



Plan National de Développement PND 2016-2020



AGENDA 2063

December 2019

1.0 A brief overview of the country's socio-economic profile

Located in West Africa, Côte d'Ivoire covers an area of 322,463 km² and enjoys 550 kilometres of coastline. The country recorded, on average, an annual economic growth rate of more than 7%. GDP per capita increased by 33% from 2010 to 2017, from 560,300 CFA francs to 745,200 CFA francs.

In 2012, under the leadership of H.E.M. Alassane Ouattara, President of the Republic, the Government developed the National Development Plan (NDP) 2012-2015, with the aim of providing our country with basic infrastructure in the transport, energy, drinking water supply, health, education, etc. This PND, worth 11.076 billion CFA francs, has integrated a strong social dimension.

Based on the achievements recorded, the second NDP 2016-2020, amounting to 30,000 billion CFA francs, currently running, aims to consolidate the growth momentum, making it even more inclusive. Thus, the implementation of the two NDPs, allows us to position and maintain our country in a dynamic of strong growth, while guaranteeing a sanitised macro-economic framework and a strong attractiveness of investors, both domestic and international. These efforts have made significant progress in restoring peace, security, social cohesion and reviving the production tool.

The main social challenge will be to keep the Ivorian economy on a strong growth trajectory in order to eradicate poverty and significantly reduce inequality. Ranked 170th out of 189 countries in 2018, Côte d'Ivoire ranks as a low-human development country, according to the United Nations Development Programme's Global Report. After a sharp increase from 10% to 51% of the population between 1985 and 2011, the poverty rate fell slightly in 2015 to 46% of the population, according to the latest poverty survey. Despite these recent efforts, Côte d'Ivoire remains one of the countries in the world where gender inequality is most pronounced.

In order to accelerate the dissemination of the fruits of growth on all segments of the population, including the most vulnerable, in order to reduce the level of poverty and inequality, the Government has developed and adopted in the Council of Ministers a Programme Social lying "PS-GOUV" for the period 2019-2020. The Programme consists of 156 actions, including 67 major projects, 57 reforms and 32 measures to support social action (including 12 flagship measures), amounting to 727.5 billion CFA francs (\$1,472,000,000). It thus addresses social issues with greater scope and pragmatism, in order to guarantee immediate and lasting results:

1. Providing local health services to people and improving social protection;
2. By strengthening the conditions for children aged 6 to 16, especially girls, to access and keep ingvey into school. By improving the study and living conditions of students;
3. Promoting access to housing, clean water, energy, transport and consumer goods;
4. By enabling women and young people in our country to have access to income, as well as decent and stable employment;
5. By creating better living conditions for people in rural areas and ensuring food security.

2.0 Key Strategy for the Implementation of Agenda 2063

Agenda 2063 is implemented as part of the overall implementation of the 2016-2020 NDP. This plan is the unique framework for all development actors in Côte d'Ivoire. It is aligned with Agenda 2063 and UN Agenda 2030. To ensure this alignment, the Government has benefited from the technical support of the African Union through its Directorate of Strategic Policy, Planning, Monitoring and Mobilization of Resources to ensure the integration of Agenda 2063 in the PND. UNDP support was also needed to ensure the alignment and prioritization of the SDGs at the national level

At the continental level, His Excellency The President of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire was named by his Peers as "*Champion of Agenda 2063 and the implementation of his first 10-year plan*" at the 28th Session of the African Union Ordinary Summit in January 2017. To carry out this mission, the President of the Republic has appointed the Minister of Planning and Development as a country focal point on this issue. For technical aspects, a focal point for the follow-up to Agenda 2063 has also been designated within the Ministry of Planning and Development to interact with national and international partners on the subject.

The process of implementing and monitoring and evaluating the SDGs and Agenda 2063 in Côte d'Ivoire is overseen by the Government. All activities of this process are validated by this institution. The technical work is carried out by the Ministry of Planning and Development, which coordinates the consideration of the SDGs and Agenda 2063 PND 2016-2020, but also in policy, strategy, and plans and programmes development at the sectorlevel level.

Operationally, the implementation and monitoring of the SDGs and Agenda 2063 is based on good coordination of stakeholder interventions at the central, sectoral and local level to ensure coherence.

