

Côte d'Ivoire: Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper—Progress Report

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Poverty Reduction Strategy
Implementation Progress Report

February 2012

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AAP Implementation and Production Workshop [*Atelier d'Application et de Production*]

ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EBID	ECOWAS Bank for Investment and Development
EIG	Economic Interest Group
EPA	Economic Partnership Agreement
EPI	Expanded Program on Immunization
ESPC	Primary care health facility
ETFP	Technical and Vocational Training Center
EUIP	Emergency Urban Infrastructure Project
FAA	Literacy Support Fund
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FAPA	Craft Promotion and Support Fund [<i>Fonds d'Appui et de Promotion de l'Artisanat</i>]
FDEU	Village Rubber Growing Development Fund [<i>Fonds de Développement de l'Hévéaculture villageoise</i>]
FDFP	Professional Development and Vocational Training Fund [<i>Fonds de Développement et de Formation Professionnelle</i>]

	<i>de l'Action Culturelle]</i>
IOM	International Office for Migration
ISAPT	African Higher Institute for Post and Telecommunications [<i>Institut Supérieure Africaine des Postes et Télécommunications</i>]
IsDB	Islamic Development Bank
IUF	Illegal and Unregulated Fishing
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding initiative
JNCD	National Counseling and Testing Day
LBTP	National Construction and Public Works Laboratory
LCCI	Côte d'Ivoire Cotton Company
LSMS	Living Standards Measurement Study
MEN	Ministry of National Education
MPTIC	Ministry of Post and Information and Communications Technologies
MTEF	Medium-Term Expenditure Framework
MUGEFCI	Côte d'Ivoire Civil Servants Savings Bank [<i>Mutuelle Générale des Fonctionnaires de Côte d'Ivoire</i>]
NCSP	National Civic Service Program
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NRP	National Rice Program
ONAD	National Sanitation and Drainage Office [<i>Office National de l'Assainissement et du Drainage</i>]
ONEP	National Drinking Water Authority [<i>Office National de l'Eau Potable</i>]
ONPC	National Office of Civil Protection
OPA	Ouagadougou Political Accord
OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
OVC	Orphan and Vulnerable Children as a consequence of HIV/AIDS
PACIR	Trade and Regional Integration Support Program
PADER	Rural Development Support Program
PAVVIOS	Center for Prevention and Assistance to victims of sexual violence [<i>Centre de Prévention et d'Assistance aux victimes de violences sexuelles</i>]
PCAP	Post-Crisis Assistance Program
PETROCI	National Oil Company of Côte d'Ivoire [<i>Société Nationale des Opérations Pétrolières de Côte d'Ivoire</i>]
PIP	Public Investment Program
PIP/CS	Integrated Sustainability Program for School Cafeterias [<i>Programme Intégré de Pérennisation des cantines scolaires</i>]
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother-To-Child Transmission
PNASA	National Agricultural Services Support Project [<i>Projet National d'Appui aux Services Agricoles</i>]
PNDDR	National Program on Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration
PN-DDR/RRR	National Program on Disarmament, Demobilization, Reintegration, Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Resettlement
PNDEF	National Education and Training Development Plan
PNDS	National Health Development Plan
PNEEG	National Policy on Gender Equity and Equality
PNGTER	Rural Land Management and Community Infrastructure Development Project [<i>Projet National de Gestion de Terroirs et d'Équipement Rural</i>]
PNLP	National Malaria Control Program
PNLT	National Tuberculosis Control Program
PNLUB	National Buruli Ulcer Control Program
PNPEC	National Treatment Program for Persons Living with HIV/AIDS [<i>Programme National de Prise en Charge des Personnes vivant avec le VIH/SIDA</i>]

PNRA National Civil Service Redeployment Program [*Programme National de Redéploiement de l'Administration*]
PNRRC National Community Reintegration and Rehabilitation Program

de la Biotechnologie]

VTC	Voluntary Testing Center
VWS	Village Water Supply system
VWS	Improved Village Water Supply system
WAANSA-CI	West African Action Network on Small Arms – Côte d'Ivoire
WADB	West African Development Bank
WFP	World Food Program
WHO	World Health Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The implementation of the Poverty Reduction Strategy took place in a post-crisis environment. The following sections provide a summary of the PRSP implementation report for the period 2009-2011.

CHAPTER I: CONTEXT OF IMPLEMENTATION AND FINANCING OF THE PRS

Socio-political context

2. The Côte d'Ivoire Government's PRSP, prepared with the participation of all sectors of the population, was adopted by the Council of Ministers on March 26, 2009 and approved by the executive boards of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank, respectively, on March 27 and 30, 2009. On that date, the country attained the decision point under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative.

3. The implementation of the strategy over 2009-2011 took place in a socio-political environment dominated by the national pacification process following the military-political crisis of 2002. The process was interrupted by the post-election crisis in 2010, which resulted in deterioration of the security situation, an alarming social divide, extensive loss of human life, massive displacement of populations, a slowdown of economic activities, and the destruction of numerous social infrastructures and a substantial portion of potential production.

4. Since the end of the crisis in April 2011, Côte d'Ivoire has gradually recovered economic activity and social cohesion, as reflected in the reopening of banks, schools and health centers, markets, and industrial enterprises; the redeployment of the administration throughout the territory; and an improvement in the security environment. This situation paved the way for legislative elections in December 2011, which were judged free and transparent by the international community, in a context of political calm.

Economic environment

5. The principal economic commitment over 2009-2013 concerns support for growth through economic recovery, with a growth rate on the order of 5.8 percent on average, and specifically 3.9 percent for 2009 compared to 2.9 percent in 2008.

6.

under the HIPC initiative; (ii) receive external financial support serving to clear a substantial

16. In the financial sector, the Government established a monitoring committee responsible for preparing and implementing the strategy based on the Financial Sector Assessment Program (FSAP) action plan. It also adopted a law against terrorism financing and an order on banking regulation as part of the institutional reform of West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) and the BCEAO.
17. The beginning of 2011 was marked by the post-election crisis, which seriously disrupted economic activities. In response to the situation, the new Government that took office in June 2011 adopted appropriate measures to mitigate the impact of the crisis on the economy and create conditions favorable to the recovery of economic activity. The measures concerned, inter alia, the implementation of the Presidential Emergency Program (PPU), the resumption of relations with all the development partners, improvement of business climate, strengthening of good governance, and the continuation of efforts to achieve the HIPC completion point. In this context, in June 2011 the government concluded an interim program supported by the Rapid Credit Facility (RCF). The program aims to implement the Government's priority actions and an int

fraud, and the contribution of service revenues to the Government's budget; (iii) the continued control of current spending and operating expenditures to give priority to capital expenditure; (iv) improved management of public and quasi-public enterprises; (v) improved budget management through strengthening of the government budget preparation mechanism; (vi) improved fiscal management, with particular emphasis on interconnecting the different information syst

39. In total, the UN spent over CFAF 76.6 billion in 2009 and 2010 on poverty reduction efforts.

CHAPTER II: RESULTS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE POVERTY REDUCTION STRATEGY

Restoring and strengthening the foundations of the Republic

40. In the context of consolidating peace and

strengthening management capacities in the petroleum sector, establishing a regulatory framework for the coffee/cocoa segment and conducting an audit of that segment. Also, the Government initiated a study based on the PEFA methodology to assess the fiscal management system.

46. In the effort to involve populations in managing local administrative entities, 15 local development plans were prepared by the districts and departments, with the effective participation of populations in various stages of the planning process. Also, the Government's efforts helped provide the local administrations with infrastructure and professional equipment. In addition, qualified personnel were trained and assigned to local government services. In addition, local elected officials took part in regional and international meetings and exchanges of experience in the context of decentralized cooperation. With respect to reducing regional disparities, the Government implemented communes throughout the national territory and implemented the regional development scheme for the San Pedro district (the former Bas-Sassandra region).

Transforming Côte d'Ivoire into an emerging country

47. To professionalize the agriculture sector, professional agricultural, livestock and producer organizations received training to acquire the techniques needed for rational management of their operations. The training enabled producers of cotton, rice, cocoa, rubber, palm oil, and other food crops (cassava, maize, banana, plantain) and livestock producers (poultry, pork, grass-cutter, sheep and cattle) to intensify production systems through grants/subsidies from the Government for high-quality agricultural and veterinary inputs, effective animal and plant reproductive materials, and agricultural and livestock machinery.

48. In particular, the coffee-cocoa segment benefited from the "Quantity, Quality, Growth" program for cocoa at a cost of CFAF 6.9 billion. In regard to cotton, a CFAF 30.7 billion subsidy launched the segment's recovery. A CFAF 5.2 billion SIFCA-PROPARCO credit

57.

reopen six post offices in former CNO areas, and rehabilitate and re-equip the former ISAPT. The Government also launched activities and the Pan-African Online Services Project, consisting of the introduction of telemedicine, e-education and diplomatic communications.

Improving welfare for all

67. Promotion of the education system was consolidated by reaffirming the policy of free education, reinstating school uniforms, cleaning up the school environment, strengthening capacities of sector stakeholders, recruiting 4,067 teachers, and distributing school kits and French, mathematics, and civic and moral education textbooks to over 90 percent of students.

68. The goal of increased access to education was furthered by the construction of 4,574 classrooms, the rehabilitation of 1,570 primary and secondary classrooms, and the rehabilitation and equipping of a number of new classrooms in Abidjan and other cities.

69. The distribution of textbooks resulted in coverage of 93.8 percent of students for French, 92.3 percent of students for math, and 90.1 percent of students for civic and moral education. In addition, 5,762,334 school kits were distributed. Also, to ensure that primary school students remain in school, 5,046 functional school canteens were opened.

70. All of these actions served to improve access to education. The gross admissions rate for the first year of primary school (CP1) increased from 73.4 percent in 2009 to 75.3 percent in 2011. The gross primary school enrollment rate, which was 76.2 percent in 2009, increased to 82.7 percent in 2011; the rate for secondary school increased from 35.9 percent to 36.7 percent.

71. Scientific research, in turn, served to provide improved plant and animal materials for rice, cassava, rubber, and fish producers.

72. In the area of higher education, the measures primarily concerned strengthening the legal and institutional framework, consolidating the private higher education sector, and rehabilitating, expansion, and equipping public universities and residence halls. Unfortunately, a substantial portion of the results were annihilated by the 2010 post-election crisis.

73. In regard to technical and professional training, the measures carried out related to the adoption of legal and regulatory texts, construction of several buildings, cleared arrears for

75. In regard to the prevention of HIV/AIDS, the efforts concerned studies, rehabilitation and

was replaced with PVC as well as [] the network extension to Adjamé Latin to Abobo four stages and to the Treichville sports arena area [sic]. Also, efforts served to rehabilitate and build pumping and lifting stations and install gravity and sewage conduit. All of these actions brought the sewage network into conformity and reduced the discharge of wastewater into the Abidjan lagoon. In the context of improved, sustainable access to sanitation in urban areas outside Abidjan and rural areas, 35 out of 127 villages were FDAL certified by the ministry in charge of sanitation, with support from UNICEF, and 6,000 latrines were constructed in 237 villages.

81. In the area of housing and living conditions, the measures served to strengthen provisions relating to urban development and habitat through the preparation and validation of a housing promotion strategy paper and the establishment of land reserves made viable by the construction of low-income housing. Also, the Housing Support Fund and Urban Terrain Account were revised to increase the capacity to produce decent housing and promote access and ownership for low-income households.

82. In the context of social protection, the achievements concerned the consolidation of assistance and management of indigent populations, strengthening of basic social structures, reintegration of internally displaced persons, and humanitarian as1(re Fr5.7((ti(sistan(e)-6.nd to)

capacity, which was 12,000 rooms in 2002, is estimated at about 15,000 rooms in 2009. The average occupancy rate observed nationwide was 56 percent in 2009.

87. In the artisanal industries, a proposed artisanal industries code was prepared and forwarded to the Government for adoption. The Craft Promotion and Support Fund (FAPA) Management Committee was established and commenced operations in 2010. A government/SME-artisan advisory committee was instituted in 2011 and is operational. Also, the National Chamber of Trades signed a partnership agreement with the National Chamber of Trades of Sarre (France) to implement a training plan called the "Interregional Network for the Adaptation of Technical and Professional Education to the Needs of the Crafts" (RIFA).

88. In regard to domestic trade, measures were implemented crack down on counterfeit products and contraband and address poor quality products. Discussion sessions with operators in the basic staples segments (sugar, rice, dairy, meat) resulted in measures to consolidate the market and make it more competitive. Actions to control dominant positions led to the adoption of texts eliminating priority importer clauses for rice so as to prevent monopolies. In addition, the Bouaké wholesale market was rehabilitated to restore its role as liaison between northern producers and the southern markets.

