seven key components of public finance management. A new PEFA review, version 2017, was produced in 2019. Its recommendations will be captured in the new 2021-2024 public finance reform master plan. The risks identified during the review will be indicated under the following public finance management domains, culminating in the new strategy for managing operations with the Bank.

3.1. Budgeting

In retrospect, the good performance of the initial global revenue and expenditure forecasts and moderate levels of public debt and budget deficit are proof of the Ivorian authorities’ ability to ensure budgetary discipline over the period in review. Budgetary credibility (the trust given to initial forecasts) – the outcome and key anchor point of a well-mastered budgetary strategy – has always been preserved. It is guaranteed by: (i) an orderly budget preparation process guided by quality medium-term macro-economic and macro-budgetary prospects; and (ii) thorough implementation. The stability and scope of the budget nomenclature, although having a few flaws, contributes thereto, especially through the regular use of functional nomenclature (by broad expenditure category). The documentation transmitted to the National Assembly meets the needs of budgetary analysis, but the Assembly does not use its right of amendment. Through its administrative and financial oversight of public establishments and local authorities, Government ensures that these entities do not increase the public deficit through unbalanced management.

3.2. Treasury

Debt and cash flow management, now unified in a common pool with good management tools, is satisfactory in terms of quality: a well-structured debt strategy; perfectible treasury forecasts that are continuously monitored; and a central account consolidating the account balances of public accountants organised in a well-structured centralised network with safeguards. The CUT has been activated and provides acceptable results. What remains is to extend its scope of application and improve its planning system.

3.3. Accounting and Reporting

Overall, the progress made up to 2018 in accounting, data input and financial reporting, including regular reconciliation of all Public Treasury accounts, exhaustive budgetary accounting and the coherence between SIDFIP and ASTER contributed to improve the quality and deadlines for production (within 45 days of end of the quarter) of infra-annual reports. Similarly, deadlines for transmitting annual financial statements (Finance Law and CGAF) to the Court of Auditors (CDC) became shorter. Internalising WAEMU directives in the national legislation strengthened commitments taken, including operating the single Treasury account.

3.4. Internal Audit

Expenditure procedures (salaries, public procurement and operating/debt expenses) are based on an effective and clear separation of tasks among Government staff in charge of expenditure. Although efficient IT equipment are used, procedures still show inadequacies, including very

frequent recourse to treasury advances (although supervised) and late payment of salaries of newly recruited staff. Thanks to the quality and strictness of revenue/expenditure procedures coupled with the accounting tools, quarterly budget implementation monitoring is conducted regularly although late; readjustments considered necessary are allowed.

Although recently strengthened, public enterprise oversight is still insufficient, but its real (unassessed) attendant risks for the budget did not materialise over the period. And more generally, budgetary risk assessment is still in its infancy. The monitoring of payment arrears is not totally secure because computation of payment deadlines does not begin with the payment request made by the State supplier but from when it is controlled by the Government department itself. Therefore, just monitoring “Remaining payments” (RAP) alone, which somewhat departs from accounting rules, slightly mars the transparency of cash and debt control; however, according to data provided, this control appears to be well guaranteed. Although revenue collection is supported by sound information to taxpayers, it is weakened by controls and investigations which are only partially based on highly effective tools such as risk analysis (deployed in the General Directorate of Customs (DGD), in its early stages at the General Directorate of Taxes (DGI)) and the development of a plan to improve tax compliance (being developed). In addition, compliance with budgetary discipline could be weakened by the persistence of some structural shortcomings: (i) deployment of the internal audit function and inclusion of risk in the missions of ministerial and inter-ministerial inspectorates are still in their infancy; (ii) external control by the Court of Auditors (CC) is relatively weak in scope; and (iii) asset management has some shortcomings despite the instituting of annual reviews.

3.5. External Verification

The external audit function of the Court of Auditors has improved significantly, with full coverage of budgetary operations and special Treasury accounts, which make up 97% of central government budgetary operations. The deadlines for the transmission of CDC reports to the National Assembly have also improved. However, the activity of CDC is limited by a lack of resources, and the National Assembly does not receive the audit reports produced by the other supreme audit institutions, namely the General Inspectorate of Finance (IGF) and General State Inspectorate (IGE). CDC’s annual report on audits performed is sent to the President of the National Assembly. The adoption of the organic law of the Court of Audit has greatly improved these aspects of public finance control.

4 Procurement-Related Fiduciary Risk

4.1. Methodology used to assess the level of procurement-related risk

The methodology used for assessing procurement-related fiduciary risk is the one recommended by the Bank for the assessment of national procurement systems. It is derived from the Methodology (MAPS) developed by OECD/DAC, which has been modified by the Bank to suit its operational context. The Bank's Customised MAPS is based on a qualitative assessment of 20 sub-indicators selected (out of the 55 in the original tool) as critical (key) from the Bank's perspective. These 20 sub-indicators are divided under the 4 Pillars of the MAPS methodology. The assessment was based on information and data collected through interviews with key stakeholders in the national system and by updating the information contained in the strategy agreed in the CSP 2018-2022 but also in the BPAR report prepared by the Bank. The main findings and conclusions are **based on data available in January 2021** and are presented below under the four (4) MAPS pillars. These elements made it possible to determine the level of procurement-related fiduciary risk by pillar and deduce the overall country risk. Therefore, **the overall country risk for using the national procurement system has been assessed as Moderate**. The details supporting this opinion are as follows:

4.2. Detailed Analysis of the Risk Factors of the Ivorian Public Procurement System

4.2.1 Pillar I – Legal and Regulatory Framework: The legal and regulatory framework is composed of Ordinance No. 2019-679 of 24 July 2019 instituting the Public Procurement Code and its various implementing instruments. The legal and regulatory arsenal governing public procurement in Cote d'Ivoire has well-codified and graduated instruments and the related documentation is available on the website of the Directorate of Public Procurement and the Public Procurement Regulatory Authority. Access to both websites is free and documents are downloadable free (<http://www.anrmp.ci>; <https://marchespublics.ci/fr>). The Public Procurement Code (CMP) covers many categories: works, supplies and consultancy services for all procurements. It applies to contracts awarded by the State, public establishments, local authorities, State corporations, etc. (Article 2 du CMP). The CMP clearly specifies cases in which contracting authorities must use the various procurement methods (Articles 54 to 62 of CMP) as well as the persons and bodies responsible (Articles 11 to 18).