To this end, in addition to the government's involvement, a Steering Committee consisting of key technical ministries and a multi-party committee made up of actors from the private sector, civil society, territorial communities, partners in the Development ensures this coherence.

Alongside this Steering Committee, a Permanent Technical Secretariat, provided by the Ministry of Planning and Development in collaboration with all sectoral ministries, provides monitoring and evaluation. This Committee is responsible for developing the National Implementation Report of the NDP, which takes into account the SDGs and Agenda 2063.

Technical and Financial Partners (FTP) provide technical and financial support to these bodies for achieving the SDGs.

This report describes Côte d'Ivoire's progress in implementing Agenda 2063.

3.0 State of play for the implementation of the Agenda 2063 objectives at the national level

In terms of improving incomes, creating jobs and decent work, the Government's efforts have made it possible to make the main indicators evolve favourably. For example, per capita income increased from 685,976.3 CFA francs in 2013 to 990,742.5 CFA francs in 2019 for an expected level of performance to 809,452 CFA francs. In terms of the unemployment rate, it rose from 4% in 2013 to 2.8% in 2016 for an expected performance of 3.4%.

Changes in indicators in this area are due to the measures, reforms and policies undertaken that have helped to create an institutional framework that is more conducive to job creation and improved conditions for Work. These include: (i) National Employment Policy (NEP 2012-2015 and PNE 2016-

2020), (ii) Employment Recovery Strategy (SRE), (iii) Strategic Plan for the Development of the Labour Market Information System (PSD-SIMT), (iv) Strategy Promoting the Employment of Vulnerable Layers; and (v) the inter-ministerial decree establishing, organising and operating SOSTECI (Child Labour Observation and Monitoring System in Côte d'Ivoire).

In terms of job creation, the number of new registrations registered over the period 2012-2019 amounts to 643,341 people (with 83.2% of jobs in the private sector and 16.8% in the public sector).

The expected employment support is: (i) strengthening the statistical apparatus for the collection of gender-sensitive data in employment; (ii) strengthening budget support for youth and women's integration programmes and projects; and (iii) better control of migration flows in order to better gauge and optimize the effectiveness of the Government's actions on the employability of its populations.

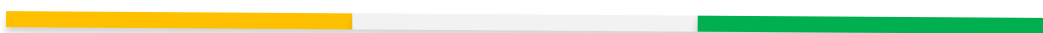
At the nutrition level, underweight in children under 5 years of age is 12.8% in 2016 compared to 14.9% in 2013 for an expected value of 9% in 2019. This level achieved by these indicators in 2019 has certainly evolved in relation to the significant efforts undertaken in this area.

To facilitate these results, a National Multisector Nutrition Plan (NNP 2016-2020) has been developed and is being implemented. Similarly, decentralized committees of the National Nutrition Council are being set up. In the same vein, Cote d'Ivoire participated in the Regional Consultation on the State of Implementation of National Response Plans (NRP) and 2017-2018 Reception Plans in the face of food insecurity in the Sahel and West Africa and the management of transhumance host countries (in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire).

In response to the problems of undernourishment and malnutrition among children, the Government has adopted a "one school, one canteen" strategy that provides hot meals to primary school pupils. This strategy helps to combat malnutrition and absenteeism of students. It is within this framework that the World Food Programme (WFP) through its country-strategic plan strengthens the capacity of nationals to facilitate the transfer of its programmes to the government and communities. At the heart of this strategic approach is the desire to sustain the national school meal programme, through which WFP supports 613 schools, or 10% of the schools covered. The programme is seen as a springboard to promote education, nutrition and gender equality and boost local food production and the rural economy.

In addition, the State has committed to the purchase of nutritional inputs and has set up a centre of excellence. In terms of screening for malnutrition in advanced/routine strategy, the systematization of the management of malnutrition after diagnosis is constantly increasing. The Government of Côte d'Ivoire has established a centre of excellence against hunger and malnutrition for all of Africa. With this centre, the Government has given a boost to research on hunger and malnutrition and also to the dissemination of good practices in these areas.

One of the major challenges in this area remains the decline in nutritional management of Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OEVs) with only 7% of malnourished EVOs in 2017 and 44% in 2018. Despite all these actions, screening for malnourished people remains low and their management insufficient. In addition, it is difficult to identify cured malnourished PHAs.