89. In regard to population activities, the go

98. The report is structured as six chapters grouped in two major sections. The first section describes the socio-political context and economic environment during the implementation period. It also describes the Government and its partners' efforts to mobilize resources, the resources allocated, and extent of execution. The second section details, by impact and sector, the commitments assumed by the Government, the specific measures implemented, and the results achieved in terms of performance and prospects for 2012. The final chapter of the section identifies the major constraints encountered in implementing the PRSP and provides recommendations for adjustments to be contemplated to continue implementation of development and poverty-reduction activities on a more satisfactory basis.

**PART I: CONTEXT OF IMPLEMENTATION
AND FINANCING OF THE PRS**

CHAPTER 1: SOCIO-POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

SOCIO-POLITICAL CONTEXT

99. The PRSP, prepared with the participation of all sectors of the population, was adopted by the Council of Ministers on March 26, 2009 and approved by the executive boards of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank, respectively, on March 27 and 30, 2009. At that date, Côte d'Ivoire achieved the decision point under the HIPC Initiative.
100. Implementation of the PRSP over the period 2009-2011 took place in a socio-political environment shaped by the emergence from the 2002 crisis. In accordance with the OPA signed in 2007, the Government's efforts focused on the post-crisis programs, consisting of: (i) demobilization and reinsertion of ex-combatants; (ii) restoration of the Government's authority in the ex-CNO areas; (iii) procedures for the judicial issuance of birth certificates, in order to reconstitute lost or destroyed vital statistics records; and (iv) the preparation and organization of presidential elections.
101. The end of 2010 was severely disrupted by a challenge to the presidential elections results. That situation plunged Côte d'Ivoire into an unprecedented crisis lasting six months. It resulted in serious human rights violations, loss of human life, and massive displacement of populations. In economic terms, business activity slowed, social infrastructures and many of the regions' production potential were destroyed, and the security environment deteriorated significantly.
102. Since the end of the crisis, marked by the inauguration of President Alassane Dramane Ouattara in May 2011, Côte d'Ivoire has experienced strong economic recovery and a return of social cohesion, reflected in the reopening of banks, schools, health centers, shops, and industrial enterprises; redeployment of the administration throughout the national territory; and an improved security environment. This situation facilitated the organization of free and transparent elections in December 2011 in a climate of political calm. However, certain opposition parties chose not to participate in those elections.

ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

Commitments assumed for the period

103. The commitments assumed for the period 2009-2013 concern supporting growth through economic recovery, with growth on the order of 5.8 percent on average and specifically 3.9 percent for 2009 compared to 2.9 percent in 2008.
104. The country was required to take measures to comply with all WAEMU convergence criteria and successfully implement all reforms provided in the economic and financial program concluded with the IMF and the TFP.

Specific measures implemented

105. During 2009, the national economic situation evolved in an international and foreign environment marked by a widespread decline in commodities prices other than cocoa and gold. However, the Ivorian economy took advantage of the relative improvement in the socio-political, economic, and financial environment. The socio-political context enabled

the Government to: (i) conclude an economic and financial program supported by the ECF (formerly the PRGF) in March 2009, accompanied by achievement of the decision point under the HIPC Initiative; (ii) receive external financial support, resulting in the clearing of substantial domestic payment arrears; and (iii) obtain restructuring of its debt to Paris Club creditors.

106. The reforms undertaken include preliminary structural and sector measures. All of the preliminary measures were executed, which concerned (i) eliminating arrears vis-à-vis multilateral institutions, (ii) monthly production of the treasury position, (iii) publication of the Government's negotiating strategy to restructure its external debt, (iv) reducing the export duty (DUS) from CFAF 220 to CFAF 210 per kilogram and the registration duty from 10 to 5 percent of the CIF price; and (v) provide interim audit reports of PFO debt and contracts executed pursuant to the five conventions for major public investment works.

107. Structural measures were geared primarily toward improving tax collection and rationalizing expenditure. In regard to mobilizing resources, the measures implemented

by private London Club creditors. However, the execution of government financial operations was not fully in accordance with the benchmarks and performance criteria

policies in the major industrialized countries, combined with regulatory initiatives in

in March 2011. [However,] the combined effe

framework for assured intervention and disbursement by the TFP; (x) increased promotion of the Ivorian economy through international actions; and (xi) strengthened international economic and financial cooperation.

132. Through these interventions, the Government intends to achieve strong growth in the medium term to more effectively fight poverty, create jobs (particularly for youths), and ensure budgetary and external sustainability. The realization of the medium-term prospects will depend on Côte d'Ivoire's progress in regard to security and political normalization and the execution of structural reforms to eliminate obstacles to economic growth.

CHAPTER 2: PRS FINANCING

Government efforts

133. The financing of the PRS is provided largely through budget resources and assistance from the TFP. In addition to the Government's own revenue, budget resources are provided partly through assistance from the TFP in the form of budgetary support and partly by raising funds on the subregional financial market. The assistance from the TFP may also take the form of project grants or program grants.
134. Regarding alignment of the budget with the PRSP, the Government's efforts resulted in the funding of a number of actions provided in the PRSP priority action plan (PAP) in the capital budget. PAPs have been used since 2010 for programming public investments and during budget conferences.
135. The Government's budget resources consist largely of tax revenue and nontax revenue, in addition to grants.
136. Receipts and grants totaled CFAF 2368.6 billion in 2009, a 9.7 percent increase relative to 2008. Tax revenue collection improved by 10.4 percent through the concerted efforts of the revenue collecting agencies. Mobilizations of grants represented CFAF 310.9 billion, including CFAF 183.9 billion provided by the AfDB to clear arrears vis-à-vis that institution. Receipts declined in 2010, from [] CFAF 2282.7 billion, largely due to the disruption of

140. Expenditures, in turn, increased from 22 percent of GDP in 2010 to 26.4 percent of GDP over the last three quarters of 2011, and targeted the Government's priority actions geared toward pro-poor spending, which represented CFAF 840.1 billion.
141. Over the period 2009-2011, pro-poor spending totaled roughly CFAF 843 billion in 2009 (7.7 percent of GDP), CFAF 885.2 billion (7.8 percent of GDP) in 2010, and roughly CFAF 840.1 billion in 2011 (end-September 2011), or a total of over CFAF 2,568.3 billion. The proportion of these expenditures in total government expenditure is estimated at 32 percent in 2009, 30 percent in 2010, and 27 percent in 2011. These expenditures cover capital expenditures as well as ordinary expenditures executed by the ministries and other technical structures whose areas of intervention cover the sectors classified as pro-poor.
142. Based on budget data broken down by the sectors presented in the PRSP, combined PRS-related expenditures over the same period totaled over CFAF 3423 billion, of which roughly CFAF 2756.9 billion for ordinary expenditures and over CFAF 666.5 billion allocated to capital expenditures.
143. Ordinary expenditures include both operating expenditures and wages and salaries of administration officials, which are included in the analysis of expenditures relating to PRS implementation because these expenditures, particularly those relating to the social sectors (health, education, HIV/AIDS, etc.) are essential to achieving results in those sectors. To fail to include salaries and equipment for doctors and primary school teachers in government expenditures, for example, would be adverse to the entire health and education system.
144. Capital expenditures relate to all programs and projects executed by the Government and its agencies over the period 2009-2011.
145. The analyses provided in the following paragraphs essentially concern the social sectors and certain key sectors for poverty reduction, and information for all sectors is presented in the tables.
146. Over all the sectors identified, education (preschool, primary, and secondary education) received the largest amount of budget resources over the period 2009-2011. In total, the sector received over CFAF 1138 billion, represen

rehabilitation and new equipment for health centers outside the capital (regional hospital centers, general hospitals, and health districts) and in Abidjan and Bouake (university hospital centers, the Emergency Medical Care Service (SAMU), Institut Raoul Follereau), (iii) upgrading of healthcare structures' technical platforms, (v) implementation of the Integrated Health Services Development Project (PDSSI), (v) implementation of the National Nutrition Program, (vi) intensification of efforts against malaria, (vii) efforts against Buruli ulcers, (viii) strengthening of the expanded vaccination program, (ix) implementation of the reproductive health and family planning program, (x) continuation of the project to strengthen the Ivorian healthcare system, (xi) expansion and equipping of the Abidjan cardiology center, (xii) implementation of the Accelerated Strategy for Infant Survival and Development Project, (xiii) continuation of the project to support prevention and treatment for victims of gender-based violence, (xiv) continuation of the Family Planning and HIV/AIDS Prevention - Phase III project, (xv) implementation of the project for prevention and treatment of STD/HIV/AIDS in sex professionals, (xvi) continuation of the treatment program for persons living with HIV/AIDS, and (xvii) continuation of the National Program to Eradicate Trypanosomiasis.

150. With over CFAF 40.4 billion in 2009, budget appropriations for the agriculture sector decreased from 38.2 billion in 2010 to 34.2 billion in 2011. Over the period 2009-2011, the sector received over CFAF 112.8 billion, or roughly 3.3 percent of effective PRS-related expenditure.

151. Capital expenditures targeted, inter alia, (i) the Agricultural Productivity Program in West Africa in regard to banana plantain, maize, yams, and traditional pork; (ii) the PNGTER, which aims to improve living conditions for rural communities by implementing a policy to provide land tenure security for operators and facilitate the resolution of property disputes and [promote] cooperative land development and management by rural communities; (iii) support for small produce growers; (iv) hydroagricultural development of the Fromagers and Haut Sassandra regions; and (vi) the revival of rice cultivation.

152. The transportation infrastructure and services sector received approximately CFAF 693.6 billion in financing over 2009-2011, or about 20.3 percent of the total resources allocated to the PRS. The expenditures in this sector increased over the period, from CFAF 194.7 billion in 2009 to over CFAF 248 billion in 2010 and CFAF 250.9 billion in 2011.

153. The budget allocations for investment were directed primarily to the following programs: (i) extending the Autoroute du Nord; (ii) the emergency urban infrastructure program to increase access to drinking water and improve the quality of infrastructure and urban services in Abidjan and Bouake; (iii) preliminary work toward construction of the third bridge in Abidjan; (iv) rebuilding infrastructure in the former CNO areas; and (v) local authorities' implementation of basic infrastructure development projects for their respective populations.

154. Energy sector expenditures totaled CFAF 225.2 billion, or close to 6.6 percent of resources allocated to PRS implementation over the period 2009-2011. Efforts in the energy sector focused largely on rural electrification and increasing energy production capacities in order to satisfy national demand.

Table 2: PRS Expenses for the Period 2009-2011, by sector (in CFAF)

Sector	Current Expenditure		Investment Expenditure		Total Authorization	Total Payment	(% Payment)
	Authorization	Payment	Authorization	Payment			
Agriculture and rural development	70 354 849 525	64 673 450 880	82 841 671 230	48 077 760 121	153 196 520 755	112 751 211 001	3.29
Sanitation	37 420 906	16 751 743	6 251 211 442	4 235 336 198	6 288 632 34		

Population

602 966 441

52 895 998



Expenses 2009

Sector	Current Expenditure	Investment Expenditure	
--------	---------------------	------------------------	--

Social protection



Expenses 2010

Sector	Current Expenditure	
--------	---------------------	--

Technologies							
Scientific Research	4 452 308 495	4 037 275 633	1 631 586 000	1 119 819 073	6 083 894 495	5 157 094 706	0.42
Fishery resources	4 291 546 882	3 462 559 842	2 173 365 180	1 724 180 009	6 464 912 062	5 186 739 851	0.42
Health	102 286 682 479	96 632 891 666	24 079 237 276	18 702 720 109	126 365 919 755	115 335 611 775	9.40
Tourism	2 317 083 013	1 389 390 959	1 668 307 730	1 748 075 240	3 985 390 743	3 137 466 199	0.26
HIV/AIDS	1 972 335 000	1 806 398 596	2 687 787 643	2 708 315 856	4 660 122 643	4 514 714 452	0.37
Grand Total	946 939 159 200	1 004 458 259 261	328 268 264 698	222 453 734 492	1 275 207 423 898	1 226 911 993 753	100

Expenses 2011

| Technologies



Contribution of the Technical and Financial Partners

155. The implementation of the PRS also benefited from support from the Government's TFP. A portion of this support was provided in the form of budget support and is included

**PART II: PROGRESS TOWARD
ACHIEVEMENT OF RESULTS**

CHAPTER 1: RESTORING AND STRENGTHENING THE FOUNDATIONS OF THE REPUBLIC

CONSOLIDATION OF PEACE AND SOCIAL COHESION

Commitments made for the period

160. With regard to consolidation of peace and social cohesion, the Government has made the commitment to restore the level of trust and harmony among the people. Specifically, what is involved is: (i) setting up mechanisms for prevention and management of conflicts concerning natural resources, while adhering to the legal frameworks for managing these resources; (ii) putting in place coordinated mechanisms for monitoring, alerts, updating and regular follow-up of local preventive action plans; (iii) raising public awareness of the principles and rules of democracy, so as to create the conditions for a true national reconciliation; (iv) restoring social cohesion by

establishment of local peace committees. Lastly, the Government has formulated a

[Redacted text block consisting of 14 horizontal yellow bars]

These efforts continued in December 2011 with the holding of legislative elections, during which the people chose 255 new deputies for Côte d'Ivoire.

