

Republic of Cote d'Ivoire
JICA Country Analysis Paper (JCAP) Summary

Chapter 1 Côte d'Ivoire's development policies and plans, major development issues, and sectors

1-1 Republic of Cote d'Ivoire National Development Policies and Plans

1-1-1 National Development Plan (Plan National de Développement (PND) 2021-2025)

- The government of Cote d'Ivoire has revised its National Development Plan with a view towards further accelerating the sustainable economic growth that was happening prior to the COVID-19 pandemic and spreading the results of this growth to citizens.
- In the previous plan, PND2016-2020, the target was set of becoming an emerging country by 2020, under 5 pillars ((1) governance, (2) human resource development, (3) structural economic reforms, (4) infrastructure development, and (5) regional integration). For PND2021-2025, with respect to the previous plan, while progress has been made with generally stable governance and infrastructure development, it was evaluated that given the importance of human resource development and regional integration for the promotion of the structural transformation of the economy, there was a need to accelerate achievements in these areas.
- Based on an evaluation of the previous plan, PND2021-2025 emphasizes “industrial clusters” and “private sector development” to promote the structural transformation of the economy. Therefore, 74% of the total investment plan of 59 trillion CFA francs will be allocated to private sector investment. It will also focus on “human capital” in an effort to promote employment, and to improve worker skills and productivity, which lag behind those of neighboring countries.
- “Inclusion” and “balanced regional development” are also clarified to correct for the regional disparities that appear in poverty statistics.
- Other areas of emphasis include “climate change measures” that impact economic and social life, as well as “strengthening governance” including the modernization of government administration.

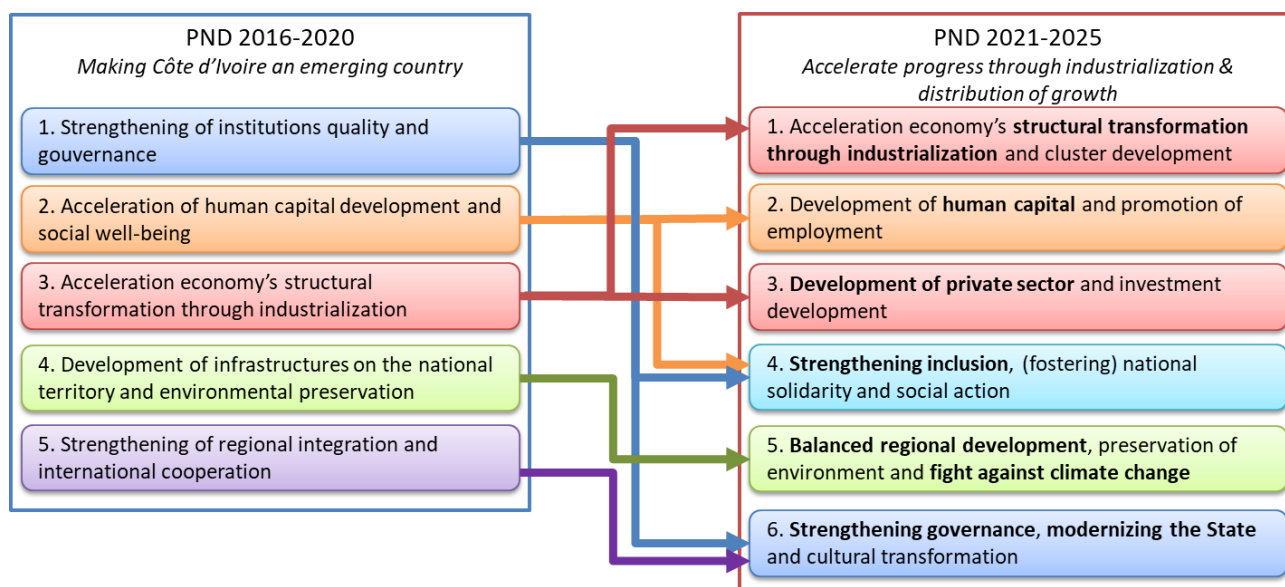


Fig. 1. Comparison of PND2016-2020 and PND2021-2025

1-1-2 Second Government Social Development Plan (Programme social du Gouvernement (PsGouv) 2:2022-2024)

- This is the second version of the Social Development Plan formulated by the President in 2019, aimed at being a response to citizen dissatisfaction at the lack of widespread distribution of the effects of economic growth to the people. This is considered within the government as being inseparable from the National Development Plan.
- Under the previous plan (PsGouv 1:2019-2020) budget measures were kept to about half of the original plan (791.6 billion CFA francs) due to the COVID-19 pandemic, although it was generally evaluated that the main development objectives had been achieved, except for the public housing construction plans, etc.
- In principle, this plan also follows the same target sectors, but given the recent deterioration of the situation in the Sahel, targets for each sector were identified with priority for overcoming vulnerabilities in the northern border regions (Bounkani and Tchologo Regions).
- The amount of investment has also been tripled to 3,198.2 billion CFA francs in comparison with the first plan. In terms of the budget, the third pillar of improving household living conditions accounts for about half of the total, with the improvement of access to health services being the largest expenditure with 654.5 billion CFA francs (more than 20% of the total).

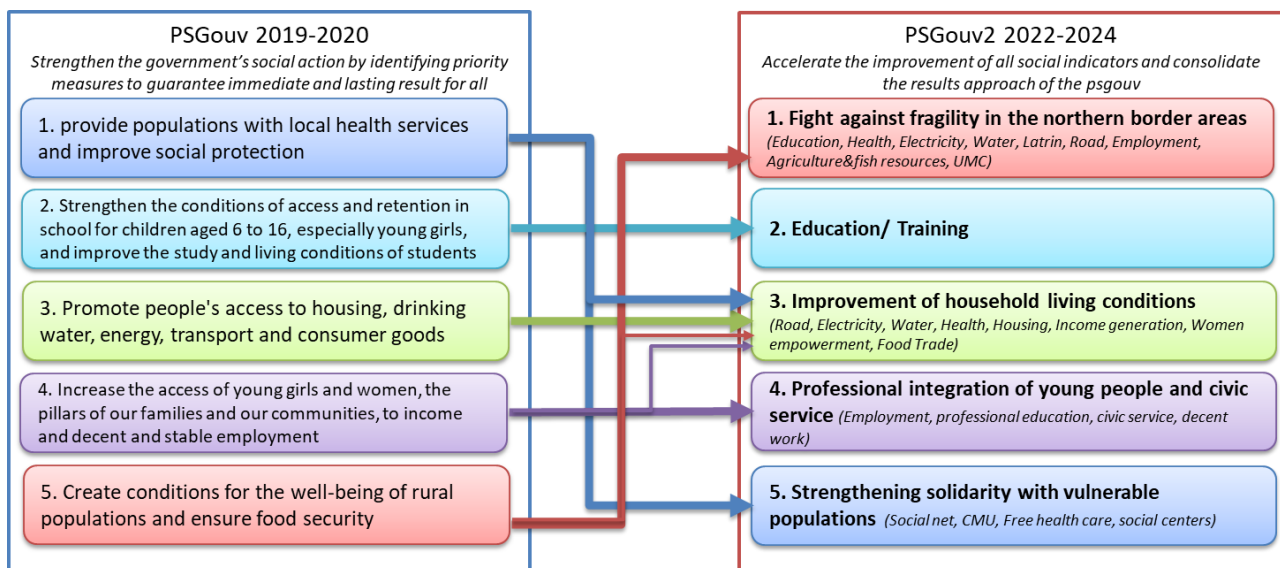


Fig. 2. Comparison of PDGouv 2019-2020 and PSGouv 2022-2024

1-2 Analysis of Key Development Sectors and Issues for the Republic of Cote d'Ivoire

- The development needs for 18 development sectors and issues were analyzed. A multifaceted analysis was performed, not only on sectors with a track record of cooperation in the past, but also on issues emphasized in the National Development Plan, such as “education (human capital),” “inequality and gender,” employment,” “industry,” and “climate change.”
- Priority development needs were extracted for each sector and issue to the extent possible based on objective data. The results of this analysis are as follows.

1-2-1 Industrial Structure

- Manufacturing accounts for 52% of Cote d'Ivoire's secondary industry, and the agricultural product processing and food industries account for 39% of this, but sales and productivity are low, and employment is limited in comparison with other sectors. There is a priority need in this sector to (1) strengthen the capacity of SMEs, and (2) improve the access of SMEs to financing.
- In addition, the country's investment in (3) R&D is low compared to other countries, inhibiting innovation.