Regarding access to safe drinkingwater, according to MICS 2016, eight (8) out of ten (10) (80.7%) use an improved source of drinking water. In urban areas almost all, or 9/10) of households use an improved water source, while in rural areas three (3) out of ten households (10) still use an unimproved water source. Populations in the Central Regions (Yamoussoukro), North Central (Bouaké), North (Korhogo), North-West (Odienné), North-East (Bondoukou) and North-West (Odienné) have access to more than 80% of drinking water. While the proportion of people with access to safe drinking water in the Central East, West, South regions without the city of Abidjan and the South-West ranges from 63% to 78%. The Central West region is the least provided with drinking water, with an access rate of only 58.7%. As a health consequence, in the general population, the incidence of diarrhea has increased from 25 degrees in 2016 to 22.4 degrees in 2017, a decrease of 10.4% in 2017. And the health region with the highest incidence in the general population is the Gôh region (33.4 degrees) thus corroborating its low supply of drinking water. In 2018, the total number of works completed at 23,000, of which 17,137 are in operation.

In terms of drinking water, support is needed to create and operationalize an Integrated Water Resources Management (IME) framework and increase access to rural drinking water sources. Therefore, it is important to ensure that the potability of water made available to people is effective.

In the field of electrification, rural electrification is one of the major axes of the Economic and Social Policy of the Ivorian Government. The number of electrified communities increased from 4,537 in 2016 to 4614 in 2017 and 4,940 in 2018 out of a total of 8,513 electrified communities, or 58.03% of electrified communities at the end of 2018.

The rate of access to electricity rose from 74% in 2011 to 89.5% at the end of December 2017. Thanks to these efforts, today in Côte d'Ivoire. For example, in communities connected to the electricity grid, more than nine out of ten people have access to electricity.

Despite these favourable developments, across the country, only 29% of households were connected to the electricity grid at the end of 2017. This is due to the remaining high initial subscription costs (100,000 to 195,000 CFA), particularly for populations in peri-urban and rural areas. In response to these problems, three important steps have been taken under the Government's Social Programme (PsGouv), namely:

- ✓ the reduction in the social electricity tariff in effect since 1 January 2019 which allows 850,000 households or 21% of low-income households to experience a 20% decrease in electricity charges.
- ✓ electrification of all localities with at least 500 inhabitants by 2020, and virtually all localities in the country by 2025.
- ✓ connecting 400,000 new subscribers over the period 2019-2020 with a facilitation of the initial connection for populations, especially in rural areas, by reducing the basic ticket to 1000 CFA francs from 150,000 CFA francs normally required. The difference is spread over 10 years to allow a fairly flexible payment and compatible with the financial constraints of the underprivileged.

However, the energy sector still faces the high costs of customs and tax taxes on renewable energy equipment.

In terms of education, the Ivorian Government's efforts have increased the percentage of pre-school children attending pre-school from 6% to 9.4% between the 2013-2014 and 2018-2019 school years. The expected level of performance was 13.2%. The net primary school enrolment rate rose from 72.9% in 2013-14 to 91.3% in 2018-2019, well above the level of performance set at 89.2% for 2019. The net secondary school enrolment rate is 34% in 2018-2019.

To achieve these performances, several policy documents have been developed and are being implemented. These include: (i) Education Sector Plan (PES 2016-2025); (ii) Strategic plan to accelerate girls' education (2016-2018); and (iii) Strategic Plan for Vocational Training Reform (PSR-FP 2016-2020).

In addition, Côte d'Ivoire is committed to ensuring that all children living in the country, including girls, children in difficulty or those belonging to ethnic minorities, have access to compulsory and free education. Thus, by enacting the Compulsory Schooling Policy (PSO) Act in September 2015, the country is accelerating the achievement of Agenda 2063 objective 2. The Act requires all 6-year-olds to be educated and kept in the education system until the age of 16.

To make this Law applicable, classroom construction and rehabilitation shall have been carried out. Between 2011-2018, 30,621 new rooms were built in preschool and primary schools (of which 8,969 were built by the state in rural areas). In addition, 3,616 classrooms have been rehabilitated in preschool and elementary school.