166. At the level of rehabilitation and reintegration of vulnerable populations, 3,430 school kits were distributed to the students and pupils in the zone targeted in 2009 under the school support program. With regard to th

[Redacted text block consisting of eight horizontal yellow bars]

169. In the context of fostering better coexistence between nationals and non-nationals in order to ease tensions between communities



return of IDPs and Ivorian refugees in the subregion to their place of departure; (iv) continuing the identification and assessment of the damages of war; (v) organizing awareness campaigns in the areas of return of ex-combatants and IDPs; (vi) financing income-generating activities and micro-projects for war victims, ex-combatants and youth associated with armed groups; (vii) updating the national policy for the rehabilitation and reintegration of ex-combatants and youth associated with armed forces in the DDR process; (viii) adopting and implementing the national social cohesion strategy and awareness-raising in the diaspora in favor of peace; (ix) continuing to give psychological support to war victims; (x) re-activating the National Solidarity Fund for the purpose of financing interventions for low-income groups.

RESTORATION OF STATE AUTHORITY AND ENSURING THE SECURITY OF ADMINISTRATIVE DOCUMENTS

Commitments for the period

173.

State, through its de-concentrated and decentralized structures (particularly the departments) continued the work of rehabilitating and equipping socio-economic infrastructure in the CNO areas.

175. In order to ensure the security of the production and issue of administrative documents, the Government's efforts under the National Program for the Modernization of the Civil Registry in Côte d'Ivoire led to: (i) the training of 958 civil registrars and agents; (ii) equipment of 265 civil registries; (iii) registration in civil registries of 251,275 persons born, married, or deceased in Côte d'Ivoire, who had already been registered but whose records had disappeared or had been partially or totally destroyed; (iv) issue of 3,500 birth certificates or duplicates and 700 identity cards to refugees; (v) development of a guide for computerizing the civil registration process; and (vi) the building and furnishing of two regional centers for the legal archives of civil records in Bouaké and Daloa.

176. Moreover, population enrolment made it possible to register 5,898,726 persons over 18 years of age on the provisional electoral rolls, published in November 2009. This operation also enabled the issuance of 5,160,061 national identity cards.

Analysis of results/performance

177. The rehabilitation and building of infrastructures and equipment acquired in the CNO area proved to be inadequate, essentially because of financial constraints. The actions of the National Program for the Modernization of the Civil Registry was faced with severe constraints linked to: (i) the inability to make enough State resources available to the program in order to continue its activities; and (ii) the strong dependence of this program on its financial partners (World Bank and European Union).

Outlook

178. The actions to be taken with regard to restoring the State's authority and ensuring the security of administrative documents will consist of: (i) continuing the rehabilitation and equipping of socio-economic infrastructures that had been heavily damaged during the post-election crisis; (ii) strengthening the civil registry by setting up new declaration

mechanisms, public awareness-raising, and training of civil registry staff; (iii) registering births and deaths that occurred during the crisis, under Order No. 2011-258 of September 28, 2011.

SECURITY

Commitments made for the period

179.For the period, the State committed itself to: (i) strengthening the system for protecting persons and property throughout the national territory; (ii) restoring confidence between the people and the forces of order; and (iii) ensuring the security of the general elections.

Actions taken

180.With regard to strengthening the system for protecting persons and property throughout the national territory, the Government's efforts have focused on (i) disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) and the dismantling of the militias; (ii) unification and rebuilding of the two armies; (iii) improving the system for protecting persons and property; and (iv) ensuring the security of the electoral process.

181.The disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) program has enabled the PNRRC to profile the various combatant forces throughout the national territory. This profiling covered a total of 38,834 youth associated with armed groups. The demobilization phase involved a cumulative total of 18,222 ex-FAFN combatants in the former areas of command of the FAFN and the dismantling of a number of self-defense groups, amounting to a cumulative total of 17,889 ex-militia members in the period from 2009 to October 2010. The PNRRC, in collaboration with the Integrated Command Center (CCI) and Army Chiefs of Staff, profiled 109,776 members of all combatant forces. A total of 32,777 ex-FAFN, 38,165 former members of self-defense groups (GAD), and 38,834 youth associated with FRCI were profiled from 2009 to 2011.

182.Moreover, in March 2011 the Government issued two ordinances, the first of which deals with the unification of ex-FANCI and ex-FAFN combatants into the *Forces Républicaines de Côte d'Ivoire* (FRCI), and the second with the organization of these forces.

The implementation of these ordinances led to the establishment of a general staff, special forces, and the integration of 10,000 ex-FAFN troops into the new army.

183. With regard to the restoration of confidence between the population and the armed forces, awareness-raising campaigns have been conducted in the context of combating corruption, and an anti-corruption unit and military police unit have been created. A call center, reached by calling the number 100, receives complaints and reports of corruption and abuses of any kind; it has been in operation since July 2011. In addition, the number of roadblocks throughout the country has been reduced to 33, and field visits are made to dismantle illegal roadblocks. Moreover, awareness-raising campaigns have encouraged scrupulous respect for the current laws with respect to the entering and searching of homes.

184. In order to strengthen human capacities and redeploy security forces throughout the territory, 55 commissioners, 89 officers and 1,379 deputy officers have been recruited since 2009. In 2011, in connection with the normalization of security after the post-election crisis, the State appointed and promoted the general staff (police, army, and gendarmerie) and has assigned officials from these bodies to serve throughout the territory.

185. Interventions in the framework of strengthening operational capacities have focused on the rehabilitation of barracks and improving the mobility of security forces. As of 2009, the rehabilitation of 14 sites located in Bouaké, Man, Korhogo, and Séguéla was supported by UNOCI and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) with \$1 million through the "election basket of funds." This rehabilitation effort was also supported by the FISDES project in the amount of FCAF 1.984 billion, of which 729 million have been allocated. This operation is now being completed; the next step is to equip the barracks. Mobility capacities were also strengthened, with approximately 50 vehicles and several mopeds being assigned to community policing. These efforts were reduced to nil as a result of the post-election crisis. The Government has now resumed equipping the police, the army and the gendarmerie. Thus, vehicles and computer and military equipment have been granted to various components of



Analysis of results/performance

189. *With regard to the strengthening of security arrangements*, the commitments undertaken by the Government were completely nullified by the post-election crisis. It is worth noting, however, that the two armies have indeed been unified, and the police and gendarmerie are operational throughout the country. The major constraint has been the inadequacy of specific law enforcement equipment. *As for the restoration of confidence between the population and the forces of order, the results have been limited, and distrust remains despite the establishment of anti-corruption units, military police units and a call center.* The primary constraints have been the low level of public awareness, lack of logistical tools for security forces, the presence of youth associated with the FRCI, and the incomplete DDR process. *With respect to ensuring the security of the general elections*, the mechanism put in place performed well. No major constraints were encountered.

Outlook

190. *In the field of security*, the Government will endeavor to: (i) ensure the security of local elections (municipal and regional); (ii) carry out the reform of the security system (RSS) with the participation of the technical and financial partners; (iii) provide the security forces with law enforcement equipment; and (iv) complete the rehabilitation of security infrastructures.

JUDICIAL GOVERNANCE

Commitments made for the period

191. *With regard to judicial governance*, the Government has made a commitment to: (i) increase the level of coverage of the courts and the representativeness of judicial personnel; (ii) improve conditions of detention; (iii) ensure the speedy processing of legal cases and strengthen the education and training offered in penitentiaries; and (iv) publicize laws and judicial procedures.

for administrative reform, for which a diagnostic study is already available; (ii) the elaboration of a code of ethics and good conduct for civil servants; (iii) use of the procedure for nominating candidates for leadership posts in a number of State and para-State structures (SNDI, VITIB, CNTIG, CIAPOL, etc.); (iv) development and validation of a master plan for e-governance, which is now in the process of being adopted by the Government; (v) providing several ministries and branches of the central administration with a web site; (vi) creation of the posts of Secretary-General and Director of Human Resources in each ministry.

200. The Government has undertaken the identification of State officials and agents in 2010 and 2011 for staff planning and management. Moreover, the Government has begun the acceleration of some issues through the “drawer” mechanism, making it possible to process 11,556 cases concerning 26 documents of various types.

201. **With regard to reforms,** an ordinance on the general organization of territorial administration allowed for the reorganization of the territory into 5 types of administrative areas, namely, districts, regions, departments, sub-prefectures, and villages, and 2 types of decentralized communities: regions and communes. Decree 2011-263 of September 28, 2011, reorganizes the national territory into 2 autonomous districts, 12 districts, 30 regions, 95 departments, 497 sub-prefectures, and more than 8,000 villages, as regards devolution on the one hand, and 30 regions and 1,281 communes as regards decentralization, on the other hand.

Analysis of results/performance

202. As for administrative modernization, progress has been made as a result of actions taken and action plans established. Technical and financial difficulties have been encountered in implementing these actions effectively. Commitments in respect of administrative reform have been only partly fulfilled. The theoretical framework has been defined; efforts will now focus on its implementation.

Outlook

203. The Government’s efforts will mainly deal with: (i) the elaboration and dissemination of administrative procedures manuals for ministerial departments; (ii) finalization and

Analysis of results/performance

207.

authorities; (iv) reduction of regional disparities; and (v) integration of the HIV/AIDS program with the development activities of each community.

Actions taken

210. With regard to the involvement of the population in the management of communities, 15 local development plans have been elaborated by the districts and departments (local authorities) with the effective participation of the population at various levels of the planning process. In order to increase the participation of women in the decision-making process, the network of locally elected women has benefited from organizational reinforcement and various types of training (50 locally elected women were trained in leadership, local participatory planning, and participation in elections).

211. The Government's efforts to build the capacities of decentralized authorities have made it possible for these collectivities to: (i) build/rehabilitate headquarters; (ii) purchase computer equipment and office furniture; (iii) purchase vehicles; (iv) train and provide qualified staff to direct local services; (v) provide training in results-based management and human rights-based approach for 30 local officials in the Marahoué region, (vi) build the capacities of locally elected officials in participatory planning and the preparation of strategic development plans, including by disseminating the local participatory planning manual developed by the Ministry of State, Ministry of Planning and Development; (viii) participate in meetings and the sharing of experience at the regional and international levels (Belgium, Burkina Faso, Spain, and Italy); (ix) conduct pilot projects in the context of decentralized cooperation.

212. With regard to reducing regional disparities, the Government took the following actions: (i) total communalization of the territory; (ii) preparation of a guide to methodology and a procedural manual for the regional management schemes (SRAT); general advisory assistance for preparing these schemes; (v) building the capacities of the devolved services of the Ministry of Planning to prepare these schemes.

Analysis of results/performance

213. Despite the efforts at local development and provision of facilities, there remains: (i) a still timid involvement of the population in the management of local communities, which

CHAPTER 2: TRANSFORMATION OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE INTO AN EMERGING ECONOMY

RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND AGRICULTURE

Commitments made for the period

215. In view of the prospective attainment of the MDG related to the elimination of hunger, the State's commitments have targeted malnutrition and food self-sufficiency based on a more competitive agriculture that would be more rewarding for the producers. These commitments aimed at: (i) turning the farmer's job into an actual trade, for which farm operators would be prepared through appropriate technical training courses leading to a certificate or qualification; (ii) modernizing the farms at the technical and management levels by favoring a rational use of inputs and selected genetic material; (iii) improving the farm operation context, especially by addressing issues related to financing, in particular savings security, access to investment loans, subsidies, incentives and risk management; (iv) transforming and adding value to agricultural products and by-products; (v) ensuring a rational and sustainable management of rural areas through better protection and development of natural, fishery and forest resources, and through better water management; and (vi) investing in rural infrastructure, such as, inter alia, hydro-agricultural projects, storage depots and slaughterhouses.

216. With a view to the **professionalization of the farming trade**, the cooperatives and producers of the various agricultural sectors were the beneficiaries of capacity-building designed to provide them with the techniques necessary for rational management of their farms. Such training related to the improvement of cultivation methods, the financial and administrative management of agricultural professional organizations, accounting management and counseling support. They were financed by the Inter-Trade Fund for Research and Agricultural Counseling (FIRCA), rural development projects and the development funds of certain sectors.

217. Thus, as regards rubber growing, APROMAC through FDH contributed in 2010 to

218. In the oil palm sector, a capacity-building program in accounting management and breeding ground creation was carried out for producers' cooperatives.