Table 1 Indicators by Industry

Table 3 Indices by sector in Côte d'Ivoire

Sector	Number of enterprises	Turnover (millions CFAF)	Amount of value added (millions CFAF)	Capital (millions CFAF)	Number of employees
Manufacture of metal works, machinery and equipment, metal work	111	13,140	3,046	1,843	1,020
Food processing	334	40,400	5,503	12,560	4,624
Construction	1,309	94,019	4,076	14,320	4,881
Retail sales	3,389	441,342	35,821	27,325	14,385
Wholesale/Wholesalers	1,634	348,946	11,906	33,840	11,037
Other	7,538	643,276	182,475	298,846	73,767
Total of all sectors	14,315	1,588,621	102,361	430,142	109,714

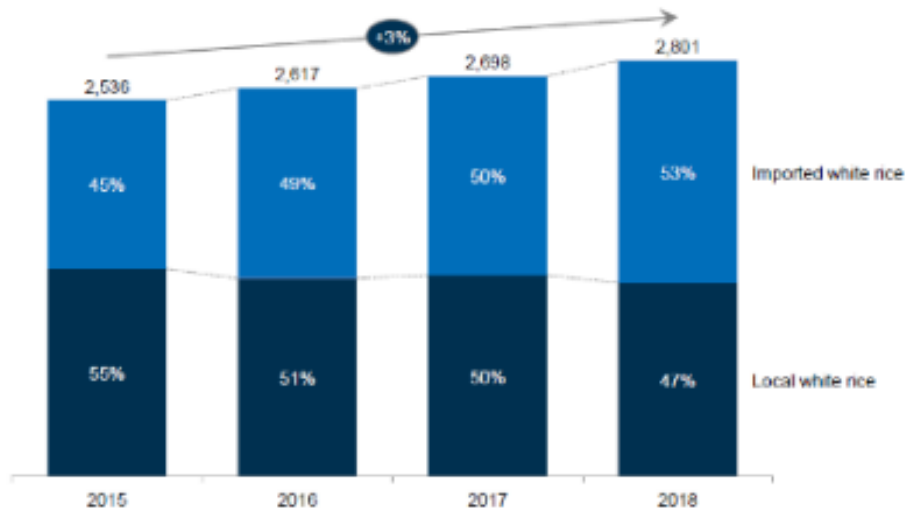
Source: National Institute of Statistics (INS) (2014)

Source: Cote d'Ivoire National Institute of Statistics (2014)

1-2-2 Agriculture

- Productivity is low for both food and cash crops, and in particular rice depends on imports for more than 50%. Cash crops such as cacao and cashews have high production volumes, but low processing rates, and adding value is a challenge. Primary industry still only accounts for 6% of borrowers from the domestic financial institutions. Thus, the priority issues are (1) improving the productivity and production volume of rice, and (2) promoting the processing industry for cash crops, and to accomplish this, there is a strong need for (3) agricultural mechanization and (4) improved access to finance.

Total available rice in CI – Local production and imports (1000s tons)



1. SNDR – National Rice Development Strategy
 Source: Expert Interview; Interview National Chamber of Agriculture; IFC (2015); SNDR 2020-2030 Plan; WFP (2018); BCG Analysis

Fig. 3. Rice Production and Import in Cote d'Ivoire
 (Source: JICA Investment Promotion Survey 2021 (Information collected from the National Rice Development Strategy, etc.)

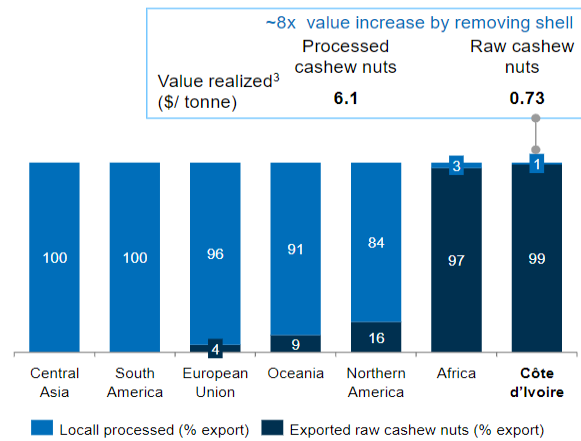
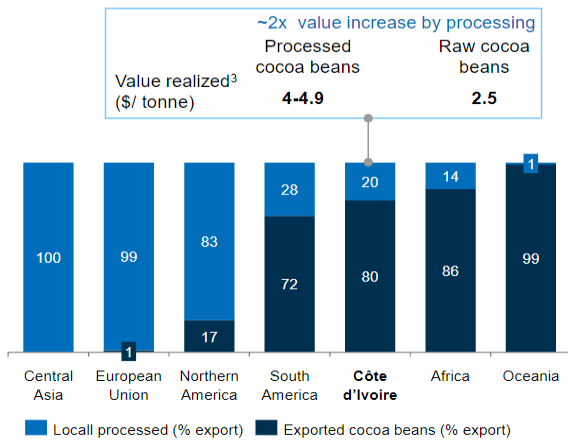


Fig. 4. Cacao Exports and Local Processing Rate

Fig. 5. Cashew Exports and Local Processing Rate

Source: JICA Investment Promotion Survey 2021 (Information collected from FAO, etc.)

1-2-3 Fisheries

- More than 80% of fish production is imported, and the key is promoting (1) inland aquaculture which has high development potential.
- There is not much scope for expanding sea fisheries, which accounts for 90% of production, but it is estimated that nearly 40% of the catch in West Africa (EU, 2015) is illegal fishing by foreign vessels (IUU), so (2) measures to prevent illegal fishing (IUU) and (3) sustainable marine resource management and enhanced distribution are important.

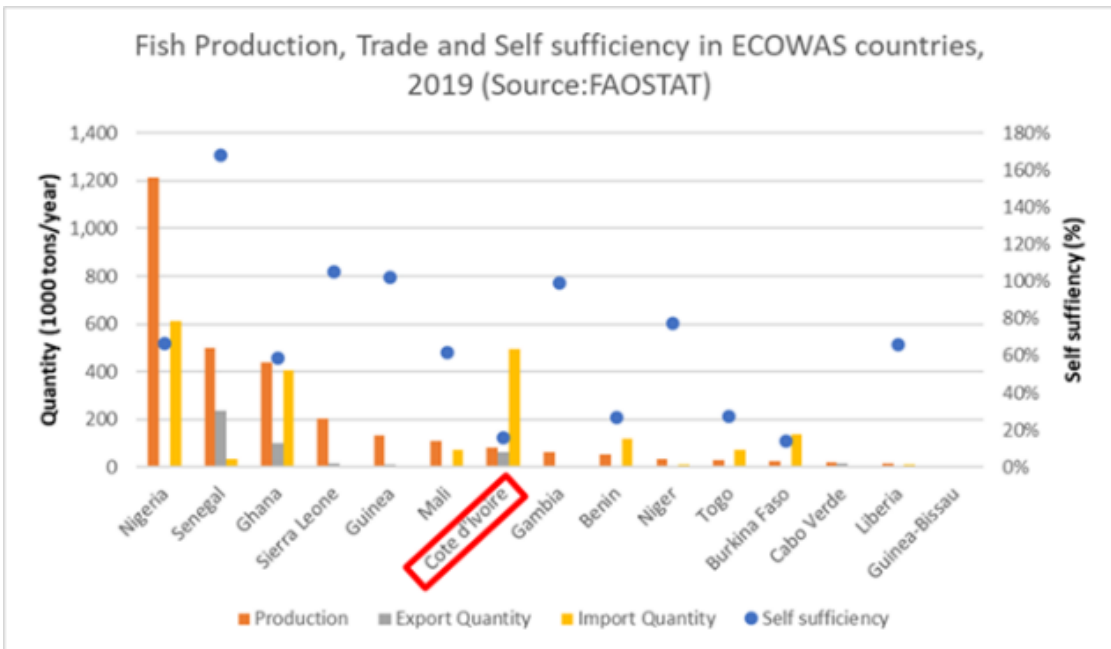


Fig. 6. Fish Production, Trade and Self-sufficiency in ECOWAS Countries
Source: FAOSTAT

