

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK



COUNTRY : REPUBLIC OF COTE D'IVOIRE

APPRAISAL REPORT

GOVERNMENT SOCIAL PROGRAMME SUPPORT PROJECT (PA-PS Gouv)

Date: November 2019

Appraisal Team	Team Leaders	Mahécor N'DIAYE	Water and Sanitation Engineer	RDGW.2	2695	
		Christine DOVONOU	Agricultural Economist	RDGW.2	5191	
	Team Members	Maimouna D. LY	Chief Health and Social Protection Officer	AHHD	4211	
		Robert EGUIDA	Principal Country Programme Officer	RDGW.0	4575	
		Aimé BICABA	Senior Irrigation Officer	RDGW.2	4576	
		Muriel L.– KEI - BOGUINARD	Chief Legal Counsel	PGCL.1	2418	
		Mrs Meriem BOULIFA	Principal Disbursement Specialist	FIFC3	1751	
		Anouar OUEDRAOGO	Employment Programme Coordinator	AHHD	5598	
		Maximin E. C. ANASSIDE	Senior Procurement Officer	SNFL.1	6574	
		Oumar OUATTARA	Principal Financial Management Specialist	SNFL.2	6561	
		Emmanuel NYIRINKWAYA	Principal Fragility and Resilience Specialist	RDGW.0/ RDTs	2351	
		Paul Komi DOUGNA	Social Protection (Consultant)	RDGW.2	5838	
		Parfaite KOFFI	Environmentalist (Consultant)	SNOQ.2	4892	
		Alberic C. HOUSSOU	Transport Specialist (Consultant)	COSN	6540	
		Tidiani OUEDRAOGO	Gender Specialist (Consultant)	RDGW.2	3383	
		Keba BA	Financial Analyst (Consultant)	AHWS	4846	
	Regional Director	Marie-Laure AKIN-OLUGBADE			RDGW.0	7778
	Deputy Director-General	Serge N'GUESSAN			RDGW.2	4042
	Division Manager	Mouldi TARHOUNI			RDGW.2	2235

Peer Reviewers	Ibrahim SANOGO , Principal Health Specialist			RDGW.4	2607
	Souleye KITANE , Rural Development and Environmental Specialist			COSN	6541
	Marwan LADKI , Principal Irrigation Engineer			RDGW.2	5886
	Mohamed El Abass WADE , Transport Infrastructure Specialist			COSN	6540
	Xavier BOULENGER , Irrigation Specialist (Consultant)			RDGW.2	5856
	Mamadou Abdoul KANE , Irrigation Specialist (Consultant)			RDGW.2	4949

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK



REPUBLIC OF COTE D'IVOIRE

GOVERNMENT SOCIAL PROGRAMME SUPPORT PROJECT (PA-PS GOUV)

APPRAISAL REPORT

AHHD/RDGW DEPARTMENTS

November 2019

Translated Document

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. Strategic Thrust and Rationale.....	1
1.1 Linkages with Country Strategy and Objectives	1
1.2 Rationale for the Bank's Involvement	1
1.3 Aid Coordination	3
II. Project Description	4
2.1 Approach	4
2.2 Project Objectives and Components	4
2.3 Technical Solutions Retained and Alternatives Explored.....	6
2.4 Project Type	7
2.5 Project Cost and Financing Arrangements.....	7
2.6 Project Target Areas and Beneficiaries.....	9
2.7 Participatory Process for Project identification, Design and Implementation	9
2.8 Bank Group Experience and Lessons Reflected in Project Design	9
2.9 Key Performance Indicators.....	10
III. Project Feasibility	11
3.1 Financial and Economic Performance	11
3.2 Environmental and Social Impact.....	11
3.3 Fragility and Resilience	13
IV. IMPLEMENTATION	13
4.1 Implementation Arrangements	13
4.2 Applicable Procurement Policy and System	14
4.3 Financial Management and Disbursement	15
4.4 Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanisms	17
4.5 Governance.....	17
4.6 Sustainability	18
4.8 Knowledge Building	19
V. Legal Framework.....	19
5.1 Legal Instrument.....	19
5.2 Conditions Associated with the Bank's Intervention	19
5.3 Other Conditions.....	20
5.4 Undertaking	20
5.5 Compliance with Bank Policies.....	20
VI. RECOMMENDATION	20
Annex I: Comparative Socio-economic Indicators of Côte d'Ivoire.....	
Annex II: Table of AfDB Portfolio in Côte d'Ivoire	
Annex III: Map of the Project Area.....	
Annex IV: PS GOUV Measures and Bank's Contribution	

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(October 2019)

1 Unit of Account	=	821.25	XOF
1 Unit of Account	=	1.25	EUR
1 Unit of Account	=	1.36	USD

FISCAL YEAR

1 January – 31 December

1 kilometre (km)	=	1,000 m
1 km ²	=	1,000,000 m ²
1 hectare (ha)	=	10,000 m ²
1 tonne	=	1,000 kg
1 kilojoule (kJ)	=	1,000 Joules (J)
1 kilovolt (kV)	=	1,000 Volts (V)
1 kilovolt ampere (kVA)	=	1,000 Volt amperes (VA)
1 kilowatt (kW)	=	1,000 Watts
1 Megawatt (MW)	=	1,000,000 W = 1 000 kW
1 Gigawatt (GW)	=	1,000,000 kW = 1 000 MW
1 kilowatt-hour (kWh)	=	1,000 Watt hour = 3,600,000 Joules (J)
1 Megawatt hour (MWh)	=	1,000,000 Wh = 1,000 kWh
1 Gigawatt hour (GWh)	=	1,000,000 kWh = 1 000 MWh
1 tonne of oil equivalent (toe)	=	41,868 Joules = 11 630 kWh
1 million tonnes of oil equivalent (mtoe)	=	1,000,000 toe

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADF	:	African Development Fund
AFD	:	French Development Agency
AfDB	:	African Development Bank
AGEROUTE	:	Road Management Agency
BD	:	Bidding documents
CSP	:	Country Strategy Paper
DD	:	Detailed Design
EPSPC	:	Public Community Health Care Centres
ESIA	:	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
GDP	:	Gross Domestic Product
PS GOUV	:	Government's Social Programme
HDI	:	Human Development Index
IsDB	:	Islamic Development Bank
JICA	:	Japan International Cooperation Agency
PND	:	National Development Programme
SME	:	Small and medium-sized enterprises
SODECI	:	Société de Distribution d'Eau de la Côte d'Ivoire (Côte d'Ivoire water utility company)
TFP	:	Technical and Financial Partners
UA	:	Unit of Account
WADB	:	West African Development Bank
WB	:	World Bank

Project Information Sheet

Client information

COUNTRY	:	Republic of Côte d'Ivoire
BORROWER	:	Republic of Côte d'Ivoire
EXECUTING AGENCY	:	National Coordination Secretariat for the Government's Social Programme in the Prime Minister's Office
PROJECT NAME	:	Government Social Programme Support Project (PA-PS Gouv)
LOCATION	:	1) Guémon, 2) Haut Sassandra, 3) Cavally, 4) Tonkpi, 5) Marahoué, 6) Bélier, 7) Tchologo, 8) Poro, 9) Bagoué, 10) Kabadougou, 11) Indenié-Djuablin, 12) Gontougo, 13) Agneby-Tiassa, 14) San-Pedro, 15) Gbêkê, 16) Lagunes and 17) Nawa

Government's Social Programme (PS Gouv) Financing Plan

Source	Amount (EUR million)	%	Instruments
AfDB financing for PS Gouv in 2019	185.4	12.1	AfDB loans (2 new operations-2019)
Government and Other Development Partners (AFD, WB, JICA, EU, IsDB)	1 344.6	87.9	Loans and grants (ongoing projects and new operations) and central government budget/counterpart funds
Total	1 530	100	

Financing Plan of the Government Social Programme Support Project (PA-PS Gouv)

Source	Amount (EUR million)	%	Instrument
AfDB	112.09	79.63	ADB loan to the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire
Government	28.60	20.37	Counterpart funds
TOTAL COST	140.69	100	

Key Financial Information on ADB loan

Loan Currency:	Euros (EUR) [or any other acceptable currency]
Loan Type:	Fully flexible loan
Tenor:	25 years
Grace Period:	8 years
Average Loan Maturity**:	16.75 years
Repayments:	Thirty-four (34) half-yearly payments after the grace period
Interest Rate:	Base Rate +Funding Cost Margin+ Lending Margin + Maturity Premium This interest rate will be floored to zero.
Base Rate:	Floating Base Rate (6m EURIBOR reset every 1 st February and 1 st August or any other acceptable rate), with a free-fixing option.
Funding Cost Margin:	The Bank funding cost margin as determined for each currency every 1 st January and 1 st July and applied to the base rate every 1 st February and 1 st August.
Lending Margin:	80 basis points (0.8 %)
Maturity Premium:	0.20% per annum
Front-end Fee:	0.25% of loan amount
Commitment Fees:	0.25% per annum of the undisbursed amount. Commitment fees start accruing 60 days from signature of the loan agreement and are payable on due dates.