219. With regard to the rice sector, the rice emergency program made it possible to revitalize 22 project management committees (CGAs) and to form 22 cooperatives. Moreover, the Rice Center project made it possible to train 1,797 rice growers.

220. As for market gardening, 12,000 producers received counseling support in respect of farming techniques.

221. Regarding the promotion of plantain cultivation, 630 producers received in 2010 training and counseling support for the production of banana shoots in six departments of the forest zone.

222. In order to promote women's and young persons' autonomy, 366 groupings consisting mainly of women and young persons, including 76 groupings which are members of the association of women farmers (PFACI), received

helped 5,000 growers to create 12,000 ha of plantations in 13 production zone departments. Moreover, 100 small enterprises of improved planting material production of (PEPMV-hevea) were established.

226. As regards cotton cultivation, the government equipped 5,000 producers with animal-drawn implements and granted su

237. In the area of food crops, 290 groupings of, mainly, women and young persons received, for production capital reconstitution, market gardening and food crop production kits including 45 motorized cultivators, 36 motor-driven pumps, fertilizers and seeds.

238. With AFDB support through the PADER LAC project, the government established a CFAF 170 million fund to finance Yamoussoukro, Toumodi, Tiébissou and Didiévi producers' activities.

239. Within the framework of **agricultural products and by-products development and transformation**, emphasis was placed on cashew nut processing. Thus, five such processing units were financed by the Indian Government for the benefit of Côte d'Ivoire and set up in the northern zone in 2009; and a new such unit was built in Niakaramadougou in 2011.

240. Regarding oil palms, FENACOPAHCI contributed to the construction of a palm oil first processing plant in Godié.

project and 95 percent for the 130 ha and 9(3.77)10% of the total. T(130 ha) as

sector's revitalization. Indeed, production increased from 123,864 tons in harvest period

implementation of the National Rice-Growing Development Strategy (SNDR), consisting in: (i) developing a seed-production sector in order to ensure the availability of the selected rice seeds in all production zones; (ii) rehabilitating all sites prepared for irrigated rice growing and carrying out projects for flooded plains covering a substantial surface; (iii) supporting the processing and marketing of local rice through extensive support to the private sector and the conclusion of partnership contracts between commercial processing units, consumption rice producers and seed producers; (iv) establishing a price regulation and security mechanism at the levels of rice production, processing and marketing; and (v) supporting improvements to the institutional framework and the revitalization of rice sector organizations.

LIVESTOCK AND FISHERY RESOURCES

Commitments made for the period

266. Regarding livestock and fishery production, the Government has committed itself to raising the level of incomes, particularly of stockbreeders, fishermen and aquaculturalists and to meeting the country's alimentary needs. These commitments have involved: (i) creating an environment favorable to the development of fishing, aquiculture and stockbreeding; (ii) providing the actors concerned with adequate equipment designed to preserve the quality of fishing products; (iii) building the capacities of the actors to comply with legislation and use modern methods in the areas of fishing and breeding; (iv) ensuring security of waters under national jurisdiction in order to prevent the plundering of fishing resources; (v) creating a financing mechanism for the activities

implementation document regarding the country's development policy. The various programs and projects prepared and currently implemented include an animal health and public veterinary care support project (PASA-HPV), the breeding development support project (PADECI), and the ranch and breeding station integrated management support project (PROGIRS).

268. The Modern Poultry Farming Strategic Stimulation Plan (PSRA), 2-17Poultry 3(20)-24921, has been -2.2321



pathogenic avian influenza.

278. As regards the **promotion of product processing**, the efforts of the Government made it possible to rehabilitate the Côte d'Ivoire Slaughter and Pork Meat Company (SIVAC). This upgrading of equipment translated into an increase in the controlled slaughter of better quality pigs from 22,000 heads in 2008 to 24,000 heads in 2009. The government also rehabilitated the Port-Bouët slaughter facilities in 2011 and finalized the file on the Abidjan-Anyama slaughter and livestock market complex (CAMA) construction project.

279. As for **replenishing core stockbreeding resources**, the steps taken to intensify the production systems permitted: (i) to inseminate 163 cows in stations and in peasant facilities with sperm from milk-producing races (Montbéliarde and Holstein) and purchasing 16 matrices and 10 calves for milk production; (ii) to purchase 40 breeders for developing bovine breeding; (iii) to create pastures with a 63 ha surface and rehabilitating a 32.5 ha germplasm area; (iv) to identify and determine the descent of 212 bovines at the Yamoussoukro station; (v) to establish 13 bovine breeding farms with 322 breeders; (vi) to get 31 beekeepers established; (vii) to acquire 75 ewes and 40 goats for small ruminant breeding development; (viii) ANADER to establish 118 grass-cutter breeders; (ix) the AfDB-financed Institutional Multisector Anti-Crisis Support project (PAIMSC/BAD) to establish 97 improved traditional poultry farms with a production estimated at 77.6 tons of carcasses, 10 pigsties and 10 sheepfolds in rural areas for village groupings.

280. In order to improve the productivity of pig raising and poultry farming, the government

aquiculture, (iii) processing and developing fishery products; and (iv) strengthening the animal production system through the rehabilitation of ranches and stations.

289. As regards **building the capacities of the sector's actors**, stress will be laid on (i) structuring the sub-sectors and supporting the stockbreeders' and fishermen's trade organizations (OPEC); (ii) improving the collection and the processing of statistical data and the information systems of help to decision making; (iii) building the institutional and human capacities of the administration in charge of the sector; and (vi) rehabilitating and equipping the productive apparatus.

290. Action taken with regard to **implementing programs to prevent losses from animal pathologies and epizootic diseases** concerns: (i) strengthening the national sanitary mechanisms; (ii) conducting compulsory vaccination campaigns; and (iii) inspecting the DAOAs.

291. As for the **tuna sub-sector**, the aim is to broaden (i) access to inexpensive raw material (frozen tuna), and (ii) the production base and access to value added through distribution and marketing.

infrastructure; (iii) develop the port, airport and railway infrastructure; and (iv) improve access to transport services.

Actions taken

294. In order to meet the commitments made with regard to infrastructure and transport services for the period 2009-2011, the State carried out certain activities with technical and financial support such development partners as, inter alia, the World Bank, BADEA, IDB, the Kuwait Fund, WADB, EBID, the OPEC Fund, the AfDB, the Dutch development bank (FMO), the European Union and SFI.

295. With regard to the component of improvement of governance in the infrastructure and transport services sector, the Transport Sector Adjustment Investment Credit Program (CI PAST) was adopted and made possible the reorganization of the institutional framework and the adaptation of the legal and regulatory framework of such structures as DGTTC, SONATT, AGETU, AGEROUTE, FER, ANAC, SODEXAM and OSER were carried out. At the same time, as this program of a residual amount of CFAF 12 billion is relaunched, the main components selected concern primarily road maintenance and safety.

296. The general convention on sea-related issues held in September 2011 made it possible to adopt a new maritime policy, whose priority works concern inter alia the revision of the merchant navy and of the ports code, the creation of national maritime companies, and the construction of modern fishing infrastructures in the ports of Abidjan and San Pedro, in Sassandra and in the other coastal cities. Moreover, the certification of the international Félix Houphouët-Boigny airport under Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) safety standards and the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) security standards is in progress. In that context, the National Civil Aviation Agency was transformed into the

298. Regarding the component of road infrastructure development, the work carried out concerns mainly the rehabilitation of the Guibéroua-Kossewa section (36 km), the Grand-Bassam road works (3.2 km), the drainage of the Yopougon Kouté road system (0.9 km), emergency work on the road network, and the broadening of the road at the Zoo Crossroads.

299. Relevant construction projects include the work undertaken within the framework of the Urban Infrastructure Emergency Program (PUIUR), which made it possible to build approximately 20 structures and 76 culvert type constructions involving the installation of 6,000 concrete and 4,700 metal tubes on the road network. Moreover, careening work has been completed on the Bettié and Grand Lahou ferryboats, which have been delivered and put in operation.

300. Numerous other road infrastructure development projects are under development. They comprise approximately 50 crossings and approximately 20 structures, including the Willamsville-Adjamé footbridge. Construction work on the third Abidjan bridge and the Jacquville bridge began again in 2011. Moreover, the environmental and social impact study for the construction of the Bouaflé bridge over Marahoué was updated.

301. Regarding the extension of the northern highway, which comprises three sections, the overall estimate of work carried out as at end November 2010 was of 90 percent for the Singrobo-Taabo section (27 km), 71 percent for the Taabo-Toumodi section (30 km) and 75 percent for the Toumodi-Yamoussoukro section (32 km). The work carried out over the same period for the construction of the 124 km of the Boundiali-Tingrela-Mali section accounts in total for 2 percent. Regarding the asphaltting of the 28 km Bingerville-Eloka-Ebrah axis, the total rate of advancement is of 53 percent. Asphaltting has started on the Abobo-Akeikoi access road. At the level of urban roads, 680 km of national roads are under construction.

302. Regarding road rehabilitation and maintenance, work was carried out in 2009 on the Arrah-Bonahouin road (12.3 km) and the Ebilassokro-Zarounou road (5 km). Maintenance work on the 88 km Tankessé-Transua-Koun Fao road re-established access to the Transua sub-prefecture. In Odienné city, 33 km of road were streamlined and 1.3 km of asphalt road and various constructions built with European Union support.

303. In the period 2010-2011, financing by the Road Maintenance Fund (FER) made it

possible to complete surface repair work on the Singrobo-Yamousoukro section

feasibility study and the environmental impact study for broadening and deepening the passage of entry into the Vridi canal; (ii) the technical studies for the establishment of the channel of access to Bouley island and a swinging basin; (iii) the summary APD study for the construction of a ballast tank emptying station at the port of Abidjan; and (iv) the study for rehabilitation and modernization of the Abidjan fishing port.

309. Regarding the Port of San Pedro, the emergency repair of the western pier has been completed. Building of the waste incinerator of the environmental management program has been carried out to the extent of 50 percent. Feasibility studies are under way for the construction of a new terminal for containers, the development of 150 ha of port land, the updating of the port master plan, the asphaltting of the Danané-Zerekore (Guinea) and Odienné-Bougouni (Mali) sections, and the construction of a bridge over the Cavally river in order to facilitate the movement of goods towards the adjacent countries.

310. At the level of the airport sub-sector, the efforts of the Government led to the : (i) rehabilitation of the Regional Aeronautical Medicine Center; and (ii) creation of a steering committee over all civil aviation structures with a view to the opening of the Academy for Civil Aviation and Meteorology Professions. Moreover, the project for the creation of the new airline company has been finalized and the planes marked "Air Côte d'Ivoire" are expected to start flying in th

Road Transport Development Fund (FDTR), of the delivery of 112 vehicles and of capacity building for the future creation of the Côte d'Ivoire Federation of the Transport Enterprises (FETCI).

314. As part of the rehabilitation component, work on the Large-Bassam bus station and the OSER training center has been completed. Moreover, the Korhogo single counter arranged, organized and equipped, is currently operational. Furthermore, the rehabilitation of the Automobile Technical Control Company (SICTA) station is in the process of being completed.

315. As part of the equipment component, the operational capacities of the administration units and implementation agencies of the sector were strengthened through the acquisition of furniture, computer material and vehicles. In this connection, the Yopougon and Aboisso SICTAs were automated and each one was equipped with a mobile station. Moreover, public awareness campaigns and let us telethons were organized addressing the users, drivers and law-enforcement personnel on disasters caused by accidents, the spread of HIV/AIDS and racketeering.

316. At the level of the maritime, river and lake sub-sector, the activities undertaken permitted the construction of wharf and quay for maritime and port business and the rehabilitation of a technical building for the Coast Guard at Marcory.

317. In terms of equipment, the Regional Academy of Maritime Sciences and Technology (ARSTM) and the Sailors' Health Center (CSGM) received from medical goods and supplies. In addition to the satellite surveillance materiel offered by the International Maritime Organization (IMO) to the Directorate General for Port and Maritime Affairs (DGAMP), this structure acquired rubber dinghies, radars, vehicles and data processing equipment. The supply, installation, start of operation and maintenance of a maritime HF/VHF wireless communication network and the supply of high-speed motorboats to the Coast Guard are being implemented.

318. At the level of the railway sub-sector, a business plan was prepared for starting in January 2012 a new high quality service guarant

323. With regard to roads, in or

framework of the power sector, particularly through the organization and operation of the new entity resulting from the dissolution of SOGEPE and SOPIE; (ii) validation of the national energy policy document; (iii) drafting of the bill on the Electricity Code; (iv) examination of the application of the recommendations of the study on rates; (v) development of a national plan for improving access to energy; and (vi) creation, organization and operation of the National Authority for Nuclear Protection and Security (ANRSN).