Open tendering is the rule. Use of any other procurement method is the exception, except below the threshold set in the CMP. It must be justified by the contracting authority and authorised in advance by the DMP under conditions set out in the CMP (Article 16 of CMP). In addition, the CMP lays down the conditions and compulsory publicity periods applicable to contract award procedures. (Article 64 of the CMP).

The tender notice must be published in the Official Procurement Bulletin of Côte d'Ivoire. In parallel, it may also be published, at the discretion of the contracting authority, in a publication authorised to receive legal notices, by posting or by any other appropriate means (Article 64-1 of the CMP). International tenders must be published in an international journal or on the web, in parallel with publication in the Official Bulletin (Article 64.2 of the CMP).

Any candidate having the required administrative, technical and financial capacity may participate in procurement procedures (Article 37 of CMP). In any case, the CMP enshrines (Article 8) three principles: (i) free competition; (ii) prohibition of discrimination based on a candidate's nationality subject to community preference applicable to community enterprises; and (iii) reserving a percentage of certain contracts for SMEs. To promote the private sector, in general, and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in particular, the lawmaker passed Law No. 2014-140 of 24 March 2014 to lay down national policy guidelines for the promotion of small and medium-sized enterprises. This government policy is reflected in the CMP through

a measure that obliges contracting authorities to reserve for SMEs 20% of the value of their contracts. Regarding community preference, it cannot exceed 15% of the amount of the lowest bidder's assessed offer (Article 73 of CMP).

The legal and regulatory framework stipulates that contractors, suppliers or service providers who have been found guilty of infringing public procurement regulations or who have been excluded from award procedures by a court decision that has become final in criminal, fiscal or social matters or by a decision of the ANRMP are not allowed to participate (Article 39 of CMP)

As for standard documents, the framework has the 2013 version of standard bidding documents for works, supplies and intellectual services drawn up based on the WAEMU's DSRAs and adopted by decree by the Council of Ministers (Decrees No. 404, 405 and 406 of 6 June 2013 relating to the standard bidding documents for works, supplies and related services, and intellectual services respectively). However, the DMP has developed simplified standard bidding documents for non-complex and routine services (non-complex works, routine supplies, fuel, catering, casual labour, labour hire) adopted in 2014-2015. However, it should be noted that these simplified standard SOPs have not been adopted by regulation and do not yet have a legal basis.

The system offers procedural guides to contracting authorities, available on the DMP website. These procedural guides consist of SBD user guides and 3 booklets, relating to the different stages of implementation of open tendering, restricted tendering and direct agreement procedures. However, the public procurement procedures manual (DMP collection of December 2014), which is a manual for applying the regulations, needs to be updated, and in particular to take account of texts subsequent to its publication, such as the Public Procurement Code of July 2019. All in all, the legal and regulatory framework was considered satisfactory overall, but with the following points of concern: (i) no update of the various implementing texts of the Public Procurement Code adopted in July 2019; (ii) postponement of the bid opening date for contracts to be awarded according to the pre-qualification and restricted tender procedures if at least three bids have not been obtained by that date; and (iii) the absence of a regulatory mechanism formalising the use of the simplified SBD prepared by the DMP for goods, works and various non-complex services. *In view of these discrepancies, the risk level assigned to Pillar I is Moderate.* The objective of the Pillar I review is to ensure the existence of transparent, fair and competitive procurement policies and procedures and assess the existence and quality of procurement regulations and documents.

4.2.1.1. Actual Risk Associated with Pillar I: (i) Lack of coherence among instruments governing public procurements in Côte d'Ivoire; (ii) Lateness and lack of efficiency in procurement; (iii) Lack of legal basis for using the simplified standard DBs developed by DMP for various non-complex goods, works and services.

4.2.1.2 Risk Level for Pillar I: In light of the foregoing, the risk level for aspects covered by Pillar I is considered "**Moderate**".

4.2.1.3 Recommended Mitigation Measures (Pillar I): (i) Prepare and adopt the implementing instruments of Ordinance No. 2019-679 of 24 July to institute the Public Procurement Code; (ii) Amend the Public Procurement Code to authorise bids opening even if less than three bids are received for the pre-qualification or restricted tender methods; (iii) Adopt by decree the simplified SBDs, pursuant to the provisions of the Public Procurement Code.

4.2.2 Pillar II – Institutional Framework and Managerial Capacity: The institutional framework for public procurement is generally functional, and the functions of award, control

and regulation are appropriately distributed. Generally, the framework complies with the spirit of separation of management, control and regulation recommended by the WAEMU directives. Management is entrusted to the Contracting Authorities while control of public procurements is devolved to the Directorate of Public Procurement (DMP) and procurement units (CPM). All the functions mentioned in sub-indicator 5b are entrusted to ANRMP as regulator. ANRMP is also tasked with the annual audits of contracts to report on the quality of operations carried out. The purpose of the review of this pillar is to ensure that there is a clear definition and separation of responsibilities to avoid any risk of conflict of interest or competence in the above functions. The review noted that the distribution of functions among structures does not create conditions for a potential conflict of interest. As a result, the risk to the institutional framework is considered relatively low. The only minor action to be recommended is to strengthen the operational capacity of procurement units, which are struggling to have adequate numbers of qualified staff.

4.2.2.1 Actual Risk Associated with Pillar II: (i) Non-conformity of procurement processes without the DMP's prior review.

4.2.2.2 Pillar-II Related Risk Level: In light of the foregoing, the risk level for aspects covered by Pillar II is deemed "low".

4.2.2.3 Recommended Mitigation Measures (Pillar II): (i) Strengthen the staff and skills of contracting authorities' procurement units.