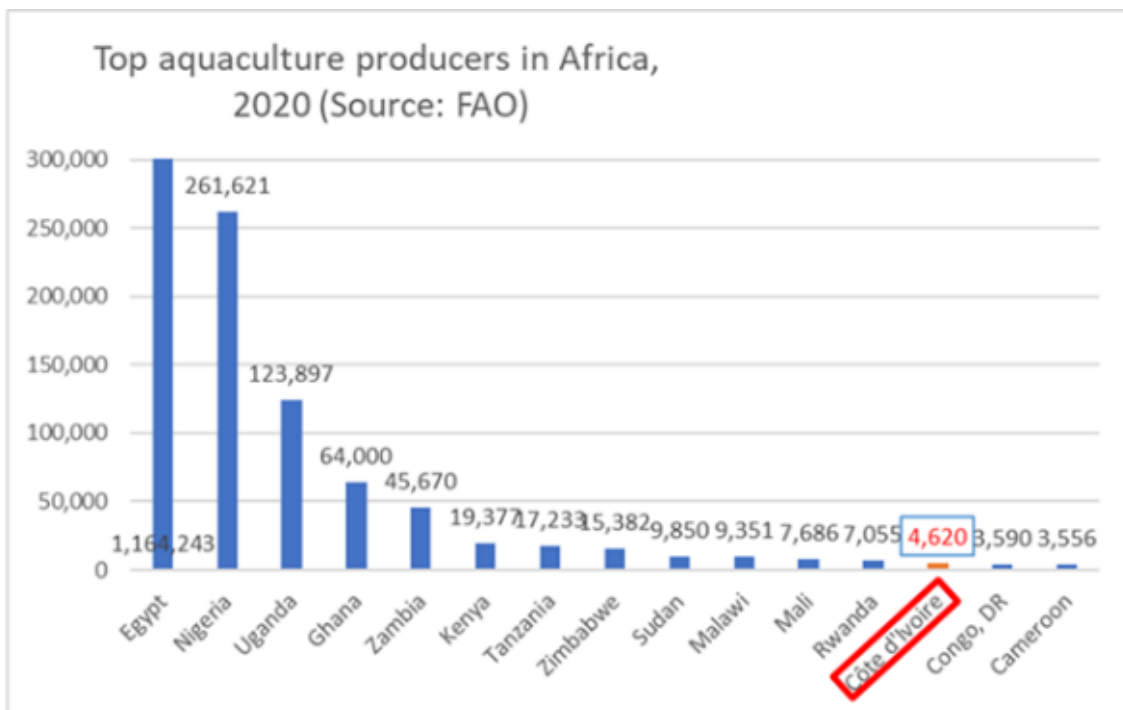


Fig. 7. Aquaculture Production in Africa (by Top Producing Countries)
Source: FAOSTAT

1-2-4 Education

- While there has been an improvement in the enrollment rates in primary and secondary education in recent years, (1) the enrollment rate in rural areas is low in comparison to urban areas, and the quality of education is poor, so that 80% of students are said to not have sufficient academic ability in mathematics, and (2) the low level of mathematical skills in comparison with other French-speaking countries is an issue.
- Regarding (3) higher education, there is a problem with a small proportion of students in science and mathematics, and there is an emphasis on vocational education from the perspective of promoting employment, but there is a 75% mismatch rate where this doesn't lead to employment.

Tableau 2.9 : Scores moyens nationaux en mathématiques et comparaisons multiples entre les pays - Fin de scolarité

Pays de référence	Score moyen en mathématiques 6A	Pays comparé													
		Sénégal	Gabon	Burkina Faso	Burundi	Bénin	Togo	Congo	Cameroun	Guinée	Madagascar	RDC	Niger	Côte d'Ivoire	Tchad
Sénégal	557,6 (4,7)		●	●	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Gabon	554,6 (4)	●		●	●	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	
Burkina Faso	547,2 (4)	●	●		●	●	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	
Burundi	546 (3,2)	▼	●	●		●	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	
Bénin	533,8 (6,2)	▼	▼	●	●		▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	
Togo	495,4 (3,9)	▼	▼	▼	●	●		●	●	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	
Congo	489,1 (3,5)	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼		●	●	▲	▲	▲	▲	
Cameroun	488,1 (3,9)	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	●		●	▲	▲	▲	▲	
Guinée	482,3 (4,7)	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	●	●		▲	▲	▲	▲	
Madagascar	468,3 (5,1)	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼		●	●	▲	
RDC	462,1 (4,6)	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	●		●	▲	
Niger	461,8 (5)	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	●		▲	
Côte d'Ivoire	454 (3,8)	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	●	▲	
Tchad	437,8 (4)	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼		

Score moyen national en mathématiques statistiquement ■ supérieur ■ proche ■ inférieur à la moyenne PASEC2019

▲ différence de scores significative en faveur du pays de référence par rapport au pays comparé : le pays de référence a une moyenne supérieure à celle du pays comparé

● pas de différence significative de scores entre le pays de référence et le pays comparé

▼ différence de score significative en défaveur du pays de référence par rapport au pays comparé : le pays de référence a une moyenne inférieure à celle du pays comparé

Fig. 8. National Average Scores in Mathematics and Comparison between Multiple Countries - End of Primary School (6th Grade)

Source: PASEC (Analysis Program of the CONFEMEN Education Systems), 2019

1-2-5 Employment

- Just over 10% of the working population are employed in regular employment, so (1) the regularization of non-regular employment is a challenge.
- In addition, incomes in the agricultural and commercial sectors which account for the majority of non-regular workers are significantly lower than other service industries, and it is essential to (2) improve productivity in these sectors.

Table 2. Key Labor Market Indicators (2013-2017)

Tableau 20 : Principaux indicateurs du marché du travail, sur la période 2013-2017

Indicateurs	Sources de données		
	2013	2016	2017
Taux d'emploi formel	3,4	6,4	11,6
Taux d'emploi informel	96,6%	93,6%	88,4%
Proportion de l'emploi salarié	23,8%	24,9%	23,1%
Taux d'emploi vulnérable	69,9%	73,1%	69,5%

Source : ERI-ESI 2017

Source: ERI-ESI (UEMOA Regional Employment and Informal Sector Survey), 2017

1-2-6 Disparities/Gender

- The national poverty rate is improving, but poverty rates are still high in the northwest, northeast, and center of Cote d'Ivoire and (1) regional disparity is a major issue.
- (2) Gender inequality can be observed across sectors, such as in education (enrollment rates, etc.) and working population etc., and the gender equality index is lower than the Sub-Saharan African average (UNDP, 2019).

Spatial Distribution of poverty of Côte d'Ivoire in 2018
(Source : MPD, INS/EHCVM 2018)

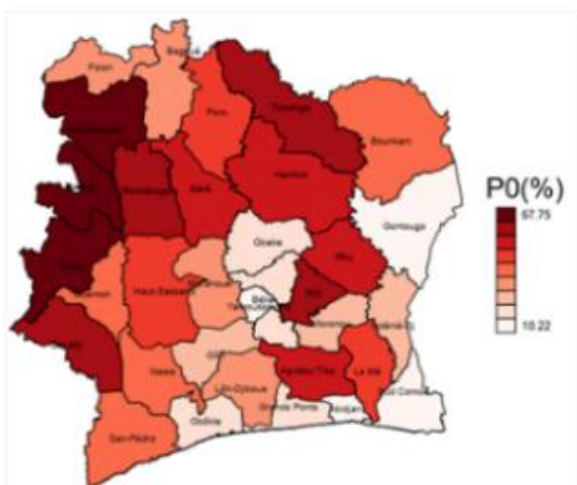


Fig. 9. Distribution of Poverty in Cote d'Ivoire (2018)

Human Development Indicator of Côte d'Ivoire in 2018
(Source : MPD)

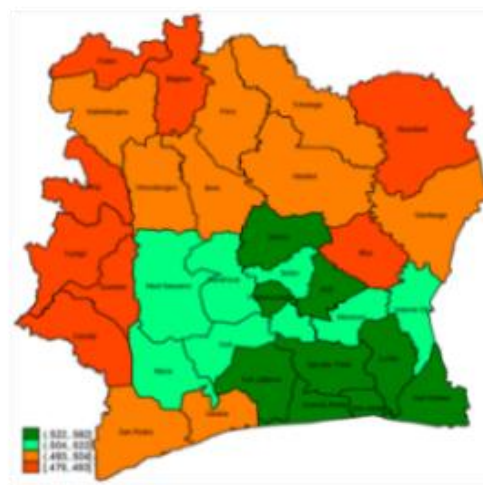


Fig. 10. Human Development Indicator of Cote d'Ivoire (2018)

Source: Ministry of Planning and Development, Cote d'Ivoire, 2018

1-2-7 Health

- Health indicators are worse than those of neighboring countries, and there are overall shortages in the number of health facilities and health workers per population, as well as regional disparities, and the enrollment rate in national public health insurance, which began in 2019, is stagnant at 15%. Maternal and infant mortality rates are also higher than those of neighboring countries.
- Therefore, (1) the improvement of maternal and child health services, (2) the enhancement and improvement of systems for the provision of health care (enhancement of facilities and personnel, improvement of quality, and (3) the establishment and enhancement of the medical insurance system have been identified as priority needs.