332. Moreover, the State continued its efforts for the development of the **hydroelectric potential and gas-fired power plants**. Thus, the work of the third stage of the CIPREL gas-fired plant (110 MW) was completed in December 2009 and operation began in the first quarter of 2010.

333. The contract for the implementation of phase 3 of AZITO regarding the construction of a steam turbine of 150 MW was signed in October 2011 and the construction work should be completed at the end of 2014. On December 20, 2011, the State signed an amendment (amendment No. 6) to the power production contract with CIPREL for the implementation of the fourth stage of the gas-powered plant, for an output equal to 2x110 MW (open cycle / vapor cycle).

334. En 2010, in order to correct the energy deficit (energy crisis of February 2010 - May 2010) caused by a breakdown in the Azito power station and the interruption for maintenance work on the 110 MW CIPREL turbine, the State imported energy from Ghana and leased generators with a guaranteed capacity of 70 MW for a period of two years. Negotiations are in progress with the AGGREKO group in order to increase that capacity to 100 MW, starting in August 2012 electrify.

335. The efforts of the Government also related to the rehabilitation of the existing infrastructure. In that framework, work for the rehabilitation of the Buyo dam began in 2009 and the repairing of Vridi turbine No. 2 are still in progress.

336. As part of **rural electrification**, 141 new localities were provided with power through the conventional system, at a cost of CFAF 13.405 billion, funded by the electricity sector.

337. The villages of Gligbeuadji in the Méagui sub-prefecture and of N'gbandobonou in the

Sakassou sub-prefecture have been provided with public lighting by a photovoltaic solar system within the framework of a pilot project. Moreover, the localities to be supplied with power were identified within the framework of the project for the promotion of renewable energies by decentralized rural mini-networks for the development of income-generating activities. The final document of the project was submitted to FEM for approval, and the mobilization of State funding is in progress.

338. As regards **network ex-1Fpgasion**



cartography, 1/2000000 scale recognition cartography, a 1/500000 scale geological synthesis, and a 1/1000000 scale geological synthesis.

351. Moreover, prospecting and reserve assessment work is currently carried out by SODEMI on the deposits of iron at Monogaga and of phosphate at Eboinda. State support in the period 2009-2011 for this work amounted to CFAF 124,431 million.

Outlook

352. The main activities will concern: (i) advocacy by the State for the lifting of the embargo on diamonds; (ii) the improvement of the procedure for granting licenses; (iii) the finalization and availability of basic means essential to mining exploration; (iv) the revision of the Mining Code; (v) the development and validation of a mining policy document; (vi) the search for new investors; (vii) prospecting and assessment of zones lending themselves to small-scale mining.

HYDROCARBONS

Commitments made for the period

353. The main challenge of the sub-sector of hydrocarbons is to raise the level of production in order to meet the national consumption needs and to increase the public revenue. To that end, the government committed itself to: (i) strengthening investment; (ii) enhancing the oil-products transport and storage infrastructure; and (iii) ensuring a transparent and participatory management of resources generated by the sector.

Actions taken

354. In order to **promote investment in the sector**, the draft Hydrocarbons Code and the draft standard production-sharing contract annexed to that code were drawn up. Moreover, the capacities of the agents of the sector were enhanced, particularly as regards negotiation and follow-up of oil contracts, monitoring and control of oil costs, promotion of the

mining industries (ITIE), has created an ITIE committee and publishes regularly, in accordance with the commitments entered into, information on the management of resources generated by local mining activities. (List the available reports.)

Outlook

361. The activities to be carried out will concern the: (i) completion of the reforms of the Oil Code; (ii) reassessment of the sedimentary basin; (iii) promotion of search for oil in deep waters; (iv) reactivation of the Petroleum Action Fund; (v) creation of a regional oil- and gas-products exchange; (vi) settlement of the State debt to SIR; (vii) improvement of the access of the population and of the enterprises to oil and gas products.

EMPLOYMENT

Commitments made for the period

362. With regard to **employment**, the government's objectives are specifically aimed at: (i) increasing employment opportunities through highly labor-intensive works, support for

(ii) enterprise management and assistance in establishing a micro-enterprise; (iii) the creation of income-generating activities; (iv) the establishment of framework for dialogue at the local level between civil society and the economic operators in order to create the conditions for mediation between supply of and demand for labor; and (v) the establishment of guarantee funds in order to facilitate access to credit for prospective self-employed workers.

365. Côte d'Ivoire, with the support of its partners, implemented in the period 2009-2011 various projects and programs which made it possible to integrate or reintegrate young persons. Such initiatives are in particular: the Post-conflict Assistance Project, the National Plan for Community Reintegration and Rehabilitation, National Civic Service Program, and the Employment Generating Initiatives Development Program (WONDER). As a whole, these projects and programs made it possible to reintegrate 38,241 persons (former combatants or former members of self-defense groups) into the socio-economic fabric. Moreover, 7,584 high-risk young persons have been trained and will soon be reintegrated.

366. With regard to access to **employment for young degree-holders**, the government has made considerable efforts despite the difficult economic context. In the period, the Government recruited 3,900 degree-holders in the health sector and 4,535 degree-holders in the education sector.

367. On October 7, 2011, the President of the Republic made an Employment Policy statement expressing once again a commitment to offer a job to each Ivorian. To that end, the country drew up a National Employment Policy document which is now in the process of being validated. Moreover, the Government achieved a social truce on May 1, 2009. The

369. In order to build the national capacities for governance with respect to employment and the labor market, the government has since 2009, with the support of the development

PRIVATE SECTOR, INDUSTRY AND SMEs

Commitments made for the period

373. The dynamism of the private sector is a key to the creation of wealth and economic stability. This sector, because of the crisis, su

377. Moreover, Ivorian enterprises benefit under a WAEMU restructuring and upgrading program (PNRM) since 2009. Between 2010 and 2011, the "AMADE-Pro invest" project, managed by CEPICI, made it possible to build the capacities of intermediary organizations offering support for the private sector.

378. A number of activities have been undertaken in order to revitalize the private sector. They consist of: (i) capacity building in 2011 for Approved Management Centers, with European Union funding; (ii) measures taken through tax regulations in support of enterprises in 2010 and 2012; (iii) debt settlements in the case of 41 SMEs within the framework of the Program of Support for the Revitalization of SMEs in a total amount of CFAF 1,474 million; and (iv) organization in 2011 of a national day of SMEs in order to strengthen the dialogue between the State and the private sector.

379. In 2011, Côte d'Ivoire was declared eligible for the United States AGOA program. The

of the economic emergence to which Côte d'Ivoire aspires. Accordingly, the State began to support their development and accessibility as a means of sustainable development for the population and for the PMEs throughout the national territory. In particular, the aim is to: (i) reduce the costs of services and equipment in order to facilitate access for a greater number of persons to ICT services; (ii) develop infrastructure and support for telecommunications; (iii) establish a legal and regulatory framework adapted to the needs of the sector; (iv) build the capacities of the actors.

Actions taken

382. In order to support the emergence of ICTs and ensure their accessibility to the population as and the SMEs throughout the national territory, reforms were launched in that sector. These reforms involve the incorporation of Community provisions into the national legislation in order to ensure alignment with the legal provisions of ECOWAS and WAEMU. In order to combat cyber-crime effectively and preserve the assets of the population and the enterprises and reassure the investors, the State created in 2009 a unit against cyber-crime (CERT). The government also launched in 2010 the preparation of an updated Telecommunications-ICT Code and adopted in December 2011 a decree on the identification of mobile telephony and Internet subscribers. In order to revitalize mobile telephony and encourage the entry of new investors, a decree was signed in December 2011 on the issuance of third generation mobile telephony licenses.

383. In order to reduce the costs of telecommunications and to facilitate the access of a greater number of persons to ICT services, the State has supported full liberalization of the sector, in 2004, and has granted seven mobile telephone service operator licenses. To achieve the goals of universal service and access, the State undertook the development of a national strategy for electronic governance, which was finalized in 2011. This program will eventually make it possible to connect various disadvantaged areas which are remote and economically not viable for private investment in the domestic telecommunications network.

384. With regard to activities undertaken to **develop the telecommunications infrastructure and equipment**, the government launched in 2009 a restructuring plan of the Post Office, the progressive reopening of six post offices in the former CNO zones, the rehabilitation and re-equipping of the former Higher African Institute of the Post and Telecommunications (ISAPT), and the activities of the Pan-African project of online services,

389. Tele-density related to Internet and land telephone lines remains quite low, at an average of 3 users per 100 inhabitants. That is why significant efforts must be made for financing ICT sector development projects. In fact, ICT development in the country is connected with meeting such major challenges as: (i) building the broadband infrastructure; (ii) adapting the legal and regulatory framework for the ICT sector; (iii) development the services and the contents concerned; and (iv) reducing the costs of access terminals and of communications.

390. The Ministry of the Post Office and ICTs initiated the opening of the mobile telephony market to 3G, launched a combat against cyber-crime, began the construction of a national optic fiber infrastructure, and started the implementation of electronic governance (use of ICTs in the administration, in education and in all the fields of economic activity). In June 2012, two new optic fibers (ACE and WACS) will be introduced for international broadband connectivity.

391. As part of such dynamic developments, the State considers revitalizing the activities of the free zone of biotechnology and information technologies (VITIB), strengthening the Internet exchange point (CI-IPX), and establish a model for interconnection calculations.

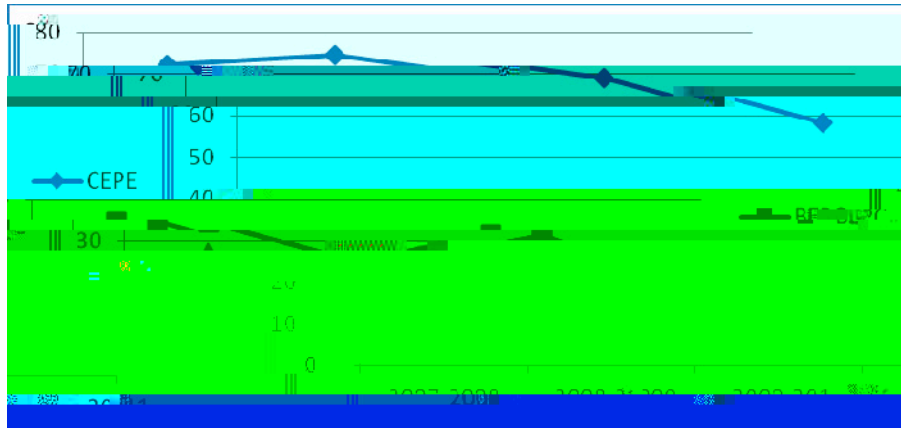
392. In order to strengthen the security of electronic transactions, persons and goods, the State has launched a process for the full identification of mobile telephony and Internet subscribers; and plans to establish a single emergency number and strengthen the Center of Response to Data-Processing Incidents (CI-CERT).

Moreover, the Directorate for Examinations and Competitive Examinations (DECO) premises were renovated and equipped for a sum of 500,000,000 CFA francs.

Analysis of results/performance

- 406.**The increase in the school establishments' intake capacity from 2009 to 2011 helped improve access to education. In primary education, the gross enrolment ratio (GER) for the first year of primary school (CP1) rose from 73.4 percent in 2009, with 77.4 percent for boys and 69.3 percent for girls, to 75.3 percent in 2011. The gross attendance rate (GAR) rose from 76.2 percent in 2009, with 82.6 percent for boys and 69.4 percent for girls, to 82.7 percent in 2011. In junior general high school, the gross attendance rate (GAR) rose from 35.9 percent, with 43.2 percent for boys and 28.4 percent for girls, to 36.7 percent.
- 407.**These rates remain low in the two levels of education as a whole. The low access and attendan percen

Chart 1: Growth in exam pass rates from 2008 to 2011



409.

421.As regards the promotion of scientific and technological research, a draft multiyear scientific research and technological innovation policy bylaw has been submitted to the Government to fill the gap in this sector. Similarly, a draft decree has been drawn up on the establishment, remit, organization and running of the National Research Centre on the Oral Tradition (CNRTO).

422.In addition, a research building has been constructed at the National Agricultural Research Center [*Centre National de Recherche Agronomique – CNRA*]. The CNRA's head office and premises in Zélé have been renovated (Man). The Grand-Lahou/CRO fish farm has been purchased and renovated. The Layo/CRO experimental station has been renovated. The IPCI has been fitted out with biomedical equipment.

423.With respect to the dissemination and exploitation of scientific and technologic research results, over the 2009-2011 period, 2.5 metric tons of basic selected rice seed was produced. A two-hectare lumberyard, nurseries containing 30,000 rubber tree seedlings and a ten-hectare rubber tree farmer field school were set up in Zélé. Three improved varieties of cassava were transferred to villages in Voungoué (Man).