Timeframe – Main Milestones (expected)

Stages	Periods
Concept note approval	September 2019
Project approval	December 2019
Effectiveness	December 2019
Closing date	31 December 2022
Last disbursement	31 December 2022
Last repayment	December 2049

Project Summary

1. Overview: When it emerged from the 2011 crisis, the Government of Côte d'Ivoire, realising that it was necessary to reduce poverty and social inequalities, especially in rural areas, returned to strategic planning by preparing the National Development Programme (PND) for the 2012-2015 and 2016-2020 periods. These key plans aim to make Côte d'Ivoire an emerging country by 2020. As a result of the PND's implementation, the government successfully reduced the poverty rate from 51% in 2011 to 46.3% in 2015. Despite efforts made and although the results of the latest poverty surveys are expected by the end of 2019, the Government recognises that far more must be done to intensify social action to meet the expectations of vulnerable people, especially in rural areas. Consequently, with a view to accelerating and expanding the impact of its interventions under the PND, the Government in 2018 adopted the Government Social Programme (PS Gouv) for the 2019-2020 period. The PS Gouv design took into account ongoing operations under the PND. It mainly covers the health and social protection, agriculture, nutrition, youth employment, transport and rural water supply sectors. The estimated total cost of the programme is CFAF 1003.4 billion. The proposed measures and activities are presented in Annex IV of this report.

2. The main objective of this Government Social Programme Support Project (PA-PS GOUV) is to support the Government in its efforts to achieve the results and produce the expected impacts from implementing PS Gouv. This project is an integrated multisector operation, cohesively designed by taking into account the achievements and lessons drawn from operations already financed and ongoing in the Bank and other donors' portfolios. PA-PS Gouv will be implemented over three years. Its total cost is EUR 140.69 million with a Bank contribution in the form of an ADB loan of EUR 112.09 million, excluding all taxes and customs duties. The project is in synergy with the Budget Support Programme being appraised by the Bank under PS Gouv. Some of the reforms proposed under the Budget Support Programme will be implemented under this project and will also contribute to the smooth execution of the project and future operations. This operation is in keeping with the institutional support project called 'Support Project for Implementation of the Development Programme for Inclusive Service Delivery,' aimed at building the performance of actors responsible for PND monitoring and evaluation. This support will help to ensure more effective monitoring of the *PS Gouv*.

3. The main expected outputs of PA-PS Gouv are as follows: (i) maintenance and rehabilitation of 1,026 km of rural tracks and 26 hydraulic works; (ii) rehabilitation and equipping of 40 First Contact Health Facilities (FCHF) and 11 social centres; (iii) repairs to 5,000 hand-operated pumps (HOPs), the replacement of 2,200 HOPs and renewal of 100 boreholes; (iv) strengthening food security by the procurement of 1,393 kits and small implements for market gardening producers, support for 500 multipliers for the production of storage racks, the distribution of cassava cuttings and small equipment to 6,000 cassava producers; and (v) payment of the cost of qualifying and pre-employment internships for 20,000 young people, the financing of transformative businesses for young people and women by prioritising the financing of 500 small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) and 860 transformative businesses, some of which will be specifically designed for the upkeep and maintenance of structures and infrastructure in the targeted sectors. The operation will place special emphasis on building the performance of the different actors and strengthening community development mechanisms to involve all the actors in the project's implementation. Details of all the activities are presented in the Technical Annexes (Annex C).

4. The project area of intervention will cover the following 17 regions: (1) Guémon, (2) Hautassandra, (3) Cavally, (4) Tonkpi, (5) Marahoué, (6) Bélier, (7) Tchologo, (8) Poro, (9) Bagoué, (10) Kabadougou, (11) Indenié –Djuablin, (12) Gontougo, (13) Agneby-Tiassa, (14) San Pedro, (15) Gbêkê, (16) Lagunes, and (17) Nawa. However, activities relating to the ‘Youth Employment and Entrepreneurship’ component will be carried out nationwide, depending on demand and to reflect the importance of youth employment in PS Gouv. The choice of area of intervention was influenced by the needs expressed by the population and the search for synergies between the different sectors of this project and ongoing operations financed by the Bank and other development partners. The project’s beneficiary population is estimated to be 3.5 million. The main expected outcomes are: (i) increased production and income for about 20,000 farmers, over 50% of whom will be women; (ii) improved access to basic social services; (iii) improved employability of 20,000 young people; and (iii) establishment of 1,360 small- and medium-sized enterprises (SME). The project will also create at least 17,600 permanent jobs and about 8,500 temporary jobs during the infrastructure rehabilitation phase.

5. Needs Assessment: In Côte d’Ivoire, the rural environment occupies an important place in the country’s economic development. It contains 49.7 % of Côte d’Ivoire’s total population with an estimated poverty rate of 56.8 % compared to 35.9 % in urban areas. From a social standpoint, rural needs are rising steadily and concern all sectors, in particular youth employment, access to socio-economic infrastructure (water and health), but also the agricultural, livestock and fisheries’ sectors. The water coverage rate remains at 71%. The 2015 Maternal Mortality Report (MMR) estimated the maternal mortality rate in Côte d’Ivoire at 645 deaths per 100,000 live births compared to 546 for Sub-Saharan Africa. There is also a critical problem of access to road infrastructure. The objective of this project is to support government’s efforts to implement its policy aimed at improving the living conditions of rural dwellers, especially the most vulnerable.

6. Bank’s Value-Added: The project design took into account the Government’s objectives in the strategic thrusts of *PS Gouv*, the different completed and ongoing operations under PND 2016-2020 and also those planned under the Bank’s 2019-2020 lending programme. Since *PS Gouv* covers several sectors, the Bank’s value-added mainly lies in the approach adopted for its intervention, which is based on significant support for the implementation of activities covering key sectors such as youth employment, water supply, agriculture, stockbreeding, health and social protection as well as rural roads. The Bank will also finance technical studies on the different sectors, an Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Programme for Behaviour Change Communication (BCC), and capacity-building programmes for the actors. In addition, the Bank’s operations will have a leveraging effect in attracting other partners to *PS Gouv* financing.

7. Knowledge Building: The project’s monitoring and evaluation will be carried out at two levels: (i) at the level of the Programme’s General Coordination Secretariat which has a *PS Gouv* monitoring mechanism; and (ii) at the level of the Sector Implementation Units set up in the technical ministries concerned and which monitor the project’s direct implementation on the ground. The information gathered from the technical ministries on project implementation will be used to feed the general coordination database. The National Institute of Statistics will also provide the necessary data to ensure adequate monitoring and evaluation. The different structures intervening in monitoring/evaluation will receive support from the project.

Results-Based Logical Framework

REPUBLIC OF COTE D'IVOIRE: Government Social Programme Support Project (PA-PS Gouv) Project Goal: Reduce poverty by improving the quality of life for the people and increasing their income						
RESULTS CHAIN		PERFORMANCE INDICATORS			MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS/ MITIGATION MEASURES
		Indicator (including CSI)	Baseline Situation	2022 Targets		
IMPACT	Sustainably improve the socio-economic living conditions of rural populations, especially young people and women	Extreme rural poverty rate	18% (2019)	16% (2025)	PND reports; Final PS Gouv reports. DHS surveys Employment survey, Beneficiary surveys	Risks - the diversity of actors responsible for the project's implementation Mitigation Measures - The Programme's General Coordination Secretariat in the Prime Minister's Office as well as the systematic project monitoring system in the Ministries involved will mitigate this risk.
		Youth underemployment rate linked to work time	16%	12% (2025)		
OUTCOMES	Outcome 1: production of market garden crops, cassava, livestock and fisheries products has increased	1.1 Additional annual market gardening production	0 (2019)	8 666 tonnes	Sources: Reports by Ministries of Planning, Transport, Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Health, Hydraulics, Gender, Labour, Youth Employment and DCA (AGEROUTE, SODECI), Annual PS Gouv reports Bank Supervision missions Jobs survey.	Risks - Slippage on procurement; - Poor performance of local enterprises; Mitigation Measure Decree on contracts to be executed under the PS Gouv, which reduces procurement times
		1.2 Additional annual cassava production	0 (2019)	120 000 tonnes		
		1.3 Additional annual poultry production	0 (2019)	153 500 hens		
		1.4 Additional annual fresh fish production	0 (2019)	68 tonnes		
		1.5 Additional annual smoked fish production	0 (2019)	66 tonnes		
	Outcome 2: access to basic infrastructure has improved	2.1 Health services utilisation rate	43.3% (2019)	60 %		
		2.2 % of under-5 children who have had an episode of diarrhoea	15.2 % (2019)	5%		
		2.3 Rural drinking water access rate	32% (2019)	55%		
		2.4 Number of villages accessible all year round, thanks to the project	0 (2019)	200		
	Outcome 3: Professional integration of young people has improved	3.1 Intern integration rate	62% (2018)	75%		
		3.2 Survival rate of SMEs financed	75% (2019)	80%		
OUTPUTS	Output 1: Rural roads 1.1. Rural roads rehabilitated 1.2. Hydraulic structures built	1. Number of rural tracks rehabilitated	0 (2019)	4026	Sources: Quarterly project status reports and Bank supervision reports	
		2. Number of hydraulic structures built	0 (2019)	40		
	Output 2: Strengthening of food security 2.1. Off-season market garden production 2.2. Cassava production and processing 2.3. Fisheries production 2.4. Poultry production	3. Number of market garden production kits distributed (90% for women)	0 (2019)	1374		
		4. Number of cassava kits distributed (40% for women)	0 (2019)	6 500		
		5. Number of cassava processing units installed	0 (2019)	05		