At the secondary level, 242 secondary schools and 1 girls' high school in Séguela were built as well as Seven (7) technical and vocational schools in Bouaflé, Boundiali, Gbon, Issia, Yamoussoukro and the Mohammed VI Multi-sector Vocational Training Centre in Abidjan-Yopougon. In terms of rehabilitation, 38 high schools and colleges as well as 24 technical and vocational institutions have been rehabilitated.

In addition, a massive recruitment (54,318) of teachers and supervisors was carried out over the period 2012-2018, of which 43,137 were for preschool and primary schools; 8,641 secondary school teachers and 2,540 supervisory staff.

The decision to admit children to school without a birth certificate was taken by the Government in 2018. This decision resolves the situation of a significant number of children who cannot enter the school system because they do not have birth certificates. To better protect these children, the Ministry of Justice, in collaboration with the Ministry of National Education and with UNICEF support, has issued a special release of approximately 300,000 birth certificates in 2018.

In 2018, 429,366 children are enrolled in Islamic educational structures who are gradually adopting the curricula of public education. This integration maintains their denominational orientation in order to intersect with parents' aspirations for their children's education.

Implementation of schooling incentives: Free distribution of textbooks in Public Primary Schools (2,746,251 textbooks and 2,257,796 kits distributed in 2018-2019), offers a daily meal to students from disadvantaged families through the Integrated School Canteen Sustainability Programme (F.CFA 2,500,000,000 in 2017/2018) for keeping students in the school system, distributing dry rations to young girls, poor families as part of the MCC program since 2015.

To enable all girls and boys to follow, on an equal footing, a full cycle of free and quality primary and secondary education, a rigorous application of the Law on Compulsory Enrolment of Children 6-16 years is needed, as is increasing the capacity of all 6-year-olds who need to enter school.

In the health field, the maternal mortality rate was 614 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2012 (EDS) 2011-12. Since that investigation, no other investigation has been conducted to date. A new survey is planned for 2020. However, according to routine data from the Annual Report on the Health Situation (RASS), based on the number of cases reported in health facilities, the maternal mortality rate can be estimated at 143.7 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2017, with a performance level set at 429.8 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2019.

As for the neonatal mortality rate, it is 68 per 1000 births since the 2011-12 EDS, no survey has been conducted to date to assess it. According to routine RASS data it could be 38 per 1,000 births in 2016 for a performance level set at 35.4.

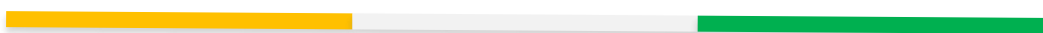
Similarly, with respect to the under-five mortality rate of 43 deaths per 1,000 live births, no current value is available. However, according to the RASS, this value would routinely be 36 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2016 for a performance level set at 162.5 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2019.

The number of new HIV infections per 1000 population rose from 21,674 per 1,000 in 2013 to 16602 per 1000 inhabitants in 2019, a decrease of 5072 per 1000 inhabitants. The number of HIV-positive people accessing antiretroviral treatment has almost doubled. It increased from 158,002 in 2013 to 268894 in 2019, an increase of 110892. The incidence of tuberculosis per 1000 inhabitants over the same period fell from 159 per 1000 inhabitants to 149 per 1000 inhabitants, a decrease of 17 per 1000 inhabitants. The incidence of malaria per 1000 inhabitants increased from 2013 to 2019. It rose from 163.76 in 2013 to 210.3 in 2019.

The performance observed is linked to the strengthening of the governance of the health sector in general through the development and implementation of policy documents, including: the National Health Development Plans (PNDS 2012-2015 and 2016-2020) ; and Community Health Strategic Plan 2017-2020.

Specifically, for the health of mother and child, the Government has a Strategic Plan for monitoring and reviewing maternal and neonatal deaths. Thus, for the fight against postpartum haemorrhage, the leading cause of maternal death, a postpartum haemorrhage management (HPP) program has strengthened the UBT Kit (Ballonnet Intra Uterin); supplying blood pockets with reagents and "55 kits for newborn corners" for resuscitation of the newborn.