Outlook

424.Arrangements will be made to: (i) pass the multiyear scientific research and technological innovation policy act; (ii) extend the research centers' infrastructures (CRO, IPCI, CRE and LAMTO); (iii) conduct a study with a view to setting up three research incubator units; (iv) create observatories for geomagnetism, space weather and coastal oceanography; and (v) develop and implement the national research programs produced by the expertise clusters including the five presidential emergency programs (PPU).

HIGHER EDUCATION

Commitments made for the period

425.In higher education, the State undertook for the 2009-2013 period to: (i) foster access to higher education; (ii) improve the quality of the education provided and; (iii) improve governance.

Actions taken

426.To foster access to higher education, (i) the Ministry for Higher Education and Scientific Research (MESRS) was connected to the Internet and provided with computer equipment primarily by the PASEF project (Universities of Abobo Adjamé and Bouaké and the Central Directorates), (ii) the CROU-A, CROU-B and CROU halls of residence in Daloa were renovated and refitted, (iii) a development plan was drawn up for the University of Abobo-Adjamé, (iv) the University of Cocody, Bouaké, the ENS and the Houphouët Boigny National Polytechnic Institute [*Institut National Polytechnique Houphouët Boigny – INP-HB*] were partially renovated and refitted, (v) the Daloa and Korhogo URES and the former ESIE were renovated and refitted, (vi) ENSEA had an extension built, (vii) Côte d'Ivoire's contributions to the financing of the inter-state schools of higher education (200 million CFA francs) were paid; and a partial settlement was made on a sum of 8.887 billion CFA francs due to the

founders of private establishments and for the payment of grant arrears to students (2.5 billion CFA francs); and (viii) the State also contributed to the construction of the International University of Grand-Bassam.

427. With a view to improving the quality of higher education, the ministry undertook (i) the Human Resources Development Program (PVRH-II) – Higher Education Track; (ii) the special higher education renovation and equipment program/DGBF; (iii) the inter-university agricultural economics master’s program/CIRES; (iv) the recruitment of teachers by the National Higher Education Teacher Recruitment Commission (CNRES).

428.

the settlement of all the grants and expenses for 257 National Pedagogical Institute for Technical and Vocational Education [*Institut Pédagogique National d'Enseignement Technique et Professionnel* – IPNETP] trainees, and Côte d'Ivoire grants for 17,782 students. Lastly, the State paid part of the grants outside of Côte d'Ivoire for 418 students.

439. In a move to achieve **the aim to improve the quality of technical and vocational training**, the Ministry built the capacities of 100 school inspectors and provided building trade apprenticeships to 40 of 60 young people at the Implementation and Production Workshop (AAP) in Adzopé. In addition, with UNIDO's support, trainers were trained on the basis of the Norwegian Donation to the tune of 590,400,000 CFA francs totally disbursed.

Analysis of results/performance

440. The results obtained still come in under the indicators and targets defined in the PRSP and the MDGs for 2015.

441. The rate of coverage is 257 students per 100,000 inhabitants. The sector's ambition is to raise this rate to 309 students per 100,000 inhabitants.

442. In terms of quality, the ratio is 1 teacher for 8 to 12 students on the machines in the specialized classrooms, with the sector's aim being a ratio of 1 teacher for 4 students for this period.

443. In terms of return, the average pass rate in the 2011 exams was 52 percent. The sector is now targeting a pass rate of approximately 80 percent.

444. On the financial side, the low execution rates (41 percent and 31 percent) for 2009-2010 are due mainly to the slow execution of the bidding documents (BDs). In addition, the bidding documents for co-financed projects take a huge amount of time to put together. The bidding documents were not put together and the co-financed projects were not executed. This state of affairs is related to the disruption caused by the sociopolitical crisis in Côte d'Ivoire.

HEALTH

Commitments for the period

445. In health, the State undertook for the 2009-2013 period to: (i) improve the effectiveness

447. At program level, the human resources mapping task was launched. Two national surveys are underway: the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS-CI III) and the Survey on the Availability, Quality and Use of Healthcare Services for Mothers and Children.
448. In the same vein, the Government conducted **health system management framework building actions**. In a move to reduce the personnel deficit, 1,653 staff were recruited in 2009, including the extraordinary recruitment of 700 paramedics. The breakdown of staff is as follows: 388 state-registered nurses, 296 state-registered midwives, 128 senior health technicians and 142 nurse's aides.
449. **In terms of improving the supply and quality of the healthcare services**, the Government and foreign partners have renovated and refitted teaching hospitals, regional hospitals and a small number of general hospitals and health centers. The Gagnoa and Yamoussoukro regional hospitals, for example, were entirely renovated. In addition, some 50 ambulances were purchased, 36 of which are currently pending delivery.
450. These efforts also entailed the implementation of the Maputo roadmap to scale up the reduction in maternal mortality.
451. In 2009, the State attended to reducing Public Health Pharmacy (PSP) payment arrears, which stood at 7.066 billion CFA francs on 31 December 2009, including 2,833,535,436 CFA francs for 2008 arrears and 4.232 billion CFA francs for 2009 arrears. The payment efforts made by the Public Treasury totaled 8,138,445,446 CFA francs in 2009.
452. In 2010, in a move to improve the management of drugs and supplies, the State produced pharmaceutical sector management tools, trained health professionals in rational drugs management, and improved the drugs supply channels. The partners helped the Government to train four focal points (SPSR, DC-PNSR/PF, and PSP) in the information system for logistics management and CHANNEL. A round table on access to essential drugs held with the support of the WHO proposed ideas for solutions to guarantee the availability of drugs in the healthcare structures.
453. Since April 2011, the State has guaranteed treatment free of charge in the public and community healthcare establishments for a cost of 27 billion CFA francs. This sum has supplied the PSP with drugs and strategic supplies, paid the wages of healthcare staff in community-based establishments, and settled bills for treatment in all the public healthcare establishments.
454. **In preventing and combating disease**, a number of actions were taken in connection with the implementation of the priority health programs. For example, in 2010, four national polio vaccination campaigns were conducted, the fourth of which was restricted to 18 border districts in the West of Côte d'Ivoire. These campaigns were coupled with

Chart 2: Growth in vaccination coverage rates

457. In preparation to prevent and combat disease, measles and yellow fever vaccination campaigns were organized with the assistance of the partners, as were vector control campaigns.

458. In malaria prevention, over 800,000 insecticide-treated mosquito nets were routinely

were trained in contraceptive technology and logistics management. In action to end obstetric fistula, two (2) new fistula treatment services were set up and equipped in Bouaké and Bondoukou, bringing up to four the number of health structures in the country able to operate to repair obstetric fistula. A total of 324 healthcare personnel (doctors, nurses and midwives) were trained in pre-, peri- and post-operative obstetric fistula care. A total of 680 women with fistula were operated on free of charge in the last three (3) years.

461.In 2011, the Ministry of Health and AIDS (MSLS) and the UNFPA launched a strategy to reorganize the reproductive healthcare services in 13 Département Health Directorates (DDS) and 68 healthcare structures. Accordingly, the capacities of 70 reorganization trainers and 50 healthcare providers were respectively built in management, standards, reproductive health/family planning procedures and EmOC. Fourteen renovated, equipped healthcare structures are now operational. A CAP study was conducted of community-based distribution of family planning in 68 healthcare structures. Furthermore, specific community mobilization activities were conducted to promote the use of the existing RH/FP services offered.

462.In addition, 281 healthcare and administrative managers and staff were trained up on the Minimum Initial Service Package for Reproductive Health. Reproductive health kits were pre-positioned and equipment delivered to the civil protection office.

463. With respect to the supply and demand of patient-friendly sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services for adolescents and youth, 75 peer educators were trained in the Lacs, Moyen Comoé and Nzi-Comoé regions in 2010. In addition, SRHAY information campaigns reached 28,494 young people.

464.**Regarding the promotion of healthy individual and collective behavior**, campaigns were conducted to promote food hygiene. These campaigns targeted mainly systematic hand washing, the use of glass-fronted cases for the sale of foodstuffs, and hygiene in eateries and restaurants. Information campaigns were conducted on personal hygiene and using latrines in a move to combat fecal content. Healthcare staff and hospital users were educated and trained in hospital hygiene. In addition, 10 pyrolytic incinerators were purchased for 10 health districts, and washbasins and latrines were built.

Analysis of results/performance

465.**In terms of improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the health system**, the health system's institutional, regulatory and management framework was improved. The National Health Policy document defines the State's priorities. Moreover, the new recruitments made have increased the staff ratios, which stood at one doctor per 5,695 inhabitants, one nurse per 2,331 inhabitants and one midwife per 3,717 women of childbearing age in 2009.

466.**As regards improve the supply and quality of the healthcare services**, the renovations,

468.



up and the capacities of the National Vulnerable Populations Program and these three CTALs were built with the provision of vehicles and computer equipment. A sexual and reproductive health for youth platform was also set up with the youth networks and feder0 1 1/1eh9Moreoeu 1/1lpporilt w-3fed

Outlook

497. In connection with the move to scale up action to reduce malnutrition, the State plans to urgently: (i) set up 1,600 Nutritional Units in health structures and welfare centers, (ii) organize Vitamin A and Iron supplement and De-worming campaigns twice a year, (iii) train/retrain 30,000 community-based health workers in de-worming and community-based management of malnutrition, (iv) equip the FARN malnutrition management structures with culinary demonstration kits, anthropometric equipment including BMI, and community tables, and (v) build up nutrition and nutritional security.

PROMOTION OF GENDER EQUALITY

Commitments made for the period

498. The commitments focused on the creation of a national environment conducive to gender management in all the sectors of public and private life. These commitments were expressed in terms of: (i) institutional support for the promotion of gender equality, (ii) capacity building for national and local gender and development stakeholders, (iii) scaling up action to combat violence against women, (iv) support to empower women, and (v) increase in the participation of women in the political decision-making process.

Actions taken

499. **With respect to institutional support for the promotion of gender equality**, the National Policy on Gender Equity and Equality (PNEEG) was adopted and mainstreamed in 2009 with the distribution of 1,000 copies. The national strategy to prevent gender-based violence (GBV) is being finalized and the Persons and Family Code is still pending adoption by the Government. Other activities focused on scaling up the institutional process with 14 sector-based gender units and ramping up measures to combat sexual violence, especially with the translation, dissemination and publication of 500 copies of the National Plan for the implementation of Resolution 1325.

500. On the subject of R1325, the evaluation of its implementation action plan is underway. Moreover, a constructive work framework has b

prevention and response, the manual on standard operational procedures for the system of referral and counter-referral for GBV was developed and disseminated by the platforms and humanitarian stakeholders. A religion and gender information guide was developed; 25 religious leaders. 61,030 people were familiarized with GBV; 58 GBV watch committees were set up and headed up by 234 people, 54 percent of whom are women; 30 journalists (16 women and 14 men) from ten radio stations were trained in handling GBV information. In 2010 and 2011, the Ministry of the Economy and Finance trained 80 managers in the government budgeting and budget execution departments in gender-sensitive budgeting.

502. Concerning institutional and legal support to combat violence against children, Côte d'Ivoire ratified a number of protocols on the protection of the child in 2011, namely the Optional Protocol to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict, the Optional Protocol to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, the Palermo Protocol on trafficking in persons, especially women and children, and the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on women's rights. Moreover, a National Child Protection Coordination (CNPE) structure was created by Order No. 330 of 10 August 2011. The national child protection policy is also being developed, and a "Children in Distress" freephone number (116) is being finalized. Lastly, the fourth supervisory meeting on the cooperation agreement between Côte d'Ivoire and Mali to combat trafficking in children was held in Abidjan in October 2011.

503. In action to combat violence against children, 26 School Life Directorate (DVS) coordinators and 686 teachers/educators were trained up in the use of the SARA tool, and 169,000 pupils in 343 primary and secondary schools were familiarized with the risks of violence against children (F/G) at school and their corrective measures. Moreover, 14,246 people were informed and educated about GBV.

504. In scaling up action to combat violence against women, Center for victims of sexual violence [*Centre de Prévention et d'Assistance aux victimes de violences sexuelles* - .00ttécoubé otectionafet Tf09. InraadD.0003e i4.ed0(Tw[(i)-2.8nd a "Chaf) 003 Tc.0712 Tw5educ

Referral and counter-referral	58	87	101	246
Distribution of kits	-	03	10	13

36 members (14 percent). A total of 105 women, or approximately 11 percent, stood in the 2011 general election as opposed to 3 percent in the 2001 general election. In the institutions of the Republic, one woman was appointed to the head of the Grand Chancellery in 2011. Moreover, the Government granted 105,000,000 CFA francs to women who stood in the December 2011 general election.

508. In addition, a compendium of female expertise was developed for use as a decision-making tool and has already registered 2,000 subscriptions.