Table 3. Maternal, Neonatal, and Infant Mortality Rates (Comparison with Sub-Saharan Africa Average)

Table. Indicator related to Maternal/Neonatal/Infant Mortality rate remain above average in sub-Sahara Africa

INDICATOR		YEAR		
		2011	2015	2019
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CI	38.1	35.6	33
	SSA	31.6	29.5	27.5
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	CI	703	658	
	SSA	610	557	
Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CI	103	90.6	79.3
	SSA	97.5	87.5	75.8
Adolescent birth rate (aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	CI	125.9	120.3	114.7
	SSA	113.6	106.4	99.6

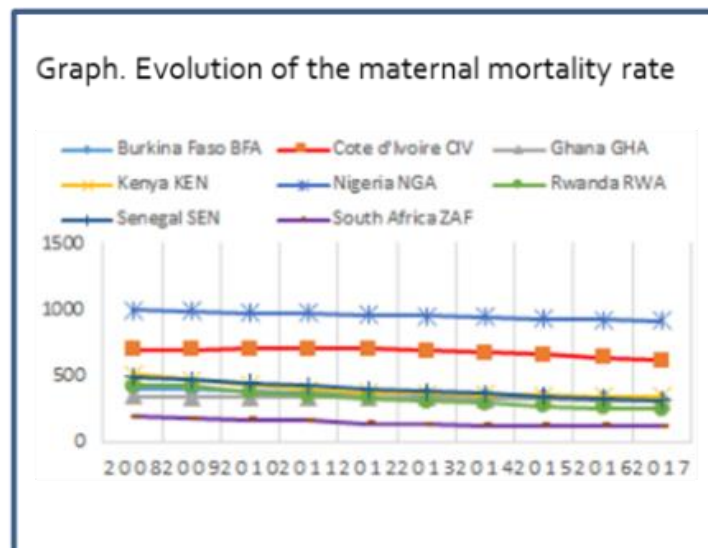


Fig. 11. Evolution of Maternal Mortality Rate

Source: Created by the office based on WHO Global Health Observatory Data Repository

1-2-8 Transport and Traffic

- The issues for Abidjan Urban Transport are building infrastructure to respond to (1) traffic demand which continues to increase, and (2) building an efficient traffic management system to reduce congestion. There is also an urgent need for the (3) development of major corridors (national highways) to promote physical distribution and (4) an improved paving ratio for roads in rural areas.



Source: JICA Study Team

Figure 3.4 Estimated Transport Demand in 2030 (Left: Do Nothing Case/ Right: Master Plan Case)

Fig. 12. Estimated Transport Demand in 2030

Source: JICA, "Project for the Development of Urban Master Plan in Greater Abidjan," 2015

1-2-9 Energy

- To meet the demand for electricity, which grows at an annual rate of about 7%, there is a need to (1) continuously increase power generation capacity, and (2) diversify power sources based particularly on fuel price and drought risk, and decarbonization. (3) The expansion of power transmission and distribution networks to distribute electricity to the people and (4) the expansion of electricity services to low-income earners are also challenges.

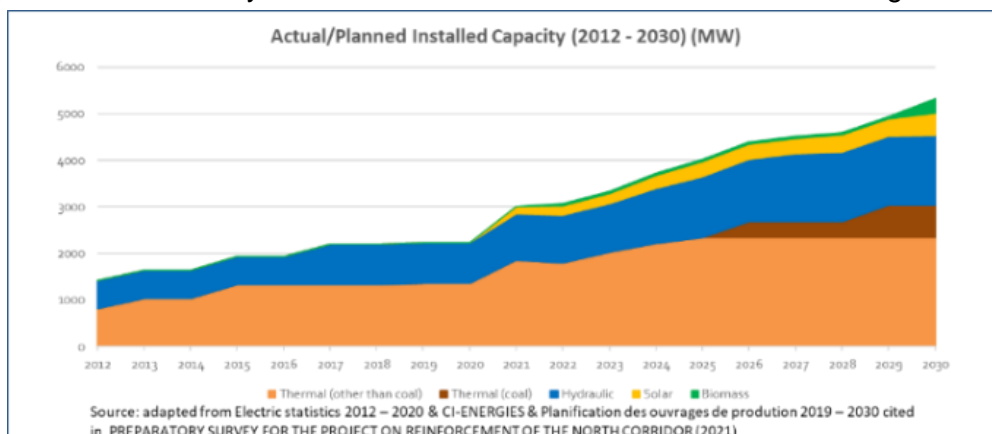


Fig. 13. Actual and Planned Power Supply Capacity (2012-2030)

Source: CI-ENERGY, 2019

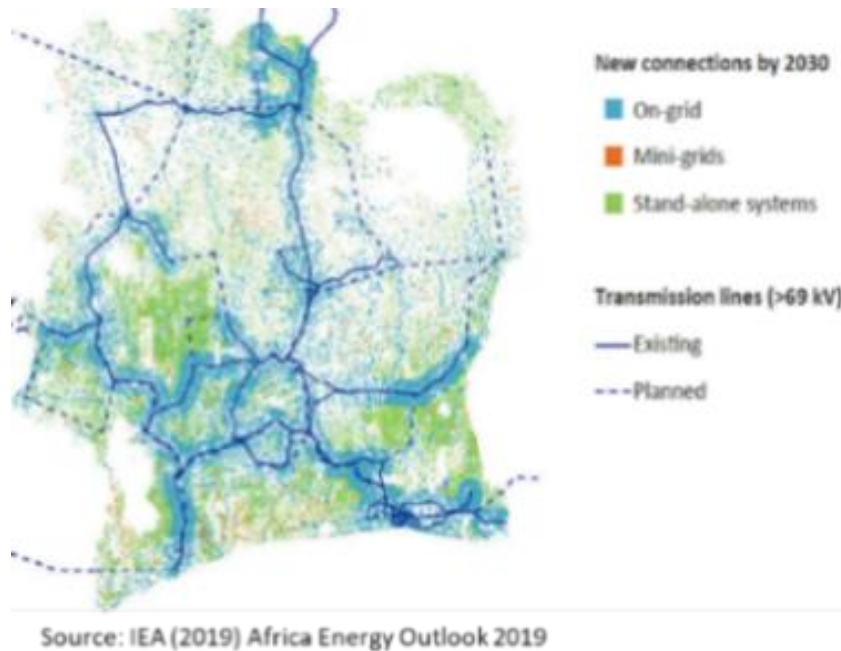


Fig. 14. Power Grid
Source: Africa Energy Outlook, 2019

1-2-10 City Planning

- Given that the population had surged (3.4% in urban areas, and 2.5% nationwide) without planned infrastructure investment and urban development, there are problems such as disorderly urban expansion and infrastructure investment, aging of various infrastructures, deterioration of services and capacity shortfalls, etc. In response to this, JICA formulated the Greater Abidjan Development Urban Master Plan (SDUGA) from 2013 to 2015. The priority issues were (1) building a coordinating mechanism to implement SDUGA); (2) the update of priority projects to reflect results that exceed expectations for priority projects in the urban transportation sector; (3) improving the convenience and services of multiple transportation networks, including newly developed transportation infrastructure; (4) addressing insufficient housing supply (currently 200,000 homes); (5) improving disorderly land use; and (6) improving the land registration process.

Greater Abidjan Land Use Framework 2030

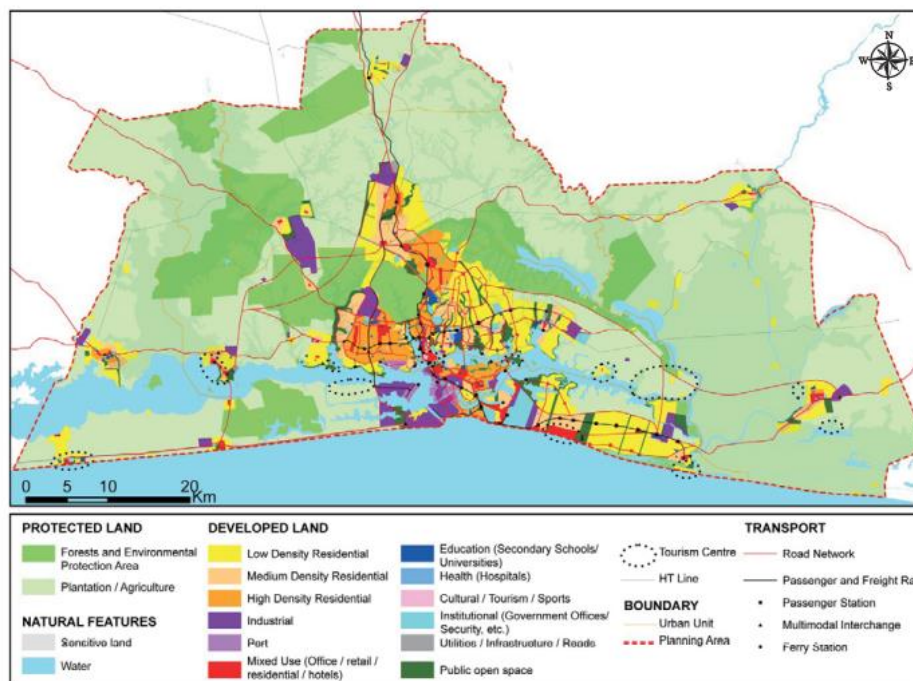


Figure 6 Greater Abidjan Land Use Framework 2030

Fig. 15. Greater Abidjan Land Use Framework 2030

Source: JICA, “Project for the Development of Urban Master Plan in Greater Abidjan,” 2015

1-2-11 Waste

- Cote d’Ivoire has the second largest amount of municipal waste in West Africa, behind only Nigeria (World Bank, 2019), and there are issues with (1) there being no collection or transport systems outside of the Abidjan Autonomous District and thus concerns about the deterioration of public hygiene, (2) the basic laws and regulations related to waste management, including municipal waste, not having been developed, and (3) the need for the promotion of the 3Rs for the building of a recycling-oriented society.