4.2.3 Pillar III – Procurement Operations and Market Practices: The public procurement sector is fully functional and acceptable overall, but the practices in places raise the following concerns: (i) A high rate of direct agreement contracts, exceeding the thresholds set by WAEMU (in 2018, direct agreement contracts made up a rate of 19% in value, versus a maximum rate of 10% set by WAEMU); (ii) Absence of incentive clauses in contracts to improve performance time or elicit better quality of services. It was further noted that there are two parallel control systems depending on whether the contract is a public contract or a PPP contract. Indeed, Decree No. 2018-358 of 29 March 2018 determining rules governing PPP contracts, provides that the provisions of the said decree as well as the non-contradictory provisions of the Public Procurement Code are applicable to PPP contracts. Thus, disputes are decided by ANRMP per the provisions of the CMP, but DMP is not involved in the control process. This control function is performed by the National PPP Steering Committee (CNP-PPP). This is a parallel control mechanism to that established by the Public Procurement Code and does not enhance the efficiency of public procurement bodies. Given the above shortcomings, the risk level assigned to Pillar III is moderate.

4.2.3.1 Actual Risk Associated with Pillar III: (i) Absence of better value for money, lack of competition and transparency, resulting in the risk of corruption for a significant part of public contracts in the country; (ii) Late implementation of contracts; (iii) Lack of consistency in the institutional arrangement of public procurement (public contracts and PPPs).

4.2.3.2 Risk Level for Pillar III: In light of the foregoing, the risk level for aspects covered by Pillar III is considered "Moderate".

4.2.3.3 Recommended Mitigation Measures (Pillar III): (i) Prioritise procurement methods involving competition and comply with the limits recommended by community instruments; (ii) Insert incentive clauses in model contracts to improve performance time and elicit better quality of service; (iii) Initiate a study to assess the relevance of a single institutional framework for public procurement (public contracts and PPP).

4.2.4 Pillar IV: Responsibility, Integrity and Transparency: The integrity of the system is satisfactory overall. Indeed, policies and procedures related to external audit, internal audit

and procurement audit are clearly defined by the legal framework. Externally, the Court of Auditors, the highest public finance audit jurisdiction, exercises “jurisdictional competence and control” over public finance management. Internally, DMP and CPMs control the implementation of public procurement procedures, without prejudice to the intervention of other State control bodies, notably the Financial Controller and the General State Inspectorate. ANRMP regularly conducts independent audits of the procurement system. Also, DMP has recently (2018) been carrying out ex-post review missions for contracts that are not subject to prior reviews by DMP. However, the reports of these review missions are not made public. Given the above shortcomings, the risk under Pillar IV is considered low.

4.2.4.1 Actual Risk Associated with Pillar IV: (i) Absence of publication of DMP’s ex-post review mission reports.

4.2.4.2 Level of Pillar IV-related Risk: Considering the foregoing, the risk level for aspects covered by Pillar IV is considered “Low”.

4.2.4.3 Recommended Mitigation Measures (Pillar IV): (i) Publish DMP’s ex-post review mission reports.

4.3. Conclusion of the Review: In conclusion, considering the risk levels for each of the above 4 pillars, **the global country risk level for the use of the national procurement system is considered “Moderate”.**

5 CSP’s Mid-Term Procurement Fiduciary Strategy

So far, the reform initiatives undertaken mid-way into the CSP 2018-2022 show that the country has made progress in procurement, as evidenced in the completion of some key actions, including: (i) the adoption of a new Public Procurement Code (CMP) in 2019; (ii) the adoption of various PPP-related instruments in 2018; (iii) the development of a national capacity-building strategy in 2019; the establishment in December 2020 of a steering committee for the MAPS II evaluation; and (iv) the effective start of ex-post review missions (2018 and 2019) of contracts not subject to prior reviews by DMP. The Bank contributed to some of its results by providing expertise in (i) the review of the Public Procurement Code adopted in July 2019; (ii) the approval of the national capacity-building strategy; and (iii) the ongoing support to the setting up of MAPS II assessment tools.

During the remaining CSP period, the Bank’s strategy will be as follows:

- Continue to use the national procurement system in some of the investment projects it finances. This will be strengthened and extended to the selection of consultants after the weaknesses identified by the Bank in its BPAR report have been corrected and reflected in the new CMP.
- Use the national system for budget support operations.
- Provide the country with technical and financial support²⁴ to assess its new public procurement framework, to be done using the MAPS II methodology to inform future reforms (a formal request in that regard has been received from the country).
- Support the country during the reflection within the working group, comprising all public procurement stakeholders and the private sector to develop a road map for the promotion of national entrepreneurship.
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²⁴ The Bank has received an official letter requesting this support.

6. Governance and Corruption

Finally, the Government of Côte d'Ivoire adopted a national Good Governance and Anti-Corruption Plan 2011-2015, developing six (6) strategic areas: (i) strengthen the operation of institutions and promote fundamental rights; (ii) strengthen participation and the sustainable management of development; (iii) strengthen efficiency and transparency in Government departments; (iv) ensure the effectiveness of the decentralisation process and promote local development; (v) strengthen economic governance; and (vi) strengthen control and promote accountability in the management of public affairs. Thanks to the implementation of this plan, Côte d'Ivoire's ranking has improved on the Corruption Perception Index, where it has made good progress since 2012, with a score of 36 in 2020, and it is still improving.

7. Conclusion of the Fiduciary Risk Assessment

Per the conclusions of the assessment, the fiduciary risk of public finance management is significant since the budget seems to be well streamlined in terms of planning and management, the single treasury account is in place and its performance is growing. However, what remains is cash-flow planning. Accounting and the production of financial statements is ongoing, while internal control is effective after the training of workers. External control by the Court of Auditors is being strengthened with staff and equipment.

The proposed mitigation measures are linked to the new public finance management reforms which aim to implement a public finance audit and introduce greater efficiency in management.

The Bank's strategy for managing its operations has not changed from the initial assessment: use of public finance for budget support operations and use of the parallel system for investment projects, with the addition of the strengths of the public finance system.