Analysis of results/performance

509. Three indicators have been chosen to assess the progress made with the promotion of gender equity and equality. These are the girl-boy parity index in secondary education, the percentage of women in government, and the percentage of non-agricultural female wage-earners.

510. The parity index rose from 0.81 in 2009 to 0.83 in 2011. In higher education, the enrolment ratio stood at 35 percent of girls to 65 percent of boys, representing a gender ratio of 0.54.

511. The percentage of women in government fell 7 points. There was a lack of data to be able to report on the percentage of non-agricultural female wage-earners at the time of writing. However, in 2005, just 12.71 percent of modern jobs were held by women.

512. Despite the rise in female participation in public life, gender and parity promotion efforts still fall far short of the target of 30 percent representativeness. The above shows that the promotion of gender equality is still faced with the persistence of inequalities between men and women in society.

Outlook

513. The State intends to concentrate its gender and equality promotion actions mainly in: (i) training national stakeholders in gender issues, (ii) building the technical and operational capacities and economic empowerment of women to foster their participation in public life and in the decision-making bodies, (iii) improve the psychosocial, medical and economic handling of GBV victims, and (iv) scale up actions to promote the rights of women and children.

SAFE WATER

Commitments undertaken during the period

514. Regarding access to drinking water, the government has undertaken to guarantee the access of the people to safe water and to increase the percentage of the population with access to a source of drinking water from 64.8 percent in 2008 to 82.5 percent in 2015. These commitments concern pursuit of the social policy on drinking water, optimal management of the sector, and satisfaction of the drinking water needs of population groups in urban, rural, and suburban areas.

Actions taken

515. In the context of optimal management of the sector, in 2009 the government held the General Assembly on Drinking Water (EGEP), one of whose main findings related to the issuance, at the institutional and regulatory levels, of decrees in implementation of the laws on the Water and Environment Code, so as to establish, among other things, the tasks of the principal stakeholders in the sector and create, as soon as possible, an autonomous regulator. A legal and institutional framework was also put into place for the professionalization of rural and suburban hydraulic management, with a view to ensuring the durability of drinking water installations and the continuity of this public service in rural and suburban areas. The professionalization of the management and operations of rural hydraulic structures (HV and HVA) entered its active, operational phase as of 2009. Accordingly, during the period 2009–11, seven economic operators were installed in the Boundiali, Ferké, Odienné, Man, Tiassalé, Jacquerville, and Aboisso districts in the context of the AEP KfW VIII-HVA project, and five other economic operators were selected and are being installed in the Bafing, Denguélé, Worodougou, and Bas-Sassandra regions in the context of the EU-financed PUR 4 project.

516. Also, on the basis of Decision 0025/MIE-CAB of March 8, 2007 organizing the supply of standpipe-borne drinking water to population groups, the ONEP established a pricing plan for the professionalization operation, with a view to ensuring a drinking water supply to the poor segments of the population, in light of their living conditions and purchasing power. This new pricing plan, supported by sensitization and communication actions, made it possible to professionalize the management of 28 standpipes in Bouaké, with the installation of economic operators or target groups and the opening of a bank account for the centralization and safety of funds generated by water sales. In addition, the Contract-Plan concluded between the government and the ONEP as well as the study on delimitation of the protective perimeters around surface reservoirs for the AEPs in the towns of Daloa, Gagnoa, and Adzopé are being finalized, as are the analytical studies on the drinking water networks in the town of Abidjan, Bouaké, and Korhogo, and the inventory of the Western Banco, Northern Niangon, Northern Riviera, and Anonkoua-Kouté wellfields. In 2011, the CNGPEV was created to help rural communities manage the hydraulic structures, with greater empowerment of women.

517. As regards the pursuit of the social policy on drinking water, in 2010 the ONEP introduced professionalization in suburban areas, so as to provide for underprivileged population groups an efficient solution to the drinking water supply problems in their areas of residence. Between 2009 and 2011, 114 new standpipes were thus installed throughout the country, including 61 in the town of Abidjan and 44 others in the Bas-Sassandra, Lacs, Denguélé, Bafing, Vallée du Bandama, Savanes, and Worodougou regions. These achievements raised the number of structures from 39 in 2008 to 144 in 2011, that is, by 270 percent. Similarly, 30 standpipes were commissioned and are functional in Bouaké; these will facilitate the provision of supplies to 6 300 persons in nine neighborhoods of the Bouaké commune and one neighborhood of the Djébonoua commune. In addition, several low-cost connections were established for over 30,000 inhabitants of the Bardot de San Pedro shantytown, using European Union financing. Also, 58 health centers were linked to the drinking water distribution network. To combat water-borne diseases, the authorities distributed 2,000 kits for quick water quality tests.

518. As part of the same thrust, the NGO IRC provided water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) assistance to villages numbering 20 in Biankouma, 20 in Mankono, 20 in Séguéla, and 30 in

Bangolo. It also chlorinated two wells and distributed 7,270 purification tablets for 36,350 liters of water in the Nahibly camp for internally displaced persons in 2011. In addition, the NGO OXFAM distributed WASH kits to 6,125 households in the Bloléquin district during the period 2009–11.

519.To meet the drinking water needs of the people in urban, suburban, and rural areas, the sector received its own funds (FNE, FDE) as well as support from the public treasury and the development partners.

520.Accordingly, in rural areas, between 2009 and 2010, 1,112 HMP-fitted wells were drilled, out of a forecast of 4,500; 577 HMPs were repaired out of the 4,500 out of service; 42 HVA systems were set up and commissioned, including 30 in the former CNO zone; and 10 HVA systems were repaired. In 2011 and following the post-electoral crisis that worsened the infrastructural deterioration, the government initiated the Presidential Emergency Program

Table 7: Geographic Breakdown of the Hydraulic Infrastructures Installed or Repaired During the Period 2009-2011

Region	Construction			Repair	
	HV	HVA	Standpipes	HV	HVA
AGNEBY			-	51	
BAFING	30	1		47	
BAS-SASSANDRA	110	6	3	82	
DENGUELE	39	9	3	53	
FROMAGER				39	
HAUT SASSANDRA	2			130	1
LACS	30		7	203	1
LAGUNES	42		70		2
MARAHOUÉ				102	
MONTAGNES					

and abstraction (drilling) in four semi-urban areas of the Bouaflé, Odienné, Ferké, and Tengréla districts. Work is also ongoing on 18 projects to enhance the drinking water supply and on the Sud-Comoé groundwater project to increase the drinking water supply in Abidjan.

Analysis of results/performance

522. As regards the construction and upgrading of wells fitted with manually-operated pumps, the actions taken were of benefit to some 780,000 persons.

523. Those actions helped raise the rate of coverage of the HMPs from 73 percent in 2008 to 77 percent in 2011, with 16,665 water points in use, and reduce the outage rate 2(rké, and)e58h4an

of 15 other HVA systems and 4,000 HMPs, as well as the construction of 74 standpipes in poor city and suburban neighborhoods.

531.In addition, 30,000 subsidized connections and 350 standpipes will be installed for low-income households, and 100 health centers and 100 schools will be connected to the drinking water distribution network.

532.All these actions programmed for 2012 may improve the service rate to about 67.5 percent (with 81 percent for urban areas and 54 percent for rural areas), against 74.2 percent targeted for achievement of the MDGs, and cause a significant reduction in the HMP outage rate, from 39 percent to 9 percent.

537. The study was performed on the creation of the Forestry Development Fund. However, a complementary study on the review of forestry taxation and the study on establishment of the National Agency for the Development of Forests in Rural Areas (ANDEFOR) are under way.

538. Interventions for sustainable forest management have also involved the reforestation of 14,209 hectares, consisting of 4,052 ha in rural areas and 10,157 ha in classified forests. This surface area represents only 0.73 percent of the 1,934,780 ha to be reforested for

- 544. Within the framework of the sustainable management of domestic and industrial waste,** a national plan for urban health and a national policy paper on combating nuisances were compiled. Similarly, a national plan for the management of dangerous waste was validated, and the capacity of the Autonomous Port of Abidjan for dealing with dangerous waste was assessed. The study on waste characterization and valuation is partly complete, as are the compilation and validation of the guide to managing the household and comparable waste of communes with less than 50,000 inhabitants, which is expected to facilitate a communal, participative, normative, and optimal assumption of responsibility for this waste. As regards trash collection and quality of life improvement, the government implemented several projects with support from the World Bank in the PUIUR context. For instance, the “clean town” operation was used to organize spaces for the grouping of household garbage and to clean up the Abidjan district of dumped garbage, estimated to weigh 504,000 metric tons in 2009. Similarly, the “clean country” operation, initiated following the post-electoral crisis, helped eliminate the main dumping grounds in the districts of Abidjan, Yamoussoukro, and areas such as Grand-Bassam, Toumodi, Tiassalé, N’Douci, N’Zianouan, Daoukro, Daloa, and Man. This operation also served as an opportunity to scour gutters, clean the facades of some public buildings, embellish the principal roadways and public spaces, and provide cleanliness kits to 37 communes for operations to collect household garbage. All these activities were supported by sensitization of the people to the need for behavioral changes, through awareness campaigns.
- 545.** The second phase of the “clean country” operation, launched since August 2011, includes a “clean towns” component involving 126 communes of the country’s hinterland, the expansion of the operations to remove people occupying public spaces in all the neighborhoods of the Abidjan district, and further embellishment of public spaces.
- 546.** To make urban cleanliness sustainable and to combat illicit occupation as well as the return of those removed and nuisances, the urban health unit was reactivated with a view to inculcating in people the behavior of eco-citizens.
- 547.** Tender documents are being prepared for the upgrading of the Akouédo garbage dump, on which work is expected to begin in the first quarter of 2013. The bidding procedure is under way for concession, as of January 2012, of the public service of pre-collection, collection, and valuation of solid waste and the burial of the ultimate waste of the Abidjan district.
- 548.** To protect people against the risks of deterioration of **the quality of the air, water, and soil and to preserve biodiversity,** seven Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) sectoral guides, covering agriculture, energy, mining and quarrying, water supply and sanitation, roads, industry, and transportation, are available to promoters and consultancy firms. Moreover, enterprises in the Koumassi industrial zone were sensitized to the existing environmental legislation, and shippers were trained with a view to the formulation of a program designed to ensure smooth traffic flows and the reduction of pollution from vehicles and motorized engines. Similarly, operators in the areas of cold energy, the Ivorian customs, and the ministry of commerce were trained and equipped in the context of the elimination of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) for protection of the ozone layer. The partners and stakeholders in the Clean Development Mechanism (MDP) were sensitized and trained in the use of carbon markets as trading platforms to attract investors and reduce atmospheric pollution.

552. As regards **the consumption of substances that weaken the ozone layer**, the consumption of CFCs was reduced by 87 percent in 2010, and their elimination in 2015 will probably be achieved.

Outlook

553. For 2012, governmental efforts and the support expected from development partners will focus primarily on the pursuit of ongoing actions, in particular: (i) the creation of the Forestry Development Fund (FDF) to ensure the sustainable financing of activities in the sector; and (ii) the creation of ANDEFOR, a structure to manage forests in rural areas that should excite the interest of the people for reforestation and protection of the forests. The human, technical, material, and financial capacities of structures responsible for environmental management should also be strengthened.

554. Forestry resources and aquatic areas will be restored, especially through the improvement, protection, and promotion of the national parks and reserves. Similarly, water resources will be managed in an integrated way. Studies will also be conducted on cleaning up the waters of the Abidjan Lagoon and developing the coastal space.

555. Adjustment measures and plans to mitigate the effects of climate change in the Grand-Lahou region will be implemented.

556. Coupled with the **“Don’t dirty my town”** campaign, the resumption of the second phase of the **“clean country”** operation will involve the following communes of the Abidjan district: Abobo, Adjamé, Plateau, Yopougon, and Cocody. Also, the public service of pre-collecting, collecting, and valuing solid waste and the burial of the ultimate waste of the Abidjan district will be set up in 2012.

557. The environmental watch will be mounted through regular sampling and analysis of air, water, and soil quality. The people will also

to finance environmental management; (viii) building the capacities of stakeholders for reducing the effects of deforestation and of forest deterioration (REDD+); (ix) preparing a project to develop and restore the national parks and other protected areas affected by the crisis, including the formulation of a national strategy for the development of ecotourism for poverty reduction; and (x) formulating a national strategy to combat bush fires.

SANITATION

Commitments undertaken during the period

560. As regards the sanitation sector, the government undertook to: (i) strengthen the sanitation system in the town of Abidjan; and (ii) improve access to sustainable sanitation in urban and rural areas.

564. Concerning the improvement of access to sustainable sanitation in urban (excluding Abidjan) and rural areas, innovative community approaches, such as Community-Led Total Sanitation (ATPC), were adopted in rural areas.

miscellaneous roads and networks. In addition, two decrees are being drafted to strengthen the regulatory and institutional framework for the production of, and access to, housing, as well as to establish a plan for support to housing programs in difficulty.