		6. Number of market garden groupings receiving post-harvest kits	0 (2019)	52		
		7. Number of nucleus breeding units established (100% for women)	0 (2019)	500		
		8. Number of ovens installed (100% for women)	0 (2019)	10		
		9. Number of young fish farmers installed	0 (2019)	25		
Output 3: Health, Social Protection and Rural Water Supply Infrastructure					Sources: PS Gouv Coordination Secretariat report Project activity and Bank supervision reports	Risks - Slippage on procurement and poor performance of enterprises - Failure by beneficiaries to own project Mitigation Measures - Since the project management team has existing contracts with management structures with the required experience (SODECI, AGEROUTE) and already operational coordination units implementing projects for several partners, implementation can be rapidly carried out
3.1.Rehabilitation of FCHFs	10. Number of FHCF rehabilitated	0 (2019)	40			
3.2. Rehabilitation of social centres	11. Number of social centres rehabilitated	0 (2019)	11			
3.3 Repairs to pumps	12. Number of pumps repaired	0 (2019)	5 000			
3.4. Replacement of pumps	13. Number of pumps replaced	0 (2019)	2 200			
3.5 Borehole construction	14. Number of boreholes constructed	0 (2019)	100			
Output 4 Capacity building						
4.1. IEC/BCC development	15. Number of people sensitised (at least 40% women)	0 (2019)	800 000			
4.2. Training sessions for sector ministry employees.	16. Number of groupings supported (at least 50% female)	0 (2019)	250			
4.3. Training for CMU actors	17. Number of employees trained	0 (2019)	300			
4.4. Training for artisanal fishermen	18. Number of artisanal fishermen trained	0 (2019)	1 350			
4.5. Training for female cassava processors	19. Number of women cassava processors trained	0 (2019)	170			
4.6. Training for women in fish processing	20. Number of women smoked fish processors	0 (2019)	200			
Output 5. Training and Jobs for youths and entrepreneurship						
5.1. Qualifying internships	21. Number of interns on completion of the internship	0 (2019)	10 000			
5.2. Pre-employment internships	22. Number of pre-employment interns	0 (2019)	10 000			
5.3. Entrepreneurship internships	23. Number of young people trained in entrepreneurship	0 (2019)	7 000			
5.4. Coaching of young entrepreneurs	24. Number of young start-ups in incubators	0 (2019)	250			
5.5. Financial guarantee mechanism	25. Number of SME and transformative businesses financed	0 (2019)	1 360			
5.6. SME/SMI established or strengthened	26. Credit recovery rate	74% (2018)	96%			
5.7. Decent jobs	27. Number of permanent jobs created (SME pre-employment internships)	0 (2019)	17 600			
5.8. Youth entrepreneurship mechanism	28. Number of temporary jobs created during the works	0 (2019)	8 500			

	COMPONENTS	INPUTS
	COMPONENT A: Social Infrastructure Development and Food Security Strengthening: EUR 77,925,873 COMPONENT B: Youth Employment and entrepreneurship: EUR 46,172,879 COMPONENT C: IEC, Studies and Capacity Building: EUR 5,437,760 COMPONENT D: Project Management: EUR 11,151,485 TOTAL: EUR 140,690,000	African Development Bank (AfDB): EUR 112,094,399 Republic of Côte d'Ivoire: EUR 28,605,159

Table 1: Project Implementation Schedule

	Year	2019				2020				2021				2022			
	Quarter	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1	INITIAL ACTIVITIES																
1.1	Financing negotiations																
1.2	Loan approval																
1.3	Signing of the financing agreement																
1.4	Effectiveness and fulfilment of conditions precedent to first disbursement																
2	START-UP ACTIVITIES																
2.1	Establishment of Project Team (technical and sector units)																
2.2	Project launching																
2.3	Signing of agreements with partner structures																
3	DEVELOP. OF SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND STRENGTHENING FOOD SECURITY																
3.1	FOOD SECURITY																
3.1.1	Procurement and distribution of market gardening kits to 1,393 producers																
3.1.2	Procurement and installation of 5 cassava processing units and support for 6,500 producers and 70 female processors																
3.1.3	Support for fishery production around Lakes Buyo and Kossou																
3.1.4	Promotion of village poultry farming improved																
3.2	HYDRAULICS																
3.2.1	Repairs to 5,000 HOPs, replacement of 2,200 HOPs and renewal of 100 boreholes with new HOPs																
3.3	RURAL ROADS																
3.3.1	Rehabilitation work on 595.4 km of earth roads and 430.9 km of rural tracks and construction of 26 structures																
3.4	HEALTH AND SOCIAL PROTECTION																
3.4.1	Construction/rehabilitation and equipping of 40 basic health facilities and 11 social centres																
3.5	CONTROL AND SUPERVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING WORKS																
3.5.1	Control and supervision of works (road, borehole and buildings)																
3.5.2	ANDE environmental monitoring																
3.5.3	DCA (AGERROUTE, ONEP) and ANADER Agreement																
4	YOUTH EMPLOYMENT																
4.1	Training in schools for 10,000 young people																
4.2	Pre-employment internships for 10,000 young people																
4.3	Support for the establishment and productivity of 575 SMEs and 725 transformative enterprises																
4.4	Capacity building for actors of the SME ecosystem offering services to young entrepreneurs																
5	IEC, STUDIES AND CAPACITY BUILDING																
5.1	IEC Campaign																
5.2	Specific studies																
5.3	Capacity building for actors																
6	PROJECT MANAGEMENT																
6.1	Establishment of technical unit and sector units																
6.2	Establishment of management tools (procedures manual + monitoring/evaluation system)																
6.3	Activities relating to management, monitoring/evaluation, communication, auditing of accounts and procurement																
6.4	Completion report																

REPUBLIC OF COTE D'IVOIRE

GOVERNMENT SOCIAL PROGRAMME SUPPORT PROJECT

Management hereby submits this report and recommendations concerning a proposal to grant an ADB loan of EUR 112.09 million to the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire to finance the Government Social Programme Support Project (*PA-PS Gouv*).

I. Strategic Thrust and Rationale

1.1 Linkages with Country Strategy and Objectives

1.1.1 The National Development Plan (PND I, 2012-2015 and II, 2016-2020) remains the preferred framework for Côte d'Ivoire's economic and social development policies and strategies. Around five (5) main thrusts, it defines the country's transformative path towards an emerging economy. The PND results have turned the country into an economy with a strong growth rate. Despite the significant resources invested in rural communities, especially in favour of women and youth (pro-poor spending varied between 7.6 and 9.9% of annual GDP over the 2010 to 2018 period), household living conditions have not followed the economic trend. Therefore, the Government has adopted a social programme (*PS Gouv*) to speed up the necessary social transformation. This programme is designed as a short-term plan under PND 2016-2020 and specifically covers PND Thrusts 2 and 3 (Acceleration of human capital and social well-being; and Acceleration of the economy's structural transformation through industrialisation: agricultural component). Hence, the Government Social Programme Support Project (*PA-PS Gouv*) aligns fully with Côte d'Ivoire's National Development Strategy.