8. Mitigation Measures and Bank's Fiduciary Strategy

8.1. Fiduciary Risk Mitigation Measures

On completion of the fiduciary risk assessment, the following mitigation measures must be implemented over the remaining period:

- Establish a treasury planning system on the CUT,
- Train internal auditors on internal audit and public finance control procedures and introduce controls for Bank-financed projects;
- Consider local authorities and public establishments in the TGFO;
- Increase the staff and material means of the Court of Auditors to enable it to adequately discharge its external control mission, while including Bank-financed projects in its annual control activities.

8.2. Bank's Fiduciary Strategy

Given the situation of the ongoing economic and financial governance reforms, the Bank's intervention strategy in Côte d'Ivoire for 2021-2022 will be based on the CSP pillars.

a. The management of the Bank's project portfolio at governmental level will improve through (i) signing of the appointment orders and performance contracts of project coordinators and experts; and (ii) the timely disbursement of counterpart funds. The Bank will ensure that financial management tools (accounting software and the administrative, financial and

accounting procedures manual) are in place beforehand, by introducing them as conditions for project effectiveness or first disbursement.

b. Bank support will be in the form of programmes and projects with targeted pillars and using all intervention methods: general and sector budget support. While the Public Treasury circuit will be used for making resources available, parallel circuits will be used for projects, with the establishment of dedicated management bodies that are relatively integrated in State structures. As public finance management improves, recourse to general budget support operations will also increase.

c. Ongoing reforms concern mostly (i) continued update of basic instruments of public finance management, (ii) modernising the tax system and organisation of taxation services, (iii) strengthening the regulatory and institutional framework of procurement, and (iv) developing new IT tools. Lastly, prospects for further public finance management reforms during CSP 2018-2022 will focus on the key issue of implementing the National Good Governance and Anti-Corruption Plan. This is fully in line with Government’s ongoing reforms whose implementation will further improve the reliability of public finance management and reduce the level of corruption in the country.

9. TABLE OF FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT RISKS

AREA	COMPONENT	RISK	
Public finance management	Budget	Significant	Significant
	Treasury	Moderate	
	Accounting and reporting	Significant	
	Internal audit	Moderate	
	External audit	Significant	
	Governance	Significant	
Procurement	Pillar I	Moderate	Moderate
	Pillar II	Moderate	
	Pillar III	Low	
	Pillar IV	Moderate	

ANNEX 13: Environmental Stakes, Climate Change and Green Growth

I. Background

Côte d'Ivoire had a population estimated at 25 million in 2018, with an average annual growth rate of 2.6% in 2014 (RGPH²⁵). The country's population is young, 77% being aged below 35 years. This demographic dynamic is leading to increasing pressure on the country's natural resources, particularly in the forest zone where most of the population lives (75%, against 25% in the savannah zone) with the resulting population migration and all the risks of land conflicts that this entails. The long political and military crisis (2002-2011) has had a major social and economic impact on Côte d'Ivoire.

Climate Profile

1.1 Situation of Climate Change in Côte d'Ivoire

The climate in Côte d'Ivoire has fluctuated considerably since the 1950s. The 1950s and 1960s were relatively wet, while the 1970s to 1990s were dry. An analysis of the 1971-2000 normal compared to the 1961-1990 normal shows an average reduction in rainfall of 6% over the whole of Côte d'Ivoire, with remarkable decreases of 11-13% in places. Rainfall has been particularly deficient since the 1980s compared to the 1951-1980 average. Climate variability in Côte d'Ivoire is both temporal and spatial. Regarding temporal variability, the increase in the amplitude of inter-annual variations in climatic parameters and the increase in the frequency of climatic "accidents" during the year (periods of drought during the rainy season, floods, etc.) can be noted. Spatial variability is reflected in pockets of drought in years that are generally well-watered in an area or in years that are rather dry, or in areas that are particularly affected and others that are spared. It also manifests itself through greater temperature ranges. The future scenario in Côte d'Ivoire shows a 3°C temperature increase by 2100 over most of the country, and an 8% daily decrease in rainfall during the April to July season over the next 100 years.

Côte d'Ivoire's economy, which is heavily dependent on climate-sensitive sectors such as agriculture, fisheries and the coastal economy, is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. The threat of climate change jeopardises the vital economic interests of Côte d'Ivoire and compromises the jobs and livelihoods of its people. For example, it is reported that Côte d'Ivoire would experience a sharp decline in productivity due to heat stress of around 6% in 2030, or the equivalent of 763,000 full-time jobs, compared to 4.1%, or 204,000 jobs, in 1995. As a country with a large coastal opening, Côte d'Ivoire is also particularly exposed to the process of coastal erosion due to rising sea levels, fresh water salinisation and loss of mangroves. The threat of coastal erosion is all the more important as most economic activities and infrastructure are concentrated around the coastline (port, airport, industrial zones, etc.). Coastal erosion also poses a serious threat to tourist sites and infrastructure in the tourist resort areas par excellence (Assinie, Assouindé, Grand-Bassam, San-Pédro, Grand-Lahou, etc.). Agricultural and fisheries production are also strongly affected by climatic disturbances in terms of seasonal cycles, and rainfall and watercourse regimes.

1.2 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Côte d'Ivoire is among the low-emission countries with an average carbon footprint of 0.42 tonnes per year per capita between 2010 and 2016. However, per capita emissions are still on the rise and the rate of increase was 19% over the same period. The agriculture/forestry/land use sector and the energy sector are the main GHG emission sectors. The relative importance of these major emitting sectors has varied considerably over the 1990 and 2000 decades. The agriculture/forestry/land use sector was the

²⁵ General Population and Housing Census.

largest emitting sector in 1990 and 1995, accounting for 74% and 79% of total GHG emissions, respectively. In contrast, since 2000, the energy sector has been the largest emitter of GHGs. In the energy sector, CO₂ emissions come in order of importance from electricity production (42%), transport (31%), industry and construction (14%) and the residential sector (8%). The electricity generation sub-sector is a major culprit in atmospheric CO₂ emissions because of the great use of fuels (thermal source) in the electricity mix.