Specific measures have been taken, including targeted free care for mothers and children under the age of 5 since 2012, and the strengthening of the Elargie Vaccination Programme. With regard to the supply of medicines and strategic inputs to health facilities, the successful reform of the New Pharmacy of Public Health (NPSP) has improved the indicators of available stock. The availability of essential medicines at the NPSP increased from 23% in 2011 to 90% in 2015 and 91% in 2017 at the central level. The availability of safe blood products increased from 122,112 blood bags in 2012 to 168,025 blood bags in 2016. For the Childbirth Kits, 549,957 units were distributed, representing 99.9% of demand satisfaction. Similarly, 11,957 units of caesarean kits were distributed, representing 85% satisfaction.



In terms of infrastructure, the country has a Mother-Child Hospital with a quality technical platform. In addition, the total number of PCSEs increased from 1,964 in 2015 to 2,023 in 2016, followed by 2,252 in 2017, of which 67.9% were in rural areas and 32.1% in urban areas.

In terms of human resources, the national physician-to-10,000 population ratio increased from 0.9 in 2015 to 1.4 in 2017 while the nursing-5000 population ratio increased from 1.7 to 2.1. Over the same period, the ratio of midwifely to 3,000 FAPs increased from 1.4 to 2.3. Overall, the results show an improvement in the health system's human resources performance, with the achievement of WHO standards in coverage for doctors, nurses and midwives at the national level.

In the fight against diseases including malaria, tuberculosis and HIV, the country is continuing to strengthen dedicated programmes. In the fight against HIV, 66% of health facilities now offer ARV treatment services, up from 20% in 2013. With regard to the cascade of care for the 90-90-90 targets, the number of PHAs experiencing their HIV status increased from 68% in 2016 to 79% in 2017; 62% of PHAs who know their status have been put on treatment in 2017, up from 60% in 2016; of these, 77% achieved viral load suppression in 2017, up from 70% in 2015, reflecting poor adherence to treatment that could be improved through increased therapeutic education for PHAs.

At the level of Prevention of Mother-Child Transmission of HIV (PMTCT), the proportion of health facilities providing PMTCT services has increased from 52% in 2014 to 84% in 2018. In 2018, 95% of HIV-positive pregnant women received ARV treatment to prevent HIV transmission to their children. The rate of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (PMT) has decreased from 5.2% in 2015 to 2.9% in 2018, due to improved supply and quality of PMTCT services.

In the fight against malaria, efforts have been made but are still insufficient. These are good results due to several factors including the good distribution coverage of the impregnated net and the organization of numerous awareness campaigns on their use. In fact, as part of malaria prevention, at least 10 million mosquito nets have been distributed since 2013, according to the RASS. However, the utilization rate for pregnant women is 53.4% (MICS 2016 Survey). In terms of hospital prevalence, there is a regression. It rose from 33% in 2015 to 29% in 2016 and 25% in 2017. The proportion of children who slept under MILDA rose from 36.7% in 2012 to 59.2% in 2016 (UNICEF Report). In addition, routine data show deficiencies in the distribution patterns of MILDA.

As part of the fight against tuberculosis, the country had 160 TB diagnostic and treatment centres (TCDs) in 2015, representing a national ratio of 1/145,000 inhabitants, and 1/400,000-500,000 inhabitants in urban and suburban areas. Such a coverage rate did not allow for an integrated struggle and equitable coverage of care services. With the support of Technical and Financial Partners, the country was able to implement and integrate TB diagnostic and treatment activities in 62 health facilities and 480 treatment centres. In addition, 100 actors at the level of the 20 health regions have been trained to update and disseminate guidelines for the management of tuberculosis. Routine data in 2017 from the National Tuberculosis Programme yield, 269 CDT or 1/93000 inhabitants and 547 CTU compared to 100 in 2015. However, disparities exist in some health regions.

The therapeutic success rate increased from 81% in 2015 to 83% (2016) compared to 338 cases of RR/MMR TB in 2017 compared to 440 (2015) with an estimated mortality rate of 6% for new cases and 22% for treated cases (World Report on Tuberculosis worldwide 2017).

In health, support is still needed for the generalization of Universal Health Coverage.