1.1.2 The Bank's intervention in *PS Gouv* is focused on those programme components that are aligned with the Country Strategy Paper for Côte d'Ivoire (2018-2022) and, more specifically, the actions retained under Pillar II, namely: *Develop agro-industrial value chains for inclusive and sustainable growth*. The aim of this pillar is to strengthen production, productivity and processing while improving the living conditions of the rural population by enhancing marketing infrastructure (rural roads, warehouses, etc.), vocational training, entrepreneurship, youth employment and women's empowerment. The project is in keeping with the Bank's Long-Term Strategy (2013-2022) and priorities (the High 5s), especially the second and the fifth High 5s ('Feed Africa' and 'Improve the living conditions for the people of Africa') and the 'Jobs for Youth in Africa' Strategy (2016-2025). The project is also consistent with the Multisector Nutrition Action Plan (2018-2025) through which the Bank has undertaken to increase the proportion of its investments in the five key sectors (health, agriculture, water and sanitation, social protection and education) that have an impact on nutrition.

1.2 Rationale for the Bank's Involvement

1.2.1 In 2012, the Ivorian Government's main post-crisis objective was to revive its economy, revitalise its administration, restore the central government's authority nationwide and bring back security. In this regard, major investments were financed to restore economic and social infrastructure, develop economic activities and improve living conditions for the people. It also was against this backdrop that the 2012–2015 and 2016–2020 National Development Plans were implemented to provide responses to the social challenges facing Ivoirians, among others. These challenges have remained the Government's main concerns over the past seven (7) years. In spite of these efforts, the Government observed that additional measures should be taken to scale up its social actions to meet the expectations of the vulnerable

segments of the population in rural areas. Therefore in 2018, the Government decided to accelerate socio-economic reforms and actions through its Government Social Programme (*PS Gouv*). This programme will help to speed up the execution of projects with a strong social impact in the short, medium and long term in priority social sectors. Under the programme, government's action aims to improve living conditions for the people of Côte d'Ivoire by facilitating access to basic social services and reducing household expenses.

1.2.2 Furthermore, Côte d'Ivoire still displays some of the features of States in transition such as the challenging problems of national cohesion. Côte d'Ivoire is approaching an important electoral period. Consequently, supporting actions aimed at preventing social tension that could disrupt national cohesion is a crisis prevention strategy that justifies the Bank's involvement.

1.2.3 Côte d'Ivoire is a country with one of Africa's lowest HDI (37th out of 54 countries). For example, the proportion of the population living below the poverty line remains high, estimated at 46.3% in 2015 compared to 48.9% in 2008. The incidence of poverty is higher in rural (56.8%) than urban areas (35.9%) and extreme poverty and hunger that affect 10% of urban households climb sharply to 20% in rural communities. The ongoing surveys and the General Population and Housing Census should provide the latest social data trends.

1.2.4 Moreover, despite Government's efforts to promote employment in general, and jobs for youth in particular, youth unemployment continues to be higher than adult unemployment. According to the findings of the National Survey on the Employment Situation and the Informal Sector (ENSESI 2016), the unemployment rate was 3.9% for 14-24 year-old youths, 3.5% for 25-35 year-olds compared to 2% for adults. In light of these almost insignificant unemployment rates, it can be deduced that the real problem concerns job quality. The country has an informal sector employment rate of over 93%. Most of these informal jobs are vulnerable with no job security and social protection, and with wages below the guaranteed minimum wage. The vulnerable employment rate (self-employed workers and unpaid family help) is 73.3%. Furthermore, the time required to find a first job remains particularly high (44 months).

1.2.5 In the case of most health indicators (life expectancy at birth, morbidity rate, maternal mortality rate, number of physicians/nurses per inhabitant), access to a healthy environment and adult literacy, Côte d'Ivoire has results that are lower than the averages for other African countries and its performance is far below that of countries with comparable income levels. In terms of health spending, very few people have health coverage (either partial or full health care coverage). Only 10.7% of all people have coverage and this is mainly provided by relatives (57.3%) and, to a lesser degree, by insurance (32.8%). Furthermore, it should be pointed out that only 0.9% of the population benefit from medical coverage and the coverage rate for medical insurance is 70% for 37.5% of insured persons or 80% for 36.6% of insured persons. Spending on health and education represents 5.7% of household consumption expenditure (i.e. 2.9% for education and 2.8% for health) compared to 9.4% in 2008 (comprising 3.7% for education and 5.7% for health) and 12.8% in 2002 (comprising 6% for education and 6.8% for health). If vulnerable groups are taken into consideration under *PS Gouv*, households will spend less on health and have improved access to health services.

1.2.6 The construction of rural infrastructure and improvement of agricultural production conditions in general, and market gardening production in particular, will create conditions that will boost the government's youth employment promotion efforts. This is especially pertinent as the national economy generated 85,400 jobs in the modern economy over the 2012 to 2018 period (Ministry of Planning, PND results) whereas annual job creation needs are estimated at

400,000. Therefore, the Government has adopted a proactive policy focused on strengthening employability through internships and on incentive measures for the recruitment of young people and support for entrepreneurship.

1.2.7 Concerning agriculture, food production rose from 10,946,604 tonnes in 2011 to 15,256,030 tonnes in 2015, i.e. an average annual growth rate of 13%. However, market garden production only covers 60% of requirements and supply is seasonal. This situation is exacerbated by the country's strong population growth rate estimated at 3.3% and intensive urbanisation.

1.2.8 With regard to water supply, the policy of improving access to drinking water has contributed to a significant increase in national production. In urban areas, the coverage rate rose from 92% to 94% between 2010 and 2018. In the country's interior, this indicator rose from 67% to 69% over the same period.

1.2.9 Therefore, the activities supported by this project are in keeping with concerted actions to further improve these social indicators. The project is designed in synergy with the budget support programme that the Bank is preparing under *PS Gouv.* Most of the social reforms planned under the budget support programme will be implemented through project technical assistance, which will improve the sustainability of infrastructure and current and future levels of investment.

1.2.10 The Bank counts among Côte d'Ivoire's privileged partners and enjoys a comparative advantage in the preparation and implementation of projects of an urgent social nature with a strong impact. Several social sector projects were implemented between 2008 and 2017 (e.g.: the Crisis Exit Support Project, the Post-Crisis Emergency Programme and the National Cohesion Support Programme), which have had undeniable impacts on the agricultural sector (revitalisation of production in those areas hardest hit by the conflict and land tenure security), gender (gender-based violence), primary education, health and employment. Over the past five years, the Bank has financed major operations whose activities in certain specific regions cover those envisaged under this programme, for instance the following operations: (i) Project to Support Liquid Waste Treatment and Promote Employment in Bouake and Katiola (AWF); (ii) Agricultural Infrastructure Support Project in Indénié-Djuablin Region (PAIA-ID); (iii) the Belier Region Agro-Industrial Pole Project (2PAI-Bélier); and (iv) the Enable Youth Project. This multisector operation consolidates and complements the achievements of the aforementioned projects, thereby increasing their social and economic impacts.

1.3 Aid Coordination

1.3.1 In addition to the Bank, many development partners intervene in Côte d'Ivoire in sectors covered by this project including FAO, the World Bank, WADB, EU, AFD, WFP, IsDB, IFAD BADEA, JICA, GIZ, Spanish Cooperation, Chinese Economic Cooperation and the Government of India. Coordination among development partners is carried out by the development partners through the Development Partners Consultation Facility (DC-PAD), the National Coordination and Financing System, subdivided into the National Development Commission, inter-ministerial coordination bodies and the External Resources Mobilisation Committee (COMOREX). It will help to define common positions and guidelines for discussions with the Government, to agree on capacity-building activities and harmonise TFP activities to enhance collective effectiveness. The Bank actively participates in the discussions of the thematic groups that cover the subsectors of this project, which was the subject of

exchanges with the main partners. The Bank's Directorate-General for West Africa is pursuing its efforts to reinforce its partnership with Côte d'Ivoire's other thematic or sector TFP.

1.3.2 Under *PS Gouv*, the development partners have adopted the following two (2) approaches for their interventions: (i) accelerate the implementation of activities and components of a social nature, already defined in its ongoing operations in the different sectors; and (ii) accelerate the preparation of projects being appraised. The partners contributed to the preparation of *PS Gouv* through discussions with the Government under AFD leadership. The technical and financial partners are also members of the *PS Gouv* Steering Committee.