1.3. Green Growth

Cote d'Ivoire has enormous potential to promote a green and sober economy. But rather than prioritise the green path for its development, Cote d'Ivoire has long relied on rapid industrialisation to modernise its economy and achieve emerging country status by 2020. The implementation of this policy has been accompanied by significant pressure on natural resources in the mining, agricultural and energy sectors, resulting in environmental degradation and increased GHG emissions. The country has thus joined the list of economies that have failed to decouple economic growth and GHG emission reductions. Indeed, between 1995 and 2014, Côte d'Ivoire achieved an average annual GDP growth of 0.51%, while average annual GHG emissions increased by 3.3%. However, available studies show that the transition to a green economy represents one of the solutions to create decent jobs, strengthen the productivity of businesses and limit the pressure on natural resources in Côte d'Ivoire. According to a 2017 simulation by the Ivoirian Centre for Economic and Social Research (CIRES), the transition to a green economy could generate growth gains of 1 to over 2 percentage points compared to business as usual over the 2020-2040 period. In 2040, the proportion of the population living in poverty would reach 29% in the most optimistic "green" scenario, versus 33% in the baseline scenario, while the unemployment rate would be 10%, versus 30% in the baseline scenario.

The key sectors offering opportunities for green jobs and growth are renewable energy, agriculture, waste recycling and forestry. Côte d'Ivoire's set objective in the energy sector is to increase the share of renewable energy (excluding hydropower) in the energy mix to 16% and reduce dependence on fossil fuels by 26% by 2030. Sustainable energy offers many green job opportunities. It has been estimated, for example, that the creation of a "firewood park" for 100,000 inhabitants represents about 1,125 green jobs, while the production of 70,000 tonnes of coal by improved pyrolysis could create 1,000 domestic jobs. In the agricultural sector, the development of sustainable agriculture could generate many green and productive jobs including through organic farming, agroforestry and soil restoration, and renewable energy pumping and irrigation. In the cocoa sector alone, for example, the ageing of plantations, coupled with the scarcity of cultivable land due to deforestation, will require the production of 600 million plants between 2009 and 2024. Direct green job niches thus exist along the entire chain: research and innovation; production, dissemination and planting of improved species; training and supervision of cocoa farmers; and waste recovery. The development of a green cocoa crop would thus create 230,000 additional domestic jobs. The waste management sector, with nearly 14,000 jobs in 2012, is considered one of the main sources of green jobs in Côte d'Ivoire, although the potential is under-exploited. Sustainable household waste management could create thousands of direct green jobs through collection, transport and recycling activities. Green jobs could also be generated through the recovery of urban waste. It has been estimated that the recovery of 200,000 tonnes of waste collected in five Ivorian cities to produce 18 megawatts of electricity from biogas could generate nearly 11,000 jobs and avoid the emission of 350,000 tonnes of CO₂ equivalents per year. For its part, the recovery of agricultural and agro-industrial residues and waste could generate green jobs, particularly for rural populations. Forestry is also an important source of green jobs in Côte d'Ivoire, given the amount of forest to be reconstituted and the severe degradation of the existing 4 million hectares of woodland. Thus, reforestation activities, the promotion of agroforestry and sustainable forest management could create thousands of direct jobs for rural populations.

Indirect green jobs could also be created through activities such as the collection of non-timber forest products, and the processing and marketing of forest products.

1.4. *Natural Resource Degradation: Major Impediment to Green Growth*

As the green economy draws its essence from renewable natural resources, the misuse of these resources greatly hampers green growth that is robust enough to help meet current development challenges. Environmental degradation threatens all ecosystem services on which jobs in sectors such as agriculture, forestry and fisheries depend. For example, continuing unsustainable agriculture that destroys forest cover could destroy between 40,000 and 50,000 jobs in the national timber industry. The implementation of economic recovery policies in Côte d'Ivoire has increased pressure on natural resources. Between 2003 and 2013, the extraction of raw materials in Côte d'Ivoire grew at an average annual rate of 3%. Harvesting of freshwater resources also increased, from 1.2 to 1.5 billion cubic metres between 1997 and 2014. Land has been under increasing pressure, largely from agriculture, especially cocoa farming. All these factors have increased domestic GHG emissions, which grew by 2% between 2002 and 2013, with a significant increase in 2012.

Deforestation remains one of the main environmental challenges in Côte d'Ivoire. It is largely caused by the expansion of agricultural land (mainly cocoa cultivation), with the country having lost nearly 68% of its wooded area between 1990 and 2015. The collection of wood for cooking and charcoal production also contributes to the destruction of forest cover throughout the country. In addition to pressures from agriculture and wood energy needs, industrial logging and armed/political conflicts also contribute to deforestation and forest degradation in Côte d'Ivoire, with significant impacts on biodiversity and wildlife, particularly in national parks. Ivorian cities also face significant pollution from solid waste, sewage, storm water and industrial wastewater. Specifically in the case of Abidjan, this pollution is degrading the waters of the Ebrié Lagoon, which is the largest lagoon system in West Africa and an essential cultural and economic support for Côte d'Ivoire.

II. National Policies, Strategy Papers and Institutional Regulations

To promote the green economy, necessary policies, tools and instruments have been developed and are being implemented. The priority areas already addressed to encourage the private sector to join the green transition are: (1) the introduction of a green tax incentive, (2) the introduction of environmental and social clauses in the public procurement system, (3) the development of human capital in terms of green jobs and trades, (4) the structuring and formalisation of the circular economy, (5) the adoption of a Côte d'Ivoire ecolabel.

The Government of Côte d'Ivoire ratified the Paris Climate Agreement on 25 October 2016. Through this agreement, the government is committed to reducing its GHG emissions by 28% by 2030, compared to the 2012 baseline. The country is committed to (i) increasing the share of renewable energy in the energy mix by 42% (26% coal, 32% combined cycle natural gas, 26% hydropower and 16% other renewable energy sources), (ii) intensifying and mechanising agriculture and livestock production, (iii) implementing a strategy to combat deforestation and forest degradation through a "zero-deforestation agriculture" policy and the reconstitution of forest cover, and (iv) managing and recovering waste.