Table 4. Current State of Waster Classification and Disposal

Type of Waste	Legal framework and regulation	Organized collection & transport	Organized sorting	Intermediate processing	Recycling / Recovery	Final elimination	Authority In charge of supervision
Municipal Waste	▲	●	✘	▲	✘	▲	ANAGED
Industrial waste	▲	▲	✘	▲	✘	▲	ANAGED
Construction waste	▲	▲	✘	▲	✘	▲	ANAGED
Medical waste	▲	✘	▲	✘	✘	▲	ANAGED / Hospitals
Hazardous waste	▲	✘	✘	✘	✘	▲	ANAGED / CIAPOL
Electronic waste	▲	✘	✘	✘	✘	▲	ANAGED / MINEDD
Agricultural waste	▲	✘	✘	✘	▲	▲	ANAGED

Source: ANAGED interview, Market research of high priority investment sectors in Côte d’Ivoire

- Existing
- ▲ Existing to improve
- ✘ Non-existent

ANAGED: National Waste Management Agency

CIAPOL: Ivorian Anti Pollution Center

MINEDD: Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development

Source: JICA Investment Promotion Survey (information collected from the National Waste Management Agency (ANAGED), etc.), 2021

1-2-12 Water Supply

- A major issue with the water supply is (1) the low coverage rate of rural water supply (about 60%).
- (2) The high non-revenue water rate in Abidjan (about 35%) and (3) the low water supply rate in regional cities (particularly in the western part of Cote d'Ivoire where it is 50% or less) are issues with regard to municipal water supply.

1-2-13 Sewage and Drainage

- Less than half of the districts in Abidjan have a sewage system (primary treatment), and since these districts also have no secondary treatment systems, (1) improving access to sewage treatment and (2) upgrading the sewage treatment system are challenges.
- Also, because of the difficulty in gaining an understanding of the charges for sewage as compared to water supply, (3) building a sustainable model for the operation of sewage treatment systems is an issue.

Table 5. Current State of Sewage and Rainwater Treatment in Abidjan

Type of wastewater	Legal framework and regulation	Storage, collection and transport	Treatment stations	Complete treatment	Final elimination	Authority in charge of supervision
Waste water	●	▲	▲	✘	▲	ONAD / MINHAS
Rainy waters	●	▲	▲	✘	▲	ONAD / MINHAS
Faecal sludge	▲	▲	✘	✘	▲	ONAD / MINHAS

Source: Data collection survey for urban sanitation, waste water and sludge management in Africa, december 2021.

● Existing

▲ Existing, to improve

✘ Non-existent

ONAD: National Office for Sanitation and Drainage

MINHAS: Ministry of Hydraulics, Sanitation and Cleanliness

Source: JICA, "Data Collection Survey on Urban Sanitation, Sewerage and Faecal Sludge Management in Africa," 2021

1-2-14 Regional Integration

- Cote d'Ivoire is a hub of regional economic activity and leads regional integration in terms of trade, productivity, and infrastructure. The key issues for realizing the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) which is being ratified by various countries are (1) the enhancement of customs capacity, (2) the connection of customs systems between each country, (3) the development of international corridors, (4) the enhancement of connectivity of wide-area power grids and (5) the development of special economic zones for the revitalization of intra-regional logistics.

1-2-15 Climate Change

- Cote d'Ivoire is ranked 147th out of 178 countries in terms of its vulnerability to climate change, being at risk of losing 2-4% of its GDP. In the last 25 years, 26% of natural resources have been lost and the impact of the climate is particularly great on agriculture, with a risk of a significant decrease in agricultural production in the northern region.
- With a rising energy consumption and environmental load due to vigorous industrial activities, the government has set a target of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 30.428% (compared to BAU) by 2030.

- Therefore, the expansion of renewable energy, energy conservation, waste management (3R), forest conservation, adaptive agriculture, water resource management and flood control are all important as mitigation measures.

Graphique 12 : La déforestation accélérée de la Côte d'Ivoire, 1990-2015

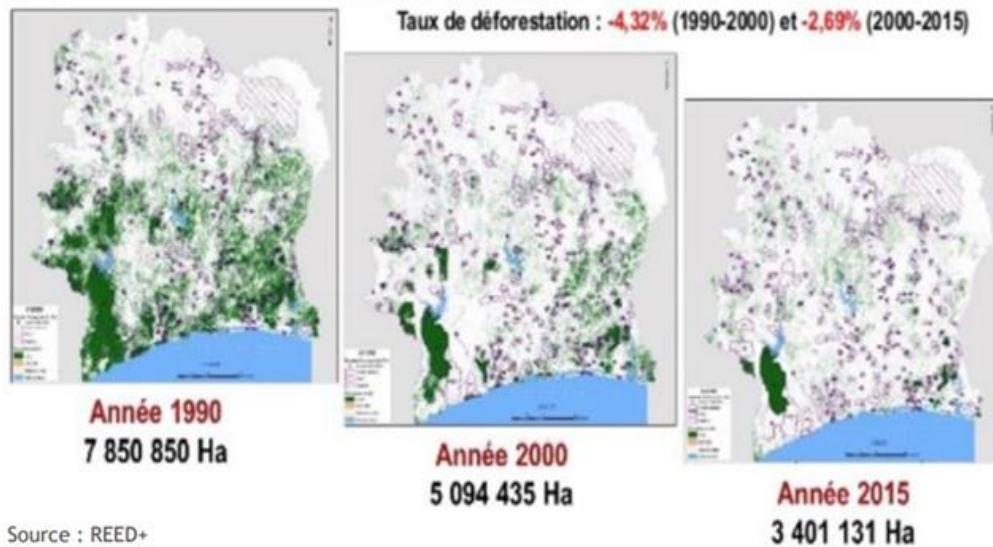


Fig. 16. Deforestation 1990-2015

Source: Economic Situation in Côte d'Ivoire, World Bank, 2018

1-2-16 Security

- Since prior to the presidential election in 2019, there have been anti-government demonstrations and conflicts between residents mainly in the south of Cote d'Ivoire, as well as incidents of attacks by Sahelian extremists near the northern border.
- As the fundamental response to anti-government demonstrations and conflicts, (1) improving administrative services and access to justice, (2) improving essential trust in the police. The worsening Sahel situation also represents a challenge in (3) strengthening resilience in the northern region.

1) Number of security related events and fatalities in Côte d'Ivoire from 2011 to 2021

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
● Battles	101	30	30	17	4	12	18	13	12	40	18
● Riots (mob violence and violent demonstration)	9	3	22	27	34	29	63	26	96	231	98
● Protests (peaceful or with intervention)	9	3	20	35	28	20	15	19	94	138	66
● Explosions/Remote violence	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
● Violence against civilians (abduction, sexual violence etc)	106	30	21	15	3	4	7	12	18	26	21
● Strategic developments (arrests, looting etc)	0	4	5	4	2	2	2	4	8	15	8
Total number of events	228	70	98	100	71	67	105	74	228	451	216
Total number of fatalities	825	118	79	33	24	89	43	16	45	132	37

Source: ACLED (Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project), as of January 15, 2022

2) Geographical distribution: grey dots show multiple event types (combination of different types of events in a location)

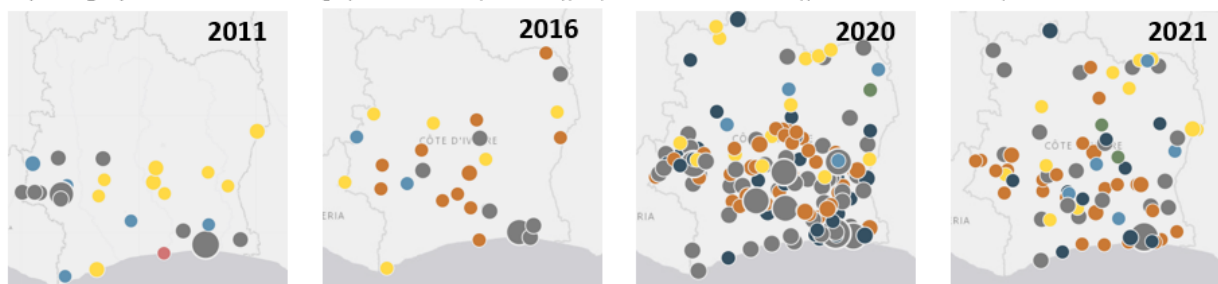


Fig. 17. Occurrence of Security Events (2011-2021)

Source: ACLED (Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project), 2022

1-2-17 Governance

- Indicators have been generally improving over the last 10 years, but indicators for inclusiveness, justice, political stability, violence/terrorism, respect for law, and corruption have all stagnated.
- Therefore, there is a great need for (1) the promotion of inclusive administrative services, (2) the establishment of rule of law, and (3) the reduction of corruption.