II. Project Description

A. Bank's Intervention in *PS Gouv*

The Bank will contribute to *PS Gouv* financing whose total estimated cost is CFAF 1003.8 billion (i.e. EUR 1,530 million) along with other TFPs through the following two (2) approaches: (i) accelerate the implementation of activities and components of a social nature already defined in its ongoing operations in the different sectors; and (ii) accelerate the preparation of new operations. The Bank's total financing to the government is estimated at CFAF 283 billion, including CFAF 91 billion already received for ongoing operations. Financing for new operations planned under *PS Gouv* over the 2019-2020 period is estimated CFAF 192 billion and includes the following programmes: (i) North-West Agro-industrial Pole Project (2PAI Nord) for CFAF 64 billion; (ii) Abidjan District Gourou Sanitation and Living Conditions Improvement Project with a component to build the capacity of women in Abidjan districts for CFAF 7 billion; (iii) Budget Support Programme (UA 60 million, equivalent to CFAF 48.6 billion); and (iv) the Government Social Programme Support Project (UA 90 million, equivalent to about CFAF 73 billion). AfDB's financing for *PS Gouv* for 2019 to the tune of CFAF 121.6 billion represents 12.1% of the total *PS Gouv* budget.

B. Description of the Government Social Programme Support Project (*PS Gouv*)

2.1 Approach

This project's conceptual approach contributes to the resolution of poverty-related multidimensional problems both through its impact on factors affecting rural production and income. It also provides rural communities with better access to basic services, especially health care, drinking water and social services. This approach will place special emphasis on synergy between the different activities planned under the project.

2.2 Project Objectives and Components

2.2.1 **Objectives:** The overall objective of this multisector project is to help improve the living conditions of rural dwellers and young people by supporting agricultural production and processing, bettering their access to basic social services and facilitating young people's access to the labour market.

2.2.2 **Project Components :** The different activities concerning the Bank's intervention will be grouped under four (4) components: A. Develop social infrastructure and strengthen food security; B. Youth employment and entrepreneurship; C. IEC, studies and capacity building; and D. Project management. The table below indicates the proposed activities under each of the four (4) components.

Table 2.1: Project Components

Components	Cost (EUR million) incl. Contingencies	Sub-components and Activities
A. Develop Social Infrastructure and Strengthen Food Security	77.93 (55.39 %)	<p>A.1. Develop Social Infrastructure</p> <p>A.1.1 Earth roads and rural tracks: (i) maintenance and rehabilitation work on 1,026 km of rural tracks; and (ii) construction work on 26 hydraulic structures at critical points.</p> <p>A.1.2 Health and Social Protection: (i) Rehabilitation and equipping of FCHFs; and (ii) rehabilitation and equipping of 11 social centres.</p> <p>A.1.3 Village Water Supply: (i) Repairs to 5,000 hand-operated pumps (HOPs); (ii) Replacement of 2,200 HOPs; (ii) Renewal of 100 boreholes; and (iii) supply and installation of 100 new HOPs.</p> <p>A.2. Strengthen Food Security</p> <p>A.2.1 Strengthen market garden production: (i) Procurement of 1393 kits and small equipment for market gardeners; (ii) storage and distribution of kits and equipment; and (iii) support to market gardeners.</p> <p>A.2.2 Develop cassava production and processing: (i) support to 500 multipliers for the production of storage racks; (ii) distribution of cuttings and small equipment to 6000 cassava producers; (iii) procurement and installation of 5 semi-industrial cassava processing units for 5 cooperatives; and (iv) the procurement of small equipment for 70 female cassava processors.</p> <p>A.2.3 Strengthen the marketing of market garden produce, cassava and its derived products: procurement of post-harvest kits for market gardener groups and cassava producers.</p> <p>A.2.4 Livestock and fisheries component: (i) procurement and installation of 10 improved ovens (FAO –Thiaroye type) to 10 fish processing cooperatives around Lakes Buyo and Kossou; (ii) provision of small items of equipment for 1350 artisanal fishermen; (iii) installation of 25 new young fish farmers; (iv) procurement and distribution of breeding nuclei as well as inputs to 500 vulnerable women; (v) support for the construction of 500 henhouses.</p> <p>A.3. Works Supervision and Control – Environmental Monitoring</p> <p>(i) Road works control and supervision; (ii) Control and supervision of borehole works; (iii) Control and supervision of health care and social protection works; (iv) Environmental monitoring of project activities (consultants and ANDE); (v) Support to ONEP Delegated Contracting Authority; (vi) Support to AGEROUTE Delegated Contracting Authority (vii) Support to food security implementation (ANADER agreement).</p>
B. Youth Employment and Entrepreneurship	46.17 (32.82 %)	<p>B.1 Internships</p> <p>The activities cover: i) the publication of job offers; ii) call for applications from young people; iii) selection of eligible young people pending validation of their degrees, iv) internship process and v) la prise social and financial coverage of beneficiaries and vi) the monitoring and evaluation of beneficiaries. The programme covers the costs of 10,000 young people (at least 40% of whom are young women) for 3 months for immersion courses and 10,000 young people for pre-employment internships (at least 30% of whom are young women) for a 6 to 12-month period)</p> <p>B.2 Support the establishment and productivity of 500 SME and 860 transformative businesses through (i) advisory support in entrepreneurship including formalisation; (ii) strengthening of technical and managerial performance by training and coaching (including that provided by Ivorian incubators); (iii) diagnosis and strategic structuring; and (iv) business networking for market access; and v) financing of ideas for selected projects.</p>

		B.3 Building the performance of SME ecosystem actors offering services to young entrepreneurs. This will focus on: (i) building the AEJ's performance by (a) training officials; (b) providing strategic technical assistance in support to SMEs and to ensure the sustainability of the young entrepreneurship support system; (ii) increasing the resources of the financing fund established by the Government; (iii) support for youth accommodation by accelerators (existing incubators and other Fab Labs; (iv) the organisation of seminars to mobilise actors offering innovative financing; (v) dissemination and application of provisions reserving public procurement for SMEs; (vi) implementation of a beneficiaries' information and monitoring system backed by the AEJ website.
C. IEC, Studies and Capacity Building	5.44 (3.87%)	(i) Development of an IEC campaign in the project area; (ii) Diagnostic study on faulty boreholes; (iii) preparation of a study on the upkeep and maintenance strategy for hydraulic structures in rural areas, (iv) Updating of the drinking water policy document; (v) Updating of the Water Code; (vi) establishment of GIS at the Ministry of Hydraulics; (vii) Capacity building (employees of the Ministry of Hydraulics and artisanal repairers) ; (viii) Study on the cost of hunger; (ix) Study on the social reintegration of the most vulnerable segments of the population; (x) Training of FCHF staff (UHC management tools- 8 workshops); (xi) Acquisition of a management tool for UHC basic general system; (xii) Interconnection and establishment of a common database for the Social Centres; (xiii) procurement of tricycles for young people and women in areas where rural tracks are being constructed; (xiv) procurement of bicycles for young people and women in areas where rural tracks are being constructed; (xiv) Building the operational performance of rural track maintenance authorities for the actors;
D. Project Management	11.15 (7.92 %)	Project management and coordination activities, project equipment and operation, project administrative, accounting and financial management and monitoring and evaluation, project accounting and financial audit; procurement audit, information and communication activities, capacity building for the personnel of the different project implementation units.

2.3 Technical Solutions Retained and Alternatives Explored

2.3.1 The technical solutions retained for the project stems from the different studies conducted and activities planned as part of the investment programmes of the technical ministries. For the hydraulics component, the solution is to repair the out-of-service hand-operated pumps (HOPs), replace unserviceable pumps and restore non-functional boreholes.

2.3.2 For the agricultural component, the option requires strengthening market gardening by providing the beneficiaries with production kits, seeds and fertiliser as well as with processing equipment (especially for cassava) and adequate supervision.

2.3.3 For the health and social protection component, the option is to rehabilitate and equip health care facilities and social centres.

2.3.4 In the case of entrepreneurship support, the project opts to provide support to SMEs that are integrated into value chains, which create more jobs rather than provide support to micro-enterprises whose sustainability and impact are more problematic.

Table 2.2: Alternative Solutions Explored and Reasons for Rejection.

Alternative Solution	Brief Description	Reasons for Rejection
For the Youth Employment and Entrepreneurship Component	Instead of what is proposed, finance small income-generating initiatives	This solution was rejected because these small initiatives create fewer jobs, are less sustainable and do not contribute to value chain development.
For the Hydraulics Component: Construction of large new boreholes	Instead of repairing HOPs, build large new boreholes and establish multi-village water supply systems.	This solution was rejected for two reasons: (i) it would require the conduct of major hydro-geological engineering designs. In the project area in general, aquifers are not productive enough to produce high flow rates for large boreholes.
For Agriculture: wetland management-based approach	This entails wetland management and the establishment of irrigation schemes	This solution was rejected because many such schemes have already been established under PNIA I and have not fully paid for themselves since they are only used during one farming season despite the availability of water and favourable agro-climatic conditions.
For Health: construct new health and social centres	It was possible to envisage the construction of new health centres and social centres and equip them.	This solution was rejected since there is already a strong network of health and social centres in the targeted regions.