The overall objective of the National REDD+ strategy is to reduce deforestation and degradation of classified forests (80%, compared to 2015) and reconstitute forest cover to around 5 million hectares through degraded land reforestation by 2030.

After COP21, which led to the Paris Climate Agreement, several initiatives are underway in Côte d'Ivoire, although they need to be strengthened. Thus, a Directorate for the Fight against Climate Change (DLCC) was created in 2016 to coordinate climate actions at the national level

and supported by the National Climate Change Programme (PNCC) on operational aspects. In addition, a draft law on climate change and its implementing decrees are under consideration with EU support, to provide a sufficiently precise legal basis for guiding climate action.

To advance the climate change agenda, a decree setting up a national climate change commission was drafted and validated in a workshop, and is being submitted to the Minister in charge of the Environment before being transmitted to the Secretariat General of the Government for adoption and signature.

Côte d'Ivoire is considering establishing a National Climate Agency, pursuant to the Orientation Law on Sustainable Development adopted by the National Assembly of Côte d'Ivoire, notably in its Article 45. This law clearly states the need to establish, by decree, several entities, in this case an agency, and a climate fund. The National Strategy for Combating Climate Change supports this position. A feasibility study, to determine the precise mandates and competences of this new agency and its articulation with the other components of the institutional framework, was prepared and validated in 2018 with the support of the EU. This feasibility study on establishing a National Climate Agency, validated in 2018, was combined with a feasibility study on the establishment of a National Climate Fund, to be lodged within the Agency. Indeed, fighting climate change requires substantial and predictable long-term resources that are directly accessible by national stakeholders. The National Climate Fund can be an effective mechanism to help channel funds to priority projects and programmes that tackle climate change.

The law on the fight against climate change and its subsequent decrees, which have already been validated by stakeholders, are being transmitted for adoption by the Government. Finally, the Government also set up a DRR platform to better address natural and man-made disaster risk issues in 2012. This platform, which is attached to the Prime Minister's Office, includes all national structures with competence in this area.

III. Proposed Bank Interventions

The following are a list of some priority areas where the Bank could provide complementary assistance and/or support to that of other partners:

- Strengthen the institutional framework and build capacity to address climate change;
- Strengthen climate change mainstreaming in national planning;
- Disseminate the findings of research centres and knowledge transfer on the fight against climate change in various sectors, including on more resilient seeds through subsidies to farmers;
- Set up a monitoring-evaluation mechanism of adaptation actions;
- Strengthen access to climate information and its use in the development sector;
- Build capacity to mobilise public finance;
- Develop disaster risk management (DRM) solutions;
- Promote natural CRM mainstreaming in policies and strategies;
- Build the population's resilience to the risks of natural disasters;
- Accelerate the implementation of the " zero-deforestation agriculture " concept through massive training campaigns targeting key stakeholders and support smallholders to improve productivity;

- Elicit private sector commitment in sub-sectors and partnership with the State for “zero-deforestation agriculture”;
- Establish a national Platform on zero-deforestation agriculture;
- Put in place a sustainable value chain for cooking energy including charcoal by strengthening the supply of biomass energy through fuel-wood reforestation and the recycling of agricultural waste into bio-coal.
- Strengthen the institutional framework for the formalisation of the charcoal value chain and prepare a national wood energy programme;
- Support the protection of sustainable supply of energy biomass;
- Support an effective and sustainable production of coal from biomass;
- Promote energy efficiency and conservation;
- Prepare and implement the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (PNA);
- Build national capacity to establish innovative and sustainable systems for financing climate change activities;
- Contribute to the establishment of a national MRV system for mitigation and adaptation in priority sectors;
- Strengthen inter-institutional dialogue and inter-sector coherence around AIC.
 - Implement a biodiversity conservation and protection strategy compliant with the post-2020 framework;
 - Support the preparation of a national report on the situation of the environment;
 - Strengthen the legal framework on the environment, notably by preparing and adopting laws on biodiversity and climate change and their subsequent instruments;
 - Put in place measures to monitor and protect air quality;
 - Support the creation of voluntary nature reserves and protected areas, including marine protected areas.

Lastly, still from the perspective of planning the NDC implementation, key stakeholders lack capacity in monitoring and evaluation, particularly in terms of developing and delivering planning and monitoring systems based on the theory of change. The theory of change provides an innovative means of mainstreaming climate change and disaster risk management into national, sector and local planning and budgeting. Its use will help to make national development plans and sector plans/policies consistent with disaster risk reduction, adaptation and mitigation. This training started in the second half of 2018 with the support of the EU. The AfDB could support this capacity-building action. In addition, a programme on climate MRV systems in West Africa is being implemented and Cote d'Ivoire is part of it. It is important that a specific programme be developed for communities to identify mitigation and adaptation actions at the local level. Of equal importance is the planning of these actions, the mobilisation of funding and partnerships for the implementation of these activities and monitoring and evaluation.

ANNEX 14: Mainstreaming Gender in the Bank Portfolio Operations in Côte d’Ivoire

I. Assessment of Gender and Women’s Empowerment in the Portfolio

Although there are no targeted projects in the portfolio to date with gender equality and women's empowerment as their main objective, gender is mainstreamed in ongoing operations on cross-cutting, related activities or as independent components, such as in the framework of the Economic and Financial Governance Support Programme (PAGEF), which supported the gender audit of 8 ministries, and the design of a strategy for women's economic empowerment in Ivory Coast.

Of the 9 portfolio operations approved since the introduction of the Bank's Gender Marker System (GMS), 4 are categorised as level II, i.e. gender is part of the project's main expected outcomes, 2 as level III, i.e. the projects will deliver on specific outputs related to gender equality and women's empowerment, one at level IV, i.e. the project will carry out only a few marginal activities related to gender equality and women's empowerment, and two operations are not categorised.