With regard to the development of world-class infrastructure, the Ivorian Government's efforts have made progress in implementing the project for the missing section of the Trans-African Highway. Many agreements have been negotiated, signed and ratified to achieve the "a fully open skies" target for

African airlines. As a result of the Government's efforts, the number of megawatts added to the national electricity generation and distribution network stands at 275 MW in 2017 compared to 37 MW in 2013, bringing energy production to 2,200 MW. In addition, the proportion of the population using mobile phones in 2019 is 72%. ICT's contribution to GDP rose from 8% to 9% between 2013 and 2019 against a target of 12.80%.

Indeed, as part of the construction of the missing section of the Trans-African Highway, studies are being carried out for the development and bitumen project of the Man-Odienné-border Mali road (395 km) as well as for the development project and biting of the Guinea-Sirana-Odienné-Boundiali border road: Niamasso-Sirana section - Guinea border. Work is under way for the Abidjan-Yamoussoukro-Ouangolodougou-Border Burkina Faso highway (Abidjan-Yamoussoukro section is complete; Studies of technical, economic, environmental and social impact feasibility underway for the Yamoussoukro-Ouangolodougou section). The Abidjan-Lagos Corridor Highway project is also underway with the completion of the Abidjan-Grand Bassam highway.

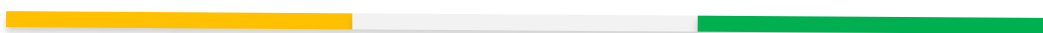
With regard to the achievement of the target "a sky fully open to African airlines", Côte d'Ivoire has negotiated more than 16 air agreements, of which 05 have been signed and 01 ratified with other African countries, notably with Kenya in 2015 in Antalya and operated by Kenya Airways, with Rwanda in 2015 in Abidjan and operated by Rwandair, and with Ethiopia in 2017 in Abidjan and operated by Ethiopian Airlines.

National infrastructure coverage for ICTPs remains high, with a rate that rose from 94% in 2015 to 96% in 2017 and 97% in 2018 against a target of 98%. This performance could be explained by the various reforms undertaken and the significant investments made in the sector. These actions have increased the built fiber optic linear from 2,040 km in 2016 to 3,440 km in 2017 to 5180 km in 2018 for a forecast of 4,640 km. Overall, the territory is 97% covered in 2G, 72% in 3G and 51% in 4G.

Also, several e-Services for the benefit of the population have been developed: (i) e-Administrative approach (e-DA) in which more than 120 administrative procedures have been dematerialized by ANSUT and SNDI; (ii) the beginning of the effective implementation of the second phase of the e-Agriculture project (the Digital Solutions Project for the De-enclavement of Rural Areas); (iii) Electronic Governance making it possible to sign electronically and integrate with the e-Council application are underway, (iv) the deployment of a mail processing application (e-Cabinet) to the Ministry of Digital Economy is under way testing (v) the drafting of the draft decree to update the governance framework of the e-Gouv subject to the holding of the E-Gouv Steering Committee chaired by the Prime Minister; and (vi) the implementation of the Physical and Digital Archive project of the Ministry of Public Service (on request and on behalf of that Ministry) with an 86% digitization rate of the archives and a number of 46,554 files of civil servants and state officials n umerized.

In the case of Mobile Money (MM) and Mobile Internet (IM), significant investments were made in 2018 to the tune of 201 billion CFA francs, after the 192 billion invested in 2017. This resulted in an increase in turnover in the sectors concerned, by 33.1% for the MM and 22.6% for the MS, respectively. In terms of subscriptions, it increased in the voice segment of mobile telephony and mobile money by 7.5% and 35.0%, respectively, while in fixed telephony it decreased by 1.0%.

With regard to women's empowerment, the Government's actions have, among other results, increased the proportion of women mayors from 5.13% in 2013 to 7.50% in 2018. For women MPs, the proportion rose from 9.8% in 2012 to 11.37% in 2018. The proportion of women senators is



12.12%. This proportion is 7.5% in municipal councils (women mayors), 3.3% in regional councils (1 woman president out of 31 regions) and 12.12% in the senate (8 women out of 66 senators). They remain in the minority in the Government (17.07%, 7 women out of 41 ministers). For positions of responsibility in the public service and public institutions, women account for only about 26%.