2.4 Project Type

The project is a multisector stand-alone investment operation that forms an integral part of the programme co-financed by donors and the government of Côte d'Ivoire. The proposed financing instrument is an ADB loan that will be granted to the Government of Côte d'Ivoire.

2.5 Project Cost and Financing Arrangements

2.5.1 The overall project cost, excluding taxes and customs duties, is estimated at CFAF 92.28 billion equivalent to EUR 140.69 million based on the unit costs of contracts for similar works following recent bidding processes conducted in the country. This cost includes a 5% provision for physical and technical contingencies and a 2% provision for price escalation and will be financed by the Bank to the tune of EUR 112.09 million (79.63 %) and by counterpart funding of EUR 28.60 million, i.e. 20.37%. Total counterpart contribution to *PS Gouv* over 2019 and 2020 is estimated at CFAF 383 billion (UA 466.4 million) including EUR 28.60 million (CFAF 18.81 billion) under this project. This amount will finance: (i) part of the rehabilitation of rural tracks, earth roads and repairs to hydraulic pumps; (ii) the operating costs of the *PS Gouv* General Coordination Secretariat and Sector Project Implementation Units (SPIUs) at the technical ministries; and (iii) a provision for repairs to possible damage caused by the works. The counterpart contribution, mainly in kind, was calculated by valuing Government's participation in terms of (i) the availability and operation of project premises; (ii) the provision of logistics; and (iii) the availability of personnel and specialists for the project's monitoring and implementation. The detailed costs of project activities are presented in Section C of the Technical Annexes

2.5.2 The project costs by component, source of financing and expenditure category are presented in the following tables.

Table 2.1: Project Cost by Component

Components	CFAF million			UA million			EUR Million			% in F.E.
	F.E.	L.C.	Total	F.E.	L.C.	Total	F.E.	L.C.	Total	
A. Develop Social Infrastructure and Strengthen Food Security										
A.1. Social infrastructure development	18 235	18 235	36 470	22.20	22.20	44.41	27.80	27.80	55.60	50%
A.2. Food security strengthening	3 368	7 860	11 228	4.10	9.57	13.67	5.14	11.98	17.12	30%
A.3. Works control and supervision – Environmental monitoring	1 025	2 392	3 417	1.25	2.91	4.16	1.56	3.65	5.21	30%
Total Component A	22 629	28 487	51 115	27.55	34.69	62.24	34.50	43.43	77.93	44%
B. Youth Employment and Entrepreneurship										
B1. Payment of internships	0	6 313	6 313	0.00	7.69	7.69	0.00	9.62	9.62	0%
B2. Project financing	6 547	15 275	21 822	0.00	26.57	26.57	0.00	33.27	33.27	0%
B3. Training, communication and support	646	1 507	2 153	0.79	1.83	2.62	0.98	2.30	3.28	30%
Total Component B	7 192	23 095	30 287	0.79	36.09	36.88	0.98	45.19	46.17	2%
C - IEC, Studies and Capacity Building										
C1. IEC development	73	655	728	0.08	0.80	0.89	0.10	1.00	1.11	9%
C2. Studies and capacity building	568	2 271	2 839	0.69	2.77	3.46	0.87	3.46	4.33	20%
Total Component C	641	2 926	3 567	0.77	3.56	4.34	0.97	4.46	5.44	18%
D. Project Management										
D1. Operation of General Coordination Secretariat and Sector Units	0	2 007	2 007	0	2.44	2.44	0.00	3.06	3.06	0.00
D2. Salaries and allowances of General Coordination Secretariat and Sector Unit specialists	0	4 256	4 256	0	5.18	5.18	0.00	6.49	6.49	0.00
D3. Financial and accounting audit and procurement audit	0	37	37	0	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.05	0.06	1.75
D4. Communication. Mission expenses, meetings. Other activities. Monitoring	0	960.00	960.00	0	1.17	1.17	0.00	1.46	1.46	0.00
D5. Provision for repairs to possible damage	0	54	54	0	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.08	0.08	0.00
Total Component D	0	7 315	7 315	0	8.91	8.91	0.01	11.14	11.15	0.00
TOTAL COST			92 285			112.37			140.69	

Table 2.2: Breakdown by Expenditure Category

Categories	CFAF million			UA millions			EUR million			% in F.E.
	F.E.	L.C.	Total	F.E.	L.C.	Total	F.E.	L.C.	Total	
GOODS	2 651	10 603	13 254	3.23	12.91	16.14	4.04	16.16	20.21	20%
WORKS	12 22.6	18 340	30 566	14.89	22.33	37.22	18.64	27.96	46.60	40%
SERVICES	21 113	21 113	42 226	25.71	25.71	51.42	32.19	32.19	64.37	50%
OPERATION	0	6 239	6 239	0.00	7.60	7.60	0.00	9.51	9.51	0%
TOTAL COST			92 285			112.37			140.69	

Table 2.3: Breakdown by Source of Financing

Sources of Financing	CFAF million			UA million			EUR million			% in F.E.
	F.E.	L.C.	Total	F.E.	L.C.	Total	F.E.	L.C.	Total	
AfDB	36 763	36 762	73 525	44.76	44.77	89.53	56.05	56.05	112.09	50%
Government	0	18 806	18 760	0.00	22.90	22.84	0.00	28.67	28.60	0%
Total			92 262			112.37			140.69	

Table 2.4: Expenditure Schedule by Project Component (in EUR million)

Components	2020	2021	2022	Total
A. Social infrastructure development and food security strengthening	40.30	21.22	14.16	75.68
B. Youth employment and entrepreneurship	23.47	18.78	4.70	46.95
C. IEC, Studies and Capacity Building	4.24	2.3	1.36	6.54
D. Project Management	6.94	3.45	1.13	11.52
TOTAL	74.95	45.75	19.99	140.69

2.6 Project Target Areas and Beneficiaries

2.6.1 The project area of intervention will cover the following 17 regions: 1) Guémon, 2) Hautassandra, 3) Cavally, 4) Tonkpi, 5) Marahoué, 6) Bélier, 7) Tchologo, 8) Poro, 9) Bagoué, 10) Kabadougou, 11) Indenié –Djuablin, 12) Gontougo, 13) Agneby-Tiassa, 14) San-Pedro, 15) Gbêkê, 16) Lagunes, and 17) Nawa. However, activities relating to the ‘Youth Employment and Entrepreneurship’ component will be carried out nationwide, depending on demand and to take into account the importance of Youth Employment in *PS Gouv*.

2.6.2 The choice of area of intervention was influenced by the needs expressed by the population and the search for synergies between the different sectors of this project and ongoing operations financed by the Bank and other partners. The areas covered by the project contain over 75% of the country’s population and, with the exception of the Lagunes and Sassandra regions, the other 14 regions have poverty thresholds that are higher than the national average. Over 60% of the population of regions such as Kabadougou, Tchologo, Gontougo, Tonkpi and Bagoué is poor (ENV 2015). The direct beneficiaries are estimated at 3.5 million. It mainly comprises (i) farmers, especially women who will improve their productivity and income and have easier access to basic social services; (ii) 20,000 young people whose employability will be improved through internships; (iii) 7,500 young people whose entrepreneurial skills will be improved. The project will lead to the creation of at least 13,500 permanent jobs and about 8,500 temporary jobs during the infrastructure rehabilitation phase.

2.7 Participatory Process for Project identification, Design and Implementation

The project was the subject of broad-based consultation at every stage. During the preparation (July 2019) and appraisal (September 2019) missions, meetings were held with the beneficiary technical ministries, local governments, technical structures, farmers’ organisations, women’s groups, young beneficiaries of different AEJ programmes, village boreholes management committees, private sector partners including the financial institutions involved in implementing ongoing employment-related projects and the TFPs. Project implementation will require further involvement and direct accountability of the beneficiaries themselves. For example, the entire ‘Youth and Entrepreneurship’ component and the ‘Strengthen Food Security Sub-Component’ are dependent on the beneficiaries’ desire to participate. To improve the sustainability of the infrastructure built (hydraulic works and rural tracks), water management committees and track maintenance, economic interest groups (EIGs) will be established and organised.