#	Project Description	GMS Category	Approval Date
1	COTE D'IVOIRE - Abidjan Urban Transport Project	Not categorised	2018
2	COTE D'IVOIRE - Project to Improve Access to Electricity in Rural Areas	IV	2018
3	COTE D'IVOIRE - Project to Upgrade Access Roads to Border Areas Phase 1	II	2018
4	COTE D'IVOIRE - Cocoa Sector Governance Support Project (PAGFIC)	Not categorised	2018
5	COTE D'IVOIRE - Government Social Programme Support Project (PA-PS GOUV)	II	2019
6	COTE D'IVOIRE - Project to Strengthen the Structures of the Electricity System and Access to Electricity Phase I (PROSER I)	III	2020
7	COTE D'IVOIRE - Covid-19 Response Support Programme	III	2020
8	COVID-19 Support Programme in G5 Sahel Countries - Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Chad (PARC COVID-19 - G5 Sahel) - NIGER	II	2020
9	COTE D'IVOIRE - Project to Improve the Livelihoods of Smallholders and Women in the N’ZI Region (PREMOPEF)	II	2020

II. Lessons Learned from the Mid-Term Review of the Country Strategy Paper (CSP) and Portfolio Performance

The general observation at mid-term is that gender mainstreaming in portfolio operations is not seen as an integral part of the country’s development efforts. The impacts on gender equality and women’s empowerment are sometimes perceptible, but not always highlighted as the result of active inclusive development policies and practices in Côte d’Ivoire. With a score of 0.409, Côte d’Ivoire is ranked 35th out of 51 countries according to the Gender Index published in 2020. Without serious gender mainstreaming, it will be difficult to assess and improve the existing situation.

III. Prospects for Continued Implementation of CSP

For the remaining period, the collection of gender data should be systematised to guarantee the inclusiveness of operations and usher in development that builds on the potentials of all the women and men in Côte d’Ivoire. A gender form was distributed to the AfDB Projects

Coordination Unit in the Ministry of the Plan and Development, and project coordinators to monitor gender-related aspects that are part of the routine tasks of project implementation units.

- For infrastructure projects, the exercise will consist in spotlighting how interventions have benefitted women as stakeholders, workers and users;
- For governance projects, special attention will be given to creating favourable framework conditions for businesses led by women, facilitating the transition from the informal to the formal economy and encouraging gender-sensitive budgeting and public procurement;
- In value chain development activities, some thought should be given to the relevance of the chains for women in entrepreneurship – access to markets and financing or in salaried jobs – skills development and work towards a meaningful participation of women in the governance of selected chains, including through their representation in policy dialogue and reforms likely to impact their empowerment;
- Overall, ensure parity in capacity-building and procurement activities;
- To ensure that project teams both within the Bank and project management units have the same understanding of gender mainstreaming and women’s empowerment in operations for the period 2021-2022 and beyond, as an effective instrument for inclusive and sustainable development in Côte d’Ivoire, three awareness-raising sessions have been planned on:
 - (i) The GMS, with special emphasis on gender mainstreaming in the monitoring and evaluation system, in the second half of 2021;
 - (ii) Gender-sensitive procurement, in the third quarter of 2021; and
 - (iii) Gender-sensitive budgeting, in the fourth quarter of 2021.

Annex 15: Contribution of CSP 2018-2022 to High 5 Implementation in Côte d'Ivoire

The Bank's interventions in Côte d'Ivoire under the CSP 2018-2022 helped to achieve position results at the level of the High 5s:

“Light up and power Africa”: The Bank's private window supported investments to improve the supply of electricity while the public window focused on the demand side. The financing of the AZITO and CIPREL V projects, approved in June 2019, increased total capacity by 362 MW, with the Singrobo Hydropower Project expected to add 44 MW in 2021. The Rural Electricity Access Improvement Project (PAEMIR), approved in November 2018 aims to electrify 426 localities in the SAVANES, WOROBA and ZANZAN districts and connect 28,371 households to the electricity grid. The Project to Reinforce and Extend the Network in Peri-urban and Rural Areas (PROSER I), approved in March 2020 for UA 52 million will contribute to the electrification of 1,388 localities in eleven (11) districts of the country, providing electricity access for 113,838 households. In addition, other previously approved projects also contribute to the CSP's results in the energy sector. These are (i) the Project for the reinforcement of transmission and distribution networks (PRETD) approved in December 2016, which allowed for the construction of the 225kV Duékoué-Zagné line and the Duékoué and Zagné substations, the construction of the 20/15 kV 10MVA Bingerville substations and the completion of electrification works in 252 localities; (ii) the Regional Electricity Interconnection Project, approved in 2013, which supports the construction of a 1,285 km line linking Côte d'Ivoire, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Guinea. All the projects planned in the energy sector enabled an increase of 9% in the electricity access rate at end-2020.

Feed Africa: Three projects that were approved in the agricultural sector under the CSP 2018-2022 contributed to this High 5. They are: (i) the Project to Improve the Livelihoods of Smallholders and Women in the N'ZI Region, approved in November 2020 and which will contribute to additional annual production of 522 tons of vegetables, 4,500 tons of cassava, 3,750 tons of yams and 1.5 million units of poultry for 25,000 beneficiaries ; (ii) the Côte d'Ivoire Sugar and Foodstuffs Project (hereinafter called SUCDEN CI) - Cocoa- Mechanism for Financing Raw materials (private sector window) : This project consists in providing SUCDEN CI with a renewable facility for raw materials (SCFF) of EUR 100 million, to support its participation in the cocoa value chain in Côte d'Ivoire; and (iii) the Niger Basin Regional Integrated Development and Climate Change Adaptation Programme, approved in November 2018 and which will make it possible to build the resilience of the populations and ecosystems of the Niger River through the sustainable management of natural resources. Other previously approved projects also contribute to the CSP results in the agricultural sector. They are: (i) the Belier Region Agro-Industrial Pole Project which helped to develop several value chain support infrastructure (dams, rural roads, storage/marketing facilities of agricultural products) and start agro-industrial processing; (ii) the Value Chains Development Project in Indénié-Djuablin Region (PDC-ID), approved in February 2017 to raise the income of value chain stakeholders (seed producers, vegetable farmers, processing operators and beekeepers).