Table 6. Africa Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA), World Bank, 2022

2) Country Policy and Institutional Assessment	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2018	2020
Overall	2.8	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9
Economic Management	2.8	3.5	3.8	4	4	4	4	3.8
Structural Policies	3	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9
Social Inclusions and Equity	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.5	3.7
Governance	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.8	4
Infrastructure and Regional Integration	N/A	N/A	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.9

Orange if the score is below Africa average and Green if above Africa average

Table 7. Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI), World Bank, 2022

3) World Governance Indicators (WGI) percentile rank	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Voice and Accountability	17.54	17.84	25.35	26.29	31.03	33.00	35.96	36.95	37.20	36.71	33.82
Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism	8.06	8.53	11.85	17.06	13.33	20.00	15.71	12.86	15.57	13.68	15.09
Government Effectiveness	7.18	10.43	13.74	18.01	19.71	25.48	26.44	20.67	31.73	35.10	34.62
Regulatory Quality	19.14	21.80	24.64	24.64	30.29	34.13	39.90	37.98	45.67	43.27	41.83
Rule of Law	9.95	8.92	14.55	19.72	32.69	30.77	29.33	29.81	30.77	30.77	29.81
Control of Corruption	11.42	16.59	21.80	26.07	42.31	41.35	33.17	36.06	35.58	32.69	32.69

Orange if 0th - 10th percentile, Yellow if 10th - 25th and Green if 25th - 50th

1-2-18 Promotion of Digitalization

- In PND2021-2025, digitalization is one of the priorities as a means for enhancing governance, modernizing industry, and making cultural change. The necessary laws are in place for digitalization, and the domestic telecommunications backbone (3G about 85%, 4G about 57%) is developing, and the internet and mobile money penetration rates have risen to 58% and 56%, respectively (PND2021-2025). The development of digital human resources and the improvement of administrative capacity are still issues.
- Industrial development and the improvement of government and social services show promise as fields requiring cooperation in relation to digital technologies. In the field of infrastructure, the possibilities of cooperation also need to be considered from a wide area perspective in the context of regional integration.

Table 8. Network Environment in Cote d'Ivoire

NRI 2022 At-A-Glance: Cote d'Ivoire

Network Readiness Index

Rank: 99 (out of 131)

Score: 39.56

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score	Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	97	34.70	C. Governance pillar	87	50.25
1st sub-pillar: Access	71	62.93	1st sub-pillar: Trust	72	41.13
2nd sub-pillar: Content	121	18.72	2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	86	59.60
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	102	22.45	3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	100	50.02
B. People pillar	110	29.43	D. Impact pillar	103	43.86
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	108	31.59	1st sub-pillar: Economy	86	26.15
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	95	31.56	2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	105	52.36
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	109	25.15	3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	103	53.07

Source: Network Readiness Index, 2022

Chapter 2 Significance of JICA Cooperation and Priority Development Issues

2-1 Significance of JICA Cooperation

- Japan recognized Cote d'Ivoire at the time of its independence, and has maintained a friendly relationship since then, and given that the stability and sustainable development of Cote d'Ivoire will contribute to the stability of the entire region, it is positioned as one of the most important countries in West Africa. Therefore, cooperation with Cote d'Ivoire is highly significant in terms of strengthening this bilateral relationship between Japan and the country.
- Cote d'Ivoire accounts for 40% of the economy of UEMOA, and as well as being a driving force for the regional economy and regional integration, it also functions as a transport hub for landlocked countries. Given the importance of the stable growth of the country in promoting economic growth in the region and regional integration, the significance of cooperating with the country is high (the headquarters of AfDB is also located in Abidjan).
- Japanese companies also have a growing interest in the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) market with its population of 300 million people, placing importance on Cote d'Ivoire as its base. Cooperation with the country is highly significant from the perspective of supporting the expansion of Japanese companies into the region.

2-2 Direction of Cooperative Review (Overall Structure)

- The current Country Development Cooperation Policy for the Republic of Cote d'Ivoire (March 2018) has the two priority areas of (1) maintaining a safe and stable society, and (2) promoting sustainable economic growth as the basic ODA policy (overall goals) of Japan of "promoting sustainable social stability and socio-economic development."
- On the other hand, as discussed in Chapter 1, in the evaluation of the previous PND2016-2020, while governance was generally stable, there is a challenge of further promoting the structural transformation of the economy. PND2021-2025 emphasizes the acceleration of sustained economic growth as the first pillar for the promotion of the structural transformation of the economy, based on an evaluation of the previous plan.
- Based on this, future JICA cooperation will maintain the two current priority areas, with a view to shifting the cooperation policy from reconstruction from the civil war and strengthening governance to a more focused on promotion of economic growth, current priority area (2) "Promotion of Sustainable Economic Growth" will be reordered as Priority Area (1).
- In addition, regarding the priority area of "maintaining a safe and stable society," "strengthening inclusiveness" is set as one of the pillars of PND2021-2025, and based on the reduction of domestic disparities and the promotion of national solidarity are raised as goals of the development of social inclusiveness, the name of this focus area has been changed to "building a safe and inclusive society."
- In addition, the cross-cutting issues of the "promotion of wide area development and regional integration," "climate change measures," "and the promotion of digitalization" are moving forward, to maximize the development impact of these two pillars while responding to the issues of today. These are ideas and methods relate to all of the cooperation programs, so they are defined as cross-cutting issues rather than priority areas.

2-3 Direction of Cooperative Review (Cooperation Program)

2-3-1 [Priority Area (1): Promotion of Sustainable Economic Growth]

(1) Development Issue/Cooperation Program “Industrial Development and Job Creation”

- Given that youth job creation is one of the main pillars, as Japan’s contribution to PND2021-2025 and TICAD8, in addition to the promotion of primary industry so far and from the perspective of promoting SMEs in secondary industry with a focus on agricultural processing and the food industry and aiming to develop human capital and create employment as a base for this, the name of the cooperation program was changed to “Industrial Development and Job Creation.”
- In the area of promoting primary industry, there is a focus on continuing to improve the self-sufficiency rates of rice and inland aquaculture. To increase rice production, accompanied by improved productivity, aim for industrialization with the use of agricultural machinery made in Japan and the spread of sustainable agricultural machinery services. Also, in terms of strengthening resilience to external risks, particularly as prices for food and fertilizer soar due to the Ukraine crisis, comprehensive industrial development is important, including promoting cooperation among parties throughout the entire value chain, from production to processing and distribution, strengthen capacity, and improving access to financing.
- In the promotion of SMEs, aim to cooperate in the form of industrial human resource development and improved financial access through the Kaizen approach. Consider cooperation that meets local needs, while utilizing the cooperative resources of third countries and using digital technologies.
- This program contributes to the JICA Global Agenda (G/A) 4. Private Sector Development clusters of “Africa Kaizen Initiatives” and “Support for entrepreneurs to create business innovation (Next Innovation with Japan - NINJA).”

(2) Development Issue/Cooperation Program “Sustainable Infrastructure and Corridor Development”

- In terms of urban development in Abidjan, in addition to the urban planning and urban transportation infrastructure that has mainly been supported so far, there is also a need to handle urban environmental issues. Also, considering the perspective of developing corridors that benefit regional integration and neighboring countries, the name of this cooperation program was changed to “Sustainable Infrastructure and Corridor Development.” Continue working on reducing disparities in domestic infrastructure with support for the electric power sector in the central and northern regions, etc.
- Based on the African Green Growth Initiative launched through TICAD8, promote cooperation on urban planning and transport infrastructure and system improvement, as well as waste management to deal with the population growth in the Abidjan metropolitan area and accompanying urban problems, while also considering climate change measures (mitigation and adaptation). Also consider

utilizing Japanese environmental technologies (recycling, etc.) in the field of urban environment.

- Working with regional organizations such as UEMOA and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), promote the development of corridors that benefit regional integration and neighboring countries (wide-area infrastructure such as electricity and transportation, and facilitating trade). In addition to the Abidjan–Lagos Corridor, promote the formation of wide-area projects that will particularly benefit inland Sahel countries (Burkina Faso, Niger, Mali) from the perspective of peace and stability.
- This program is based on contributing to the JICA Global Agenda (G/A) 1. Urban and regional development “Urban management and urban development” cluster, 2. Transportation “Building a global network” cluster, 3. Energy and mining “Strengthening the electricity transmission and distribution network” cluster and 18. Environmental management “Improve waste disposal structure to create a recycling-oriented society” cluster.