571.As regards the establishment of reliable and sustainable housing finance mechanisms, the Housing Mobilization Account, the Housing Support Fund, and the Urban Land Account were revised to increase the capacity for producing decent housing and promote access to ownership by low-income households. The SICOI thus received support to resume the

before the crisis; and (xi) providing humanitarian assistance to populations affected by the post-election crisis.

Actions taken

576.Concerning the **establishment of an effective social security system**, reforms have focused on redefining the legal and institutional framework of the National Social Security Fund (CNPS) and the public sector pension fund (CGRAE) and on the establishment of a national system of universal health care coverage [*Couverture Médicale Universelle* CMU]. Legislation relating to the reform of the pensions branch managed by the CNPS and those relating to the reform of the CGRAE were developed and submitted for consideration and adoption by the Government. Regarding the setting up of universal health care coverage, the conceptual work is underway and a strategy document has been prepared and is awaiting consideration by the Government. Meanwhile, pending its implementation, access to health services has been provided free since April 2011.

577.Concerning **actions on behalf of persons with disabilities**, several initiatives have been developed and involve the social-professional integration of persons with disabilities through the special recruitment of 300 disabled persons by the Public Service in 2008/2009. Regarding the assistance fund for persons with disabilities under the social assistance commission, out of 1152 requests, there were 180 requests for financial assistance, 11 requests for equipment, and 2968 Twtaigv. ek6 0 TD,2(577.)

580.As regards the protection and reintegration of vulnerable children, particularly in the context of the fight against child trafficking and the worst forms of child labor, two campaigns to create awareness and one TV debate were organized on the harmful effects of child labor in relation to cocoa and coffee producers in the departments of Daloa and Gagnoa. In addition, Law No. 2010-272 of September 30, 2010 prohibiting child trafficking and the worst forms of child labor was publicized. Two training seminars were held, one in favor of social workers in Divo and the other on protecting the rights of the child in Grand-Bassam. Subsequently the support of ECOWAS enabled 90 community leaders to be trained in the fight against child trafficking in the Northeast department (Bondoukou) in 2009. Also, 200 health workers, 100 social workers, 150 police officers, 40 judicial officers, 176 community leaders, and 100 members of NGOs have benefited from training in medical, psycho-social and legal management of victims of violence. In addition, two Regional Committees to fight against child trafficking have been installed in Bondoukou and Daloa. Two decrees were signed, one on the creation of an inter-ministerial committee and the other on the establishment of a committee to monitor actions against child trafficking, exploitation of children, child labor, and the establishment of a Child Labor Monitoring System (CLMS).

581.As part of the promotion of the rights of the child by providing an environment that contributes to their development, 110 children were placed in foster care with a view to their adoption. In addition, 139 children were enrolled in the Zone 4C educational center and in orphanages. Eighteen mother substitutes of the Marie-Therese Houphouet-Boigny d'Adjamé 220 Logements nursery have benefitted from training in the psycho-social care of children aged 0-5 years.

582.Concerning the political and regulatory framework/child protection system: mapping

590.Regarding **social security**, much of the population still lacks access to basic social services, economic opportunities and currently do not enjoy their economic and social rights. The effects of successive crises have exacerbated social inequalities in a context where the traditional mechanisms for solidarity and community support are fragile. In addition, the Universal Health Insurance adopted since 2001, has remained non-operational to date. Concerning the effects of the post-election crisis of 2011, all actions have resulted in a significant reduction nationally of 71.80percent of the total number of IDPs which rose from 600,958 to 169,486 at the end of November 2011. Moreover, two reception sites in Aboisso have been closed following voluntary departures. However, the parliamentary elections of December 2011 raised fears of the prospect of new moments of insecurity delaying the voluntary return of IDPs. In addition, the need for statistical data and information in the areas of social affairs and solidarity to help in decision-making and policy development remains a major concern. Moreover, the lack of a response mechanism limits the capabilities of organizations in emergency situations.

Outlook

591.As regards Social Protection, actions will focus on (i) improving the coverage of the entire country under social security; (ii) improving the welfare of OVC and their families; (iii) intensifying the fight against child labor and child exploitation; (iv) developing a protective environment for children; (v) finalizing the national social protection policy including a national child protection strategy; (vi) establishing an integrated communication plan within the Ministry; (vii) implementing the national parenting program; (viii) reforming the grassroots social organizations; (ix) increasing assistance to the needy; (x) the continued effective implementation of universal health care coverage as well as reforming parts of the pension line of the CGRAE and the CNPS; (xi) decentralizing specialized organizations to support persons with disabilities; (xii) finalizing the National Community Based Rehabilitation Strategic Plan; and (xiii) reactivating the National Solidarity Fund (NSF) established by Decree No. 99-313 of April 21, 1999.

CIVIL PROTECTION

Commitments over the period

592.To protect people and property, the Government is committed to building the human, material, and infrastructural capacity of the sector and setting up warning and disaster-management systems.

Actions taken

593.In terms of **material and infrastructural capacity building**, the construction of Regional Branch of the National Office of Civil Protection [*Antenne Régionale de la Protection Civile ARPC*] of San Pedro and the Emergency Relief Center [*Centre de Secours d'Urgence*] of N'Zianouan, and improvement in the management of the barracks of the firemen of

Protection, and work was started on one emergency center out of 11 planned. Nonetheless, all actions under the ORSEC plan have reduced to some extent the number of victims from 11 deaths in 2010 to 6 deaths in 2011, reduced damage, and reduced disaster interventions, which moved from 90 relief operations in 2009 to 49 in 2011.

Outlook

597. The outlook for Emergency Preparedness involves (i) the rehabilitation and equipping of five firefighters' barracks, (ii) the completion of the N'Zianouan emergency center, (iii) the construction of 10 regional branches of civil protection centers and 10 emergency centers and (iv) the strengthening of disaster Tw[(Outl)-44.8lcEem

CULTURE

Commitments over the period

604. In the field of culture, the commitments of the State have dealt with: (i) the identification, restoration and promotion of cultural heritage; (ii) the protection of intellectual works by fighting against piracy; and (iii) the creation, and rehabilitation of areas for the dissemination and encouragement of cultural and artistic expression.

Actions taken

Table 9: Illustration: actions taken in 2009 in the area of Culture

Activities	Cost
National heritage and museums	8,000,000,000
Rehabilitation of the Palais de la Culture	50,000,000

construction and equipping of new museums, new theaters and libraries; and (x) the decentralization of training facilities in handicrafts.

TOURISM AND HANDICRAFTS

Commitments over the period

608.In the area of tourism, the objective is to make tourism an industry for economic and social development. To achieve this goal, the government's commitments have focused on: (i) the identification and development of new tourism sites; (ii) the training of stakeholders for better control of marketing to improve the quality of services; (iii) the creation and

identified, one of which was adopted. A management committee of the Tourism Development Fund (TDF) was established in 2010 and is functioning. Settlement Schemes shown on the Cadastral Map at the Assinie Site and tourism development on the banks of the lagoon side of the District of Abidjan were launched in July 2011.

614.As regards investment promotion, sector actors have participated in fairs and trade shows in Europe and Asia. Similarly, economic promotion missions were carried out in Morocco and France in 2011.

615.In terms of achievements, the hotels Hambol de Katiola and Le Carrefour de Séguéla were rehabilitated and returned to service in 2009 and 2011. The foundation stone was laid in November and in December 2011 for construction of a hotel in Abidjan and another at Yamoussoukro with a combined capacity of 700 rooms.

616.In the area of **handicrafts**, the actions taken by the National Chamber of Trades of Côte d'Ivoire in collaboration with the Ministry for Handicrafts, address the issues of governance

campaigns on verification of measuring instruments. In 2011, steps were taken to put a stop to counterfeit goods, smuggled goods, and shoddy products (oil, milk, fuel, fish, loincloth and condoms). Meanwhile, discussion sessions with operators in the sectors that supply basic necessities (sugar, rice, milk, meat) has enabled measures to be taken to stabilize the market and make it competitive. Actions were taken against the dominant position practices and this led to the removal of clauses from provisions giving priority status to rice importers thereby preventing monopolies. Studies for a Single Window Trade Portal and Business Facilitation Portal were completed. These two systems may materialize in 2012. The draft law on consumption was approved and is awaiting adoption by the National Assembly.

627. In 2011, the Bouaké Wholesale Market was rehabilitated in order to restore it to its role as liaison between producers from the North and the markets of the South.

Outlook

628.

meeting with the exception of the national committee, which is going through its membership renewal process.

- 633.**In addition, the revision and updating of all technical documents (project documents, revised budget, timing chart, advocacy materials) of the RGPH was completed. However, the RGPH suffers from weak mobilizing of resources currently estimated at more than 11 billion CFAF, constant postponements since 2008 and the taking over of certain activities thereby causing a total increase of nearly 3 billion CFAF francs in the cost of the project.
- 634.** Four hundred cartography officers at Masters level and more were trained and they carried out the census mapping pilot project in Alépé in 2011 after the RGPH design was finalized.
- 635.** Moreover, in the context of the search for improved understanding and consideration of socio-demographic issues in development planning, the RAPID Model Côte d'Ivoire 2010-2040 highlighting the economic consequences of population growth, as well as modules that build awareness of population and development issues have been finalized.
- 636.** The main action underway is the construction of a new codification of parts of the country

guests, a seminar on diplomatic privileges and immunities was held for law enforcement officers and state officials involved in the implementation of such privileges and

646. As regards international cooperation and subregional integration, the outlook is seen in

CHAPTER 5: LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PRSP

647. Leveraging this review enables best practices to be defined, lessons learned and limitations in implementation to be formulated, which should guide working groups in 2012 when preparing the next report.

5.1 BEST PRACTICES

648. Under the 2011 review, positive points were noted that will be further strengthened to improve significantly the process of reviewing the National Development Plan. These include:

The broad participation of the actors

649. The system put in place, both centrally and locally, has enabled all stakeholders to participate in various stages of the process. The review was an opportunity for each of the stakeholders to discuss and make recommendations for a successful implementation of the National Development Plan which replaces the PRSP.

The existence of local committees

650. Local committees have been active in producing the monitoring report through the provision of data or regional information from local authorities or sector ministries. Local committees have also revealed development activities conducted in the field by some
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organizations). Thus, for the successful implem

661.The PRSP institutional framework, governed by Decree No. 2009-258 of August 6, 2009, was adopted by the Cabinet four months after approval of the PRSP by the Bretton Woods institutions. The constituent bodies namely the Local Monitoring Committees, the Supervision Committee, and the National Monitoring Council were established in September 2009, December 2009, and January 2010 respectively. The late implementation has had a negative impact on the monitoring process and actual outcomes on the ground.

A dysfunctional institutional framework

662.Because of the socio-political climate and the priority given to the crisis, the institutional framework for M & E has barely functioned. Indeed, the National Monitoring Council, chaired by the Prime Minister, scheduled to meet twice a year and the Supervision Committee scheduled to meet each quarter, have never met. Only the local committees met once in 2010 and 2011.

663.This situation is due to the unwieldy nature of the bodies owing to the excessive number of members, to the members of various bodies not taking ownership of their missions and tasks, and to the problem of the institutional anchoring of the Permanent Technical Secretariat (PTS) in the Ministry of Planning and Development.

Difficulties in lining up the Priority Action Plans of the PRSP with the budget cycle

664.The Priority Action Plan (PAP) 2009-2013, developed six months after the adoption of the PRSP, has had difficulties lining up with the budget cycle. Finalization occurred during the implementation of the 2010 budget, which did not allow the PAP actions to be recorded in

Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), etc. This made it difficult to measure progress toward achieving fixed objectives.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 671.** Outcomes of the implementation of the PRSP for the period 2009-2011 are mitigated because of the direction of the Government's efforts in order to end the crisis and the consequences of the post-election crisis of 2011.
- 672.** Côte d'Ivoire experienced a post-election crisis that has had disastrous consequences on economic activities, the basic social infrastructure, and the fragile social cohesion. This crisis, which lasted nearly five months, thus brings up new social and economic challenges. In order to take into account on the one hand, these new challenges and on the other hand, commitments leading to the completion point under the HIPC initiative, the Government prepared a National Development Plan (NDP) for the period 2012-2015.
- 673.** The NDP draws its substance from the updated PRSP, Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the Economic and Financial Program, local and sector policies as well as the Government Program of the President of the Republic and has therefore become the new frame of reference for public interventions.
- 674.** The vision of the President of the Republic is to make Côte d'Ivoire an emerging country by 2020. To achieve this vision of development, the NDP should at the end of its implementation in 2015 have laid the basic foundation for making Côte d'Ivoire an emerging country by 2020. The overall result

Make every effort to achieve the completion point under the HIPC Initiative.