In total, the proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and regional and local bodies is 10% in 2013 compared to 11% in 2017 for an expected value of 22% in 2019. Despite these advances, efforts are continuing to improve the representation of women in the political spheres in order to reach the 2019 target.

To achieve these achievements, numerous actions have been taken to strengthen the institutional and legal framework for the protection of the family, the woman and the child. These include (i) the integration into the new Constitution promulgated in November 2016 of provisions relating to the promotion of gender, the promotion and protection of women in articles 35, 36 and 37; (ii) the adoption of the Family Code Act relating to marriage, parentage, minority and inheritance; (iii) the revision of the marriage law with a view to improving the status of women, including the establishment of equality between spouses within the family unit; (iv) the adoption of a draft text by the Council of Ministers requiring a minimum quota of 30% of women on the total number of candidates for the election of deputies, senators, regional, district and municipal councillors for single-member or list elections. Additional public funding is also granted to any political party or group whose list reaches at least 50% of women candidates in these elections.

1. In addition, the Côte d'Ivoire Women's Support Fund (FAFCI), launched in December 2012 with an initial endowment of 4 billion CFA francs and increased in 2019 to 12 billion CFA francs, has enabled more than 177,000 women across Côte d'Ivoire to lift them out of poverty in re-a reading income-generating activities for the benefit of their children and families.

2. Similarly, the Women and Development Fund's Innovative Management Project (PGNFFD) with a total of five billion and forty-seven million CFA francs (1,547,000,000 CFA francs), provided 8484 loans to cooperatives and women entrepreneurs and 5628 direct jobs through 2017.

3. In addition, the Women's Entrepreneurship Fund was established with an endowment of five billion CFA francs established in August 2017. The total amount of loans already distributed in this framework for the benefit of 80 women entrepreneurs amounts to more than 2.0 billion CFA francs out of a financing package of 5 billion FCFA made available to the State of Côte d'Ivoire by the Central Bank Group People of Morocco (BCP). The provision by (07) Decentralized Financial Systems (SFD) of loans totalling 267,245,000 CFA francs to 1,676 women from 22 business sectors in 2018.

4. There was also the provision by seven (7) Decentralized Financial Systems (SFD) of loans totalling 267,245,000 CFA francs to 1,676 women from 22 business sectors in 2018.

5. Several other actions have been carried out, including (i) the strengthening of the capacity of the Institutes for Training and Women's Education (IFEFE), which has increased from 58 in 2011 to 121 in 2018, thus contributing to the improvement of the literacy and women's training. A total of 38,000 women and girls were mentored in community-based activities in functional literacy, family life education and simplified accounting over the period; (ii) the opening of 15 Digital Homes in the 15 Women's Education and Training Institutes to improve the economic and social integration capacities of 600 women; (iii) technical and material support for 24 women's groups working in agricultural processing in the Savannah District as part of the economic empowerment of rural women.

In the area of violence and discrimination against women and girls, efforts have resulted in a satisfactory level of performance. The proportion of women and girls who are victims of sexual and physical violence rose from 20% to 35.3% between 2012 and 2016. Similarly, the proportion of women and girls aged 15 to 49 who underwent female genital mutilation/cutting by age rose from 38% to 36.7% between 2012 and 2016 for a projected value of 26.6% in 2019.

These results are the product of the efforts undertaken. Indeed, the Ivorian government has ratified international treaties on gender equality and is working to reduce gender inequalities. This will be also reflected in numerous reforms and policies that have been implemented to enhance the situation of women. These include: (i) the development in 2012 of the national strategy to combat violence against women and combat gender-based violence; (ii) the Marriage Act, passed in 2012; (iii) the Ivorian Constitution of 8 November 2016 which enshrines the principle of equality between men and women; (iv) the national policy document on equal opportunities, equity and gender adopted in 2009; (v) the establishment of the National Observatory for Equity and Gender (ONEG); (vi); (vii) the revision of the Gender Policy Document; (v) the establishment of the Women's Skills Compendium of Côte d'Ivoire (COCOFCI).

Also, in terms of women's assistance through prevention and management of the risks of abuse, violence and exploitation, 2618 survivors of VBG received psychosocial care in 2018 through the action of the control platforms vbGs strengthened with technical and financial support from the SNU and 391 rape survivors (70%) medical care within 72 hours. In addition, 55 VBG platforms have been installed in several regions for the medical, psycho-social, legal, judicial, security and socio-economic management of Gender-Based Violence with the implications of ministerial actors and not Government.