2.8 Bank Group Experience and Lessons Reflected in Project Design

2.8.1 As of 31 October 2019, the Bank Group’s ongoing portfolio in Côte d’Ivoire comprised 35 projects totalling net commitments of UA 1613.5 million (CFAF 1360 billion). The portfolio comprises 18 national operations, seven (7) regional projects and 10 private sector operations. The portfolio’s sector breakdown highlights transport infrastructure (49.2%), followed by energy (25.8%), agriculture (22.9%), governance (1.9%), the social sector (0.1%) and water and sanitation (0.1%). The portfolio of national projects comprises 18 national projects representing total net commitments of UA 821.6 million. Furthermore, the public sector portfolio comprises seven (7) regional operations for a cumulative amount of UA 217.8 million (Ivorian share). These multinational projects concern Côte d’Ivoire as well as other countries of the sub-region, in particular Liberia, Guinea, Burkina Faso, Ghana and Mali. The portfolio is in keeping with the Bank Group’s High 5s namely: Light Up and Power Africa (25.8%), Feed Africa (22.8%), Integrate Africa (49.2%) and Improve the quality of life for the

people of Africa (2.1%). Net commitments on the Bank's private sector window in Côte d'Ivoire stand at UA 568.6 million representing ten (10) operations.

2.8.2 Portfolio performance is satisfactory with a score of 3 on a scale of 1 to 4 according to the most recent portfolio review conducted in 2018. The portfolio is young with an average age of 2.9 years in October 2019 compared to 6.6 years in 2011. There are no projects at risk or ageing projects.

2.8.3 The Bank's operation takes into account the lessons and recommendations drawn from the BDEV report issued following the implementation of CSP 2013-2017, which highlighted problems and delays at project management level in terms of implementation of some projects (see paragraph above). In light of these findings, and to mitigate risks; (i) disbursements will only start if the PMU team is complete; (ii) the selection of delegated contracting authorities such as SODECI, AGEROUTE, Agence CI-PME and ANADER experienced in implementing similar activities and projects reduces delays and facilitates project implementation; (iii) early preparation of the Project Procedures Manual; and (iv) close supervision of project coordinators through training will reduce the risk of unstable performance while building project monitoring evaluation and management capacity, and bolstering their understanding of Bank rules and procedures. In order for the project not to be flagged, measures have been taken to ensure the rapid signing of the loan agreement and fulfilment of the conditions precedent to first disbursement.

2.9 Key Performance Indicators

2.9.1 The key performance indicators are repeated in the logical framework and will be monitored by the monitoring and evaluation specialist assigned to the *PS Gouv* General Coordination Secretariat in close collaboration with the implementation units of the beneficiary ministries. Special emphasis will be placed on targeting the most relevant parameters that could be monitored and collected internally, and all the indicators are segregated by gender gregated with the objective of exceeding 40% of women for each indicator.

2.9.2 The main indicators to be followed are: for (a) **rural infrastructure**: (i) number of kilometres of tracks; (ii) number of hydraulic works; and (iii) number of villages served; (b) **for food security**: (i) number of market garden and cassava production kits distributed; (ii) number of cassava processing units installed; (iii) number of market gardening groups that have received post-harvest kits; (iv) number of nucleus breeding units established; (v) number of improved ovens installed; and (vi) number of young fish farmers installed; **for health and hydraulics**: (i) number of FCHF rehabilitated; (ii) number of social centres rehabilitated; and (iii) number of boreholes renewed; and for **youth employment**: (i) percentage of young people completing their certificate validation course under the project; (ii) percentage of young people who complete the pre-employment/qualification internship programme under the project; (iii) percentage of long-term unemployed trained and recruited by businesses; (iv) integration rate of beneficiaries of the qualification internship programme and additional qualifying training six (6) months after the programme; (v) number of young people trained in entrepreneurship who have received credit; (vi) credit recovery rate; (vii) one-year survival rate for business start-ups under the project; (viii) number of permanent jobs created under the project; and (ix) number of temporary jobs created under the project. A monitoring/evaluation system will be established after project start-up at the beneficiary ministries.

III. Project Feasibility

3.1 Financial and Economic Performance

Financial Analysis

3.1.1 In view of its integrating multisector character with a strong social impact, traditional financial analysis is not appropriate for this type of project. Financial analysis could only be carried out from the standpoint of individual operators active in each of the subsectors for the agricultural and livestock components. Therefore, from a financial standpoint, it was agreed to consider the interests of the main beneficiaries of the project actions, in particular fishermen and farmers, by assessing the impact on their financial situation in terms of higher income. In this regard, a standard operating account was established for operators in each subsector (livestock, fisheries and agriculture). Other financial benefits are expected for the entire population insofar as the project is able to supply the market with fish and livestock products at affordable prices, especially concerning fish as a substitution/complement for imported frozen fish sold to communities with low purchasing power. Hence, the financial analysis will focus on the operating results of these activities. Based on the additional output generated by the project and the operating account results presented in Annex C.4, the project will produce annual additional income of CFAF 218 million in a typical full year.

Economic Analysis

3.1.2 The economic analysis was focused on the ‘Jobs for Youth’ scheme and the results presented in Tables C.4.7.1 and C.4.7.2 of the Technical Annexes show that the PA-PS Gouv is economically viable. Based on the scenarios presented in Annex C4, this component’s specific Economic Rate of Return (IERR) is estimated at 31% higher than the opportunity cost of capital set at 10% with a positive net present value (NPV) of CFAF 53.06 billion.

3.1.3 Similarly, the project’s total EIRR solely calculated by factoring in the benefits in terms of wage distribution, is 16%, also higher than the opportunity cost of capital. The NPV is estimated at CFAF 24.71 billion. Under this second scenario, a sensitivity test was carried out on the assumption of a 10% increase in the project’s total cost. The EIRR would then be 14% with an NPV of CFAF 16.46 billion.

3.1.4 This rate of return will be enhanced by considering the benefits linked to the other components, in particular (i) income from the sale of drinking water following the construction/rehabilitation of 7,200 boreholes; and (ii) the reduction in spending on health with the supply of drinking water, rehabilitation of social and health centres, improvement of food security and opening up of some of the areas in the country’s regions concerned by the project.

3.2 Environmental and Social Impact

3.2.1 **Environment:** The Government Social Programme Support Programme was validated in Category B under Ivorian law. Although some of the proposed activities could generate potential negative human and environmental impacts, these as well as the related risks are of low to moderate significance. As a result, specific environmental and social impact observations (ESIOs) were requested for projects concerning: (i) the rehabilitation of village pumps and new drinking water boreholes; (ii) the rehabilitation and construction of health centres as well as staff housing; (iii) the rehabilitation and construction of social centres; and (iv) the rehabilitation of rural tracks and secondary roads as well as road structures. Consultants have been recruited to conduct these studies under the supervision of the Programme

Coordination Secretariat and the National Environment Agency (ANDE – the national structure responsible for environmental assessments). These national provisions are in keeping with the Bank's Environmental and Social Safeguards Policies and Procedures according to which the project is classified in Category 2. Since *PS Gouv* is a programme that covers almost all of the country's regions, an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) was required. It led to a full environmental and social assessment of all activities planned and the proposal of measures to be taken to prevent or mitigate possible negative impacts identified. The ESIOs required at country level (corresponding to the specific ESIA/ESMP of the ISS) specify these measures that must also be recalled in the BDs for contracting firms. The ESMF report prepared was validated by the Bank on 11 October 2019, published on 26 October 2019 by the Ivorian party and posted on the Bank's website on 25 October 2019.

3.2.2 Gender: The Government is in the process of adopting its new National Gender Policy to ensure more effective gender mainstreaming in projects, programmes and policies. In accordance with this policy, the project will ensure the systematic coverage of the practical needs and strategic interests of women and girls in all its activities. Thus, it will have a positive impact on the activities of both women and men through (i) the construction of hydraulic works, repair of hand-operated pumps (HOPs), replacement of HOPs and renewal of boreholes, which will help to reduce the drudgery of fetching water for women and girls; (ii) the rehabilitation and equipping of PHCFs and the rehabilitation and equipping of social centres that will contribute to improving maternal and child health; (iii) support for the strengthening of market garden production and processing, cassava production and processing, and development of livestock and fishery activities to enhance the economic powers of youth of both sexes; (iv) facilitation of youth access to employment and business development; (v) the implementation of IEC activities relating to key issues including gender, in order to reduce inequalities in access to opportunities by girls and boys; and (vi) the conduct of studies and the implementation of capacity-building activities that factor in the specific situation of women and girls. In addition, the quota principle will be applied throughout the project implementation strategy to ensure that both women and men participate in and benefit equitably from the project spin-off. To capitalise on gender best practice and support the development of economic activities for women and young people, a male or female specialist in gender and the economic empowerment of women and young people will be assigned to the Project Management Team. For all these reasons, the project is classified in Category 2 under the Bank's Gender Indicator System.