2-3-2 [Priority Area (2): Building a Safe and Inclusive Society]

- (1) Development Issue/Cooperation Program “Strengthening Inclusive Governance”
- Regarding the two existing development issues/cooperation programs “Building a Safe Society” and “Building a Stable Society,” given that a safe and stable society depends on a foundation of improved trust in government and the provision of highly inclusive services, these development issues/cooperation programs have been consolidated into “Strengthening Inclusive Governance.” From the perspective of conventional reconstruction assistance aimed at restoring the governing functions of the state and social services, focus on the provision of more inclusive social services with a focus on reducing disparities between regions (ethnic groups) and benefiting the poor and vulnerable (women, young people, etc.), which are still issues.
 - In terms of cooperation in the areas of police and justice, aim to improve access to justice and trust in police through collaboration and cooperation with international organizations (UNDP, etc.) and focusing on the provision of services and development of systems in areas close to residents, such as basic human resource development for law enforcement agencies and the spread of police.
 - In the area of local government, support the establishment of systems that strengthen the capacity of local governments to work with residents and formulate and implement transparent development plans, considering the dissemination of such systems at national level.
 - Also work to strengthen the resilience of the northern regions threatened by Islamic extremists in recent years, utilizing the assets of past cooperation and working with international organizations, etc. Also promote the sharing of knowledge and experience about landlocked Sahel countries.

- In addition, consider cooperation on dealing with human rights issues such as child labor and non-regular workers who make up the majority of workers, taking into account gender perspectives and coordination with other projects, in terms of the industrial development and education, etc. In the field of education there are major issues with improving basic academic skills such as science and mathematics education and improving regional disparities, and these issues also lead to the development of industrial human resources and the promotion of employment. In the past, efforts have been made to improve learning in target regions as part of cooperation with local government and aimed at improving education with the “School for All approach (promoting cooperation with the community and functioning School Management Committees to work on solving regional education development issues).” JICA Global Agenda (G/A) 8. Education places a focus on the cluster of community-wide collaborative education improvement, and based on the results of past efforts, also consider the possibility of improving education through the School for All approach.
 - This program contributed to the JICA Global Agenda (G/A) 11. Peacebuilding “Capacity building of local governments, building resilient societies, and trust building” and “Peace and stability in the Sahel,” and 12. Governance “Realizing rule of law” and “Strengthening the capacity of public officials and public human resources” clusters.
- (2) Development Issue/Cooperation Program “Promotion of Universal Health Care and Maternal and Child Health”
- Health indicators in Cote d’Ivoire are still poor in comparison with the rest of Sub-Saharan Africa overall, and there is a particularly urgent need to improve maternal and child health services. In addition, it is important to build systems (human resources and facilities) that can provide basic health services and measures against infectious disease such as COVID-19 and malaria, which is a major infectious disease in the country, and to cooperate on technology, policy, and finance.
 - Universal Health Coverage (CMU) was implemented for citizens for the formal sector from 2019, but the enrollment rate has stagnated. Support the construction of a system for providing medical services, while also considering possible cooperation on medium to long-term social security policies and institutional issues.
 - This program contributes to the JICA Global Agenda (G/A) 6. Healthcare “Strengthening diagnosis and treatment capacity of core hospitals,” “Strengthening the institutions for infectious disease control and testing,” “Strengthening quality continuum care for mothers and children, including the use of maternal and child health handbooks,” and “Strengthening sound health financing systems” clusters.

2-3-3 Cross-cutting Issues

(1) Regional Development and Integration

- (2) Cote d'Ivoire accounts for about 40% of the trade export volume in the UEMOA zone, and leads regional integration in terms of trade, productivity, and infrastructure as a regional economic hub, and the 6th pillar of PND2021-2025 advocates the promotion of regional integration. As mentioned above, in addition to promoting regional integration and corridor development that benefits neighboring countries under the "Sustainable Infrastructure and Corridor Development Program," make the most effective use not only of our own office but also regional cooperation resources in the formation of cooperative projects in each sector, while cooperating with the African Development Bank and regional institutions and seeking to cooperate with each office for the formulation and implementation of projects in neighboring countries and wide areas.
- This cross-cutting item contributes to JICA Global Agenda (G/A) 2. Transportation "Building a global network" and 13. Public financing and financial system "Strengthening connectivity through support for customs modernization" clusters.

(3) Climate Change Measures

- "Climate change measures" were specified as the fifth pillar in PND2021-2025. Cote d'Ivoire is vulnerable to climate change and urgently needs to take adaptation measures. The impact on agriculture in the north, flood measures in the rainy season, and coastal erosion due to a rising sea level have all become issues. Also, as energy consumption is increasing due to vigorous industrial activity and the environmental load is increasing, the government has set a target of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 30.4% (compared to BAU) by 2030. In all programs, including infrastructure and industrial areas, aim to form projects that contribute to the utilization of renewable energy and development of low-loss transmission and distribution lines, robust agricultural technologies that consider the impact of climate change, water resources management, flood control etc., decarbonization, and building a resilient society.
- This cross-cutting item contributes to the JICA Global Agenda (G/A) 16. Climate change "Promote implementation of the Paris Agreement" and "Co-benefit climate change measures" clusters.

(4) Promotion of Digitalization (DX)

- PND2021-2025 raises digitalization (DX) as a priority, as a means of strengthening governance, industrial modernization, and cultural change, and regulations and a domestic communications backbone is being developed in relation to DX. Actively utilize DX technologies in all programs as a tool for spreading inclusive social services, and business expansion and efficiency, and utilizing data to create new value. In the area of infrastructure, consider the possibility of broad-based cooperation, especially in the context of regional integration. Also contribute to the

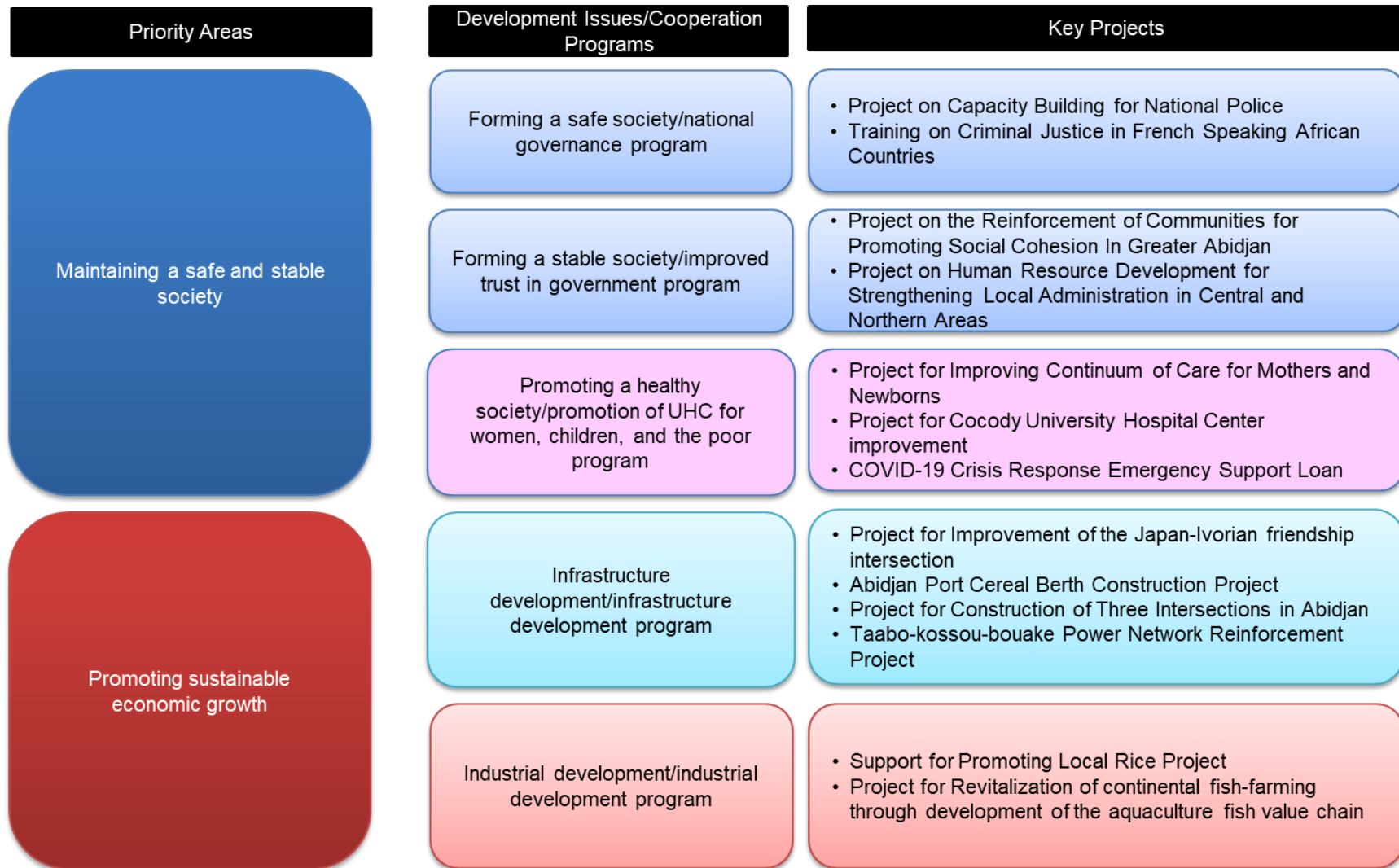
development of human resources responsible for DX by accepting human resources for long-term training in the DX field.