In terms of marital status, the proportion of children under the age of 5 whose birth has been registered with a civil authority by age has increased from 65% in 2012 to 75% in 2017.

To achieve these results, Civil Status Act No. 2018-862 of November 19, 2018 and Act No. 2018-863 of November 19, 2018 establishing a special procedure for filing birth, re-establishing identity and transcripts of birth certificates have been passed and promulgated. Several actions have been taken to bring the civil status of the population closer together. For example, village committees have been set up in several localities to observe and record births on tax records. Birth reporting equipment and equipment were granted to civil registry delegations and village committees. A pilot project based on the establishment of a Community birth and death registration mechanism is being implemented in 561 villages in the Nawa, Gbôklè and San Pédro regions to capture new births and new deaths in communities outside health centres. This information is transmitted to the civil status, which records it in the registers making these declarations of birth and death official. Another birth and death declaration plan is being tested in San-Pedro, South Abidjan, Gagnoa, Oumé, Odienné, Touba and Korhogo, using medical staff from maternity wards and village communities. In addition, awareness-raising activities were also carried out through the media on the importance of reporting civil registration. The roll-out of the new system for issuing identity certificates across the country and the implementation of the Pilot Project of the National Register of Physical Persons (RNPP) also contributed to the achievement of the results.

However, the development and implementation of new mechanisms for registering civil registration and the strengthening of the dedicated institutional system with greater involvement of local

authorities are needed to to improve the proportion of children under the age of 5 whose birth has been registered with a civil authority.

4.0 Challenges and Opportunities

In the implementation of Agenda 2063 and its first 10-year plan, several challenges and opportunities have been identified.

Challenges include (i) the problem of the availability of statistical data for better monitoring of Agenda 2063, particularly in certain areas, (ii) insufficient budgetary resources for development financing, (iii) low extension and appropriation of Agenda 2063 at the local level, (iv) lack of traceability in SIGFIP of the implementation of projects funded by certain TFPs, and (v) the low mobilization of resources needed to implement actions, be it the state budget or commitments with development partners.

As part of the opportunities, the strong readiness of Development Partners to support the implementation of the Development Agendas (Agenda 2030 and Agenda 2063) can be cited; (ii) the fact that Côte d'Ivoire is a member of several sub-regional and regional organizations, is in favour of sharing experiences, supporting the financing of certain projects and carrying out community and integration projects, (iii) Champion's mission for the follow-up to Agenda 2063 entrusted to His Excellency Mr Alassane Ouattara, which facilitates the synergy of actions between the country team monitoring Agenda 2063 and the CUA, AUDA-NEPAD, AfDB, CEA, JSSO

5.0 Key lessons learned

Several lessons are learned from the implementation of Agenda 2063. This is (i) the Leadership of the President of the Republic and the Commitment of the Government facilitates the mobilization of internal and external resources as well as development partners for the financing of Côte d'Ivoire's development; (ii) the good coordination of the implementation of Agendas 2030 and 2063 thus ensuring greater efficiency; (iii) the Development of Innovative Development Financing Mechanism; (iv) the mobilization of civil society and the private sector around the implementation of the NDP, including Agenda 2030 and 2063; and (v) participatory and inclusive process for monitoring and producing Agenda 2063 implementation reports.

6.0 Conclusion

The implementation of Agenda 2063 is being implemented satisfactorily in view of the results in the various areas. This performance will improve further given the commitment and involvement of the highest authorities under the leadership of the President of the Republic, His Excellency Mr Alassane Ouattara. This commitment has been reflected in the implementation and implementation (ongoing) of the Government's Social Programme (2018-2020), whose initial budget has increased from CFA 727.5 billion to 1003.4 billion CFA as of October 2019. To achieve more results in the implementation of Agenda 2063, Côte d'Ivoire intends to address the key challenges that are slowing its path to sustainable and inclusive economic, social, cultural development, by comprehensively addressing them on the basis of an analysis of its strengths, weaknesses, threats and opportunities in its next development plan covering the period 2021-2025.