Industrialise Africa: The Bank's interventions have aimed to release the high potential of SMEs. In that regard, a national mapping exercise carried out with the Bank's assistance brought to light the existence of 145 SME clusters that could have real economic potential. Projects financed by the Bank have also developed entrepreneurship among 200 students and graduates, and supervised 22 start-ups, in innovative and lucrative sectors of activity like industrial waste recycling. The Bank also approved in 2020 a technical assistance project through which it supports the design and strengthening of key instruments of industrial development such as the opening of an Industrial Development Fund and upgrading of industrial zones, conceived as privileged spaces for attracting private investment.

Integrate Africa: At end-December 2020, the linear distance of asphalted inter-urban roads in Cote d'Ivoire increased by 201.4 km, thanks to the Bank's interventions. This is mainly attributable to ongoing projects after the adoption of CSP, particularly: (i) the Bamako-San Pedro Road Corridor: the Kani-Boundiali road section (25 km complete) and the Fadiadougou-Boundiali section (99km complete out of 110 km, or 50%); (ii) the Danané-Gbapleu-Guinea border road (47.6km); (iii) the Tabou-Prolo-Liberian border road (16.8 of the 28km complete, or 56%); and (iv) the Brolequin-Toulepleu-Liberia border road (13km out of the total 65km, or 20% complete). These achievements contribute to shorter travel time on these roads and will also contribute to their completion and a significant reduction of travel costs. Construction works of transformational roads under the Abidjan Urban Transport Project (PTUA) were officially launched in October 2020 and implementation will span 14 to 20 months. Construction of the fourth bridge is ongoing and is at the phase of laying of the segments and deck on the supports. The access roads project in border areas, Phase 1: Bondoukou-Soko-Ghana border road, approved in December 2018, is still in the procurement phase at the stage of award of contracts.

Improve the quality of life for the people of Africa: The Bank's ongoing interventions will benefit: (i) 212,000 people in the context of agricultural projects; (ii) 149,000 person who will escape extreme poverty in rural areas; (iii) 245,000 persons who will benefit from electrification in rural projects within the framework of PRETD Project. Furthermore, from the standpoint of urban development, the focus has been Abidjan with sustainable urban infrastructure systems to ease traffic in the town. The Abidjan Urban Transport Project (PTUA) concerns the construction of a fourth 795-m bridge linking the Plateau and Yopougon communes. The Economic and Social Reforms Support Programme (PARES) allowed for adoption of the hospitality law and the procedures manual of the Electricity for All Programme (PEPT) Fund. The COVID-19 Response Support Programme (PARC) contributed to the cogent results in the health response and implementation of the economic and social support plan: (i) the percentage of the population tested rose from 0.03 % in April 2020 to around 0.9% at end-December 2020; (ii) the number of ICU beds rose from 18 in April 2020 to 164 at end-December 2020; (iii) the Major Enterprise Support Fund enabled 91 enterprises to benefit from direct loans of CFAF 23.017 billion; (iv) the SME Support Fund has supported 590 SME for a total CFAF 25.55 billion; (v) under the Informal Sector Actors Support Fund, 77,646 actors (65% women and 35% men) benefited from CFAF 17.26 billion total as subsidies; (vi) the Humanitarian Solidarity and Emergency Support Fund facilitated monetary transfers to 194,245 vulnerable households (51% women and 49% men), and financial support to 18,909 persons made redundant or unemployed (30% women).

ANNEXE 16.: TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL PARTNERS' OPERATIONAL AREAS

SECTOR COOPERATION GROUPS IN COTE D'IVOIRE – January 2021																
	URBAN DEVELOPMENT			GOVERNANCE				INFRASTRUCTURE			PRIVATE/FINANCIAL SECTOR	RURAL DEVELOPMENT				
	EDUCATION TRAINING	HEALTH	GENDER	PUBLIC FINANCE	JUSTICE	POLITICAL GOVERNANCE	CIVIL SOCIETY	TRANSPORT AND	ENERGY	WATER AND SANITATION	BUSINESS CLIMATE, PRIVATE SECTOR, TRADE	AGRICULTURE	NUTRITION	FORESTRY - ENVIRONMENT	RURAL LAND	NO. OF SECTORS PER PARTNER
UED	xx	xx	xx	LP	xx	xx	LP	LP	LP	xx	xx	xx		xx	LP	14
Germany (KfW/GIZ)			xx	xx			xx				xx	xx		Co-LP	xx	07
EIB									xx	xx	xx					03
Spain							xx	xx								02
France (AFD/SCAC)	xx	xx	Co LP	xx	LP	xx	Co LP	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx		Co LP	xx	14
Italy				xx								LP				02
United Kingdom		xx	xx			xx	xx									04
Canada	xx						xx				xx	xx				04
United States (USAID/MCC)	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	LP	xx	xx	xx			xx			xx	11
Japan		xx			xx	xx	xx		xx	xx	xx	xx				08
South Korea										xx						01
AfDB	xx	xx		xx			xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	Co LP	xx	xx	12
IsDB	xx									xx				xx		03
WB	xx	xx		Co LP			xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx		xx	xx	11
BOAD								xx	xx	xx	xx					04
CICR					xx											01
FAO		xx										LP	xx	xx	xx	05
IFAD												xx	xx			02
IMF				xx												01
WHO		LP											xx			02
UNESCO	xx	xx											xx			03
UNFPA		xx														01
UNICEF	LP	xx		xx	xx					LP		xx	xx			07
UNIDO	xx								xx		xx					03
UNWOMEN			LP			xx						xx				03
WFP	xx	xx										xx	xx			04
UNDP		xx	xx	xx	xx	Co LP	xx				xx	xx		xx		09
UNEP		xx												xx		02

Note: LP=Lead partner; Co-LP= Co-Lead partner; xx= Active partner