- This cross-cutting item contributes to the JICA Global Agenda (G/A) 15. Digital for Development “Realization of a free and safe digital society” cluster.

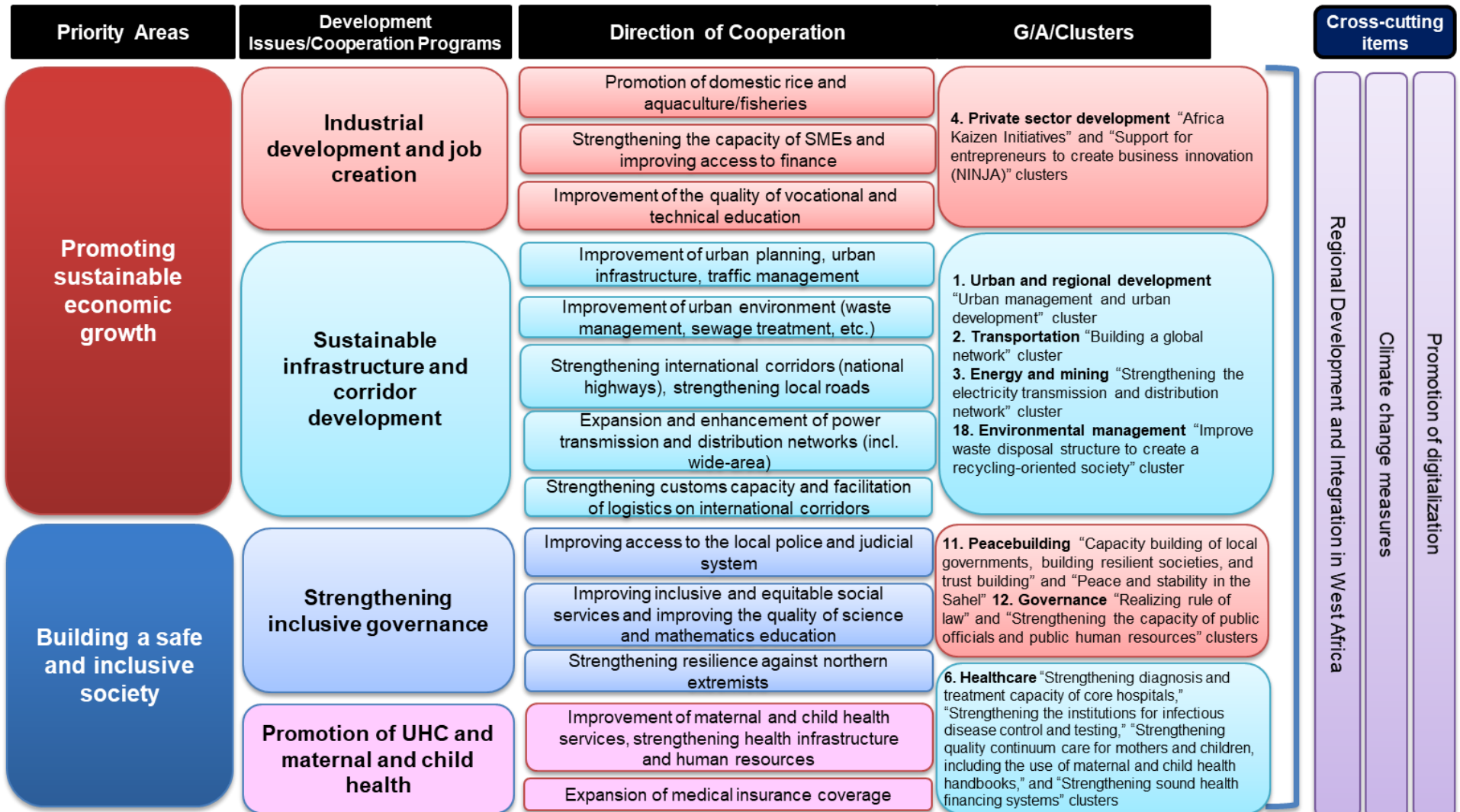
2-3-4 Cooperative Scheme

- Since the approval of the “Abidjan Port Cereal Berth Construction Project” ODA loan in 2017, the formation of ODA loan projects has accelerated in recent years, and, including this project, three project-type ODA loans have been approved (ports, urban transportation, electric power) along with two policy loans (COVID-19 emergency assistance and emergency food assistance). Aim to formulate and implement high-impact projects by organically utilizing the three schemes of technical cooperation, ODA loans, and grants. Also promote project formation in collaboration with the AfDB and West African Development Bank (BOAD).
- As mentioned above, given that Cote d’Ivoire has become the economic hub for West Africa, focus on the formation of cooperation projects that will support the expansion of Japanese companies and private investment. Also focus on identifying and forming promising projects regarding foreign investment and financing. JOCV programs in the country have been suspended since they were stopped in 2002. Continue to examine the social and security situation with a view to being able to resume JOCV activities in stages.

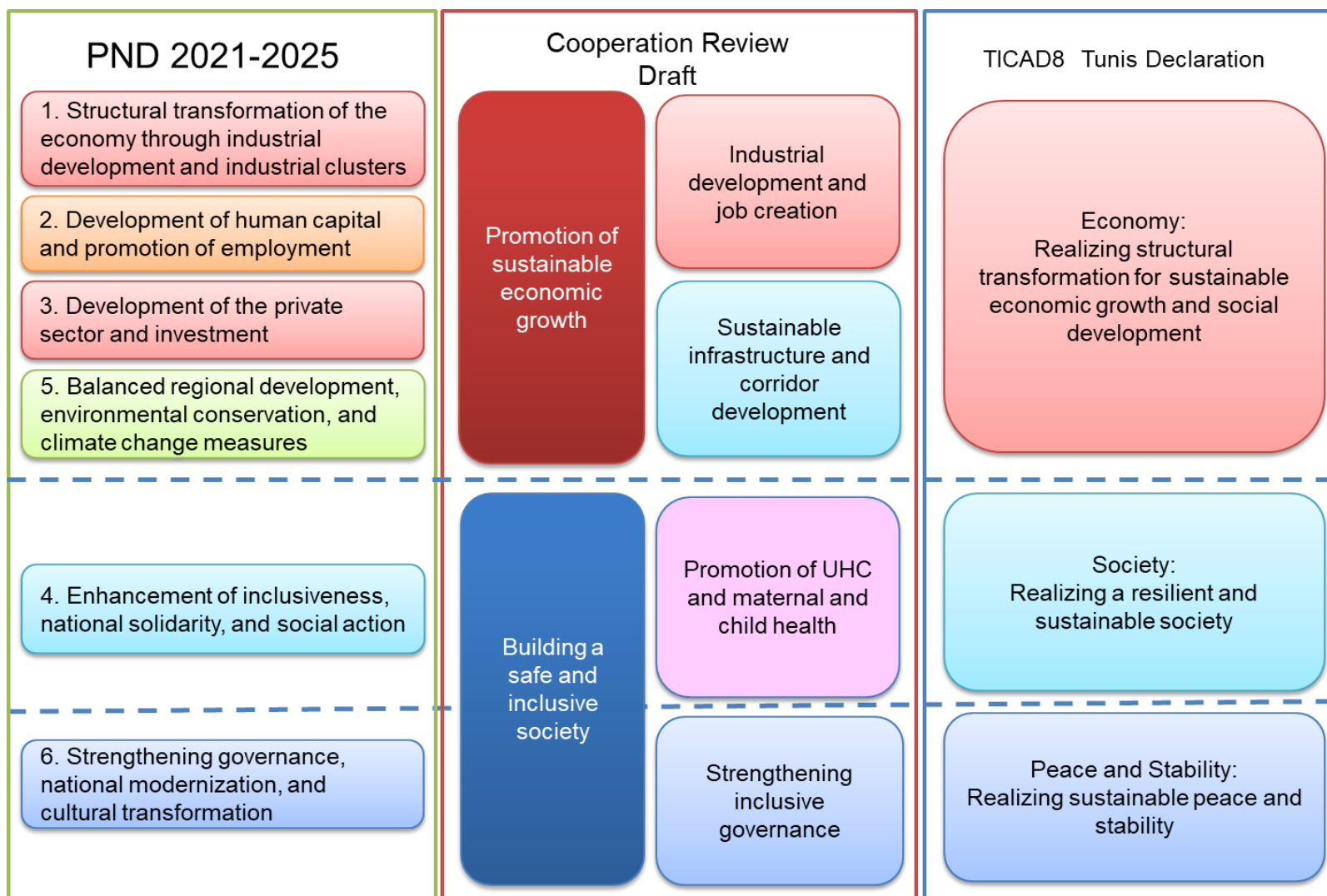
< Current 3-layer Structure >



< Revised Draft >



< Comparison between the Proposed Cooperative Revision and the Cote d'Ivoire PND2021-2025, and TICAD8 Tunis Declaration >



End