3.2.3 Social: The project will contribute directly to improving the living conditions for about 3.5 million people (more than half of whom are women) distributed among the 17 target regions and living mainly in rural areas. Sensitisation campaigns on project activities especially on maternal health, water management, entrepreneurship and access to credit in the project areas could alter the behaviour of millions of people. Furthermore, the construction of almost 1,026 km of earth roads and rural tracks will facilitate access to health centres and social centres, as well as to markets that will improve the sale of agricultural products, reduce post-harvest losses and consequently increase revenue from production. The establishment of technical platforms in 40 health centres will facilitate the integration of beneficiary regions in the universal health insurance scheme, thanks to which the treatment of the most common illnesses for about 24,000 patients in rural regions will improve.

3.2.4 Support for the social centres will facilitate access by vulnerable segments of the population to basic social services and allow monitoring of actions relating to social safety nets concerned by the budget support. The basic register used to identify vulnerable people will be identical to the one used by the social centres. Moreover, the rehabilitation of 7,200 pumps and the construction of 100 equipped boreholes will provide access to drinking water for at least

50,000 people and will reduce the risks of waterborne diseases. **For the employment component**, the project will support internships for 10,000 young people in businesses to validate their skills and will offer qualifying internships of up to one year to a further 10,000 which will ensure that 60% of the beneficiaries are recruited in formal businesses. Finally, support will be provided to at least 1,350 young people to establish transformative businesses that will encourage the creation of at least 13,500 direct skilled jobs. The rehabilitation work on rural tracks, health centres, social centres and hydraulic structures will lead to the creation of 8,800 direct temporary jobs during the implementation phase. The different activities planned as well as the related implementation arrangements are described in the Technical Annexes (Annexe C).

3.3 Fragility and Resilience

In Côte d'Ivoire, the social divide created by years of crisis has refuelled identity/ethnic tensions and land tenure conflicts. Despite the return to calm and calls for national reconciliation launched by the authorities and the international community, the social fabric remains fragile in some regions and urban areas. There are wide disparities between areas and regions. Regional disparities are significant and rural areas are worst affected by poverty. Similarly, the northern, western and north-western regions are experiencing conditions that are just as precarious. Young people and women are particularly affected by socio-economic difficulties. The main points of fragility in the regions covered are indicated in the Technical Annexes (Annexe F).

IV. IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 Implementation Arrangements

4.1.1 Implementation Procedures: The implementation arrangements for the different *PS Gouv* projects are defined in Presidential Decree 2019-184 of 6 March 2019 on the establishment, responsibilities, organisation and operation of the Government's Social Programme. In view of the diverse ministries involved in the project, it will be institutionally anchored at the Office of the Prime Minister. These arrangements consist of the following three levels: (i) the operational level responsible for the project's physical implementation; (ii) the general project coordination level; and (iii) project steering. An administrative management procedures manual will be prepared to ensure a flexible and effective intervention system.

4.1.2 At the operational level, each ministry will be the executing agency of the component under its responsibility through a Sector Project Implementation Unit (SPIU) charged with the operational implementation of activities in liaison with the internal actors involved in the project. The SPIUs will comprise (i) a Unit Head, the coordination focal point; (ii) an administrative and financial management specialist; (iii) an operations manager; (iv) a procurement specialist; and (v) a representative of the technical structures involved in project implementation (e.g. ONEP, ANADER, etc.). The composition of each SPIU is adjusted according to the specificity of the project with the sole aim of seeking effectiveness. These specialists will be appointed by Order of the Prime Minister following the Bank's prior approval of their CV. The SPIUs will be supported by engineering consulting firms and the Delegated Contracting Authorities (DCAs), if required.

4.1.3 The reports prepared by the SPIUs will be forwarded to the *PS Gouv* General Coordination Secretariat in the Prime Minister's Office. Overall coordination is carried out by a General Coordinator appointed by Order of the Prime Minister and assisted by a Deputy General Coordinator also appointed by Order of the Prime Minister, upon the proposal of the Minister of Planning. The General Coordination Secretariat is the Bank's interlocutor

concerning management of multisector support activities. It is responsible for monitoring activities covering the preparation phase, the contracting phase, the financial procedures, physical implementation and preparation of status reports. It is backed by a Technical and SPIU support unit. Headed by a manager who reports to the General Coordinator, the Secretariat comprises a monitoring and evaluation specialist, a procurement specialist, a financial specialist and a gender specialist. The recruitment and financing of this personnel will be done by the Government but the specialists will be appointed after approval of their CVs by the Bank. The Secretariat will be the focal point between the Steering Committee and the Sector Project Implementation Units for the routine coordination and handling of cross-cutting issues and monitoring of PS Gouv's activities. It will meet monthly.

4.1.4 A Steering Committee will be established to ensure project consistency. This committee will be chaired by the Prime Minister's Chief of Staff assisted by a special advisor to the Prime Minister. The committee comprises (i) the Chiefs of Staff of the different ministries involved in the programme; (ii) two representatives of local governments; (iii) three private sector representatives; and (iii) a representative of civil society organisations. It will meet quarterly and in extraordinary session, if necessary. The committee is responsible for seeing to PS Gouv's smooth implementation, strengthening the impact of government's social actions, ensuring they are understood and appreciated by the people, supporting the performance of social measures and speeding up the implementation of PS Gouv measures and actions over the 2019-2020 period. The General Coordinator will provide secretariat support.

4.2 Applicable Procurement Policy and System

4.2.1 All procurement of goods, works and consulting services financed by the Bank's resources will be made in compliance with the Procurement Policy for Bank Group-Funded Operations ('Bank's Procurement Policy'), dated October 2015, and in accordance with the provisions set out in the financing agreement. Pursuant to this policy and following the different assessments made, it was agreed that:

- (a) The procurement of goods and works will be made in accordance with the country's procurement system.
- (b) The procurement methods and procedures of the Bank's procurement framework ('Bank's System') will be used for some goods and for all intellectual services. The goods and services to be procured in accordance with the Bank's system are listed in paragraph D.2.2 (b) of Annex D.2.

The assessment of Côte d'Ivoire's national procurement system conducted by the Bank concluded that the system based on WAEMU community directives under the oversight of the WAEMU observatory is satisfactory overall from a legal and regulatory standpoint, and that the national standard bidding documents are based on standard documents of multilateral development banks and international financial institutions. This assessment, complemented by ones on the market and the project executing agency, concludes that small-scale procurement of goods, works and non-consultancy services can be made in accordance with Côte d'Ivoire's national public procurement regulations, in particular the Public Procurement Code and its various implementing orders, using the country's standard bidding documents.

4.2.2 Bank's reservations: use of the national system for a group of transactions will improve efficiency through the following actions: (i) stronger ownership of the procurement system to be used by the executing agency; (ii) time saving with the absence of a second control (after the one by national entities) in the form of the Bank's ex-ante review. However, the Bank reserves

the right to ask the Borrower to return to use of the Bank's system if: (a) the Ivorian public procurement legal framework were to change, evolving towards a system that the Bank deemed unsatisfactory; (b) the existing arrangements were not complied with by the executing agency or (c) the special safeguard measures linked to the use of the national system and described in paragraph D.2.7.1 of the Technical Annex were not complied with.

4.2.3 Organisation of procurement implementation: project procurement will be supervised by the *PS Gouv* General Coordination Secretariat. In light of the conclusions reached following analysis the executing agency's performance and available expertise, a procurement specialist whose qualifications shall have received the Bank's prior approval will be assigned to support the *PS Gouv* coordination in carrying out and coordinating procurement activities. The sector units must also have a procurement specialist to undertake procurement activities for each ministerial department.

4.2.4 Procurement Risk and Capacity Assessment (PRCA): to take project specificities into account, the Bank assessed: (i) risks at the national, sector and project level; and (ii) the executing agency's performance. These assessments concluded that the level of procurement risk was 'moderate'. These results were used to guide the decision on the choice of procurement systems (Borrower, Bank) to be used for given activities and served to determine appropriate mitigation measures at the PERCA Action Plan level indicated in paragraph D.2.9. of Annex D.2. The resources required to implement these measures are partly available under the Bank's financing.

4.3 Financial Management and Disbursement

4.3.1 Assessment of the management system is based on Decree 2019-184 governing the organisation and management of *PS Gouv*. From it stems the financial management arrangements that will harmonise the public management system with Bank's project management requirements. The administrative, financial and accounting procedures will be determined prior to *PS Gouv*'s effectiveness.

4.3.2 Budget System: the project budget preparation and execution modalities are adequately established. The SPIU and the General Coordination Secretariat prepare the budget for activities under their responsibility and the General Coordinator consolidates the different budgets to establish an overall project budget, which is submitted to the Steering Committee and the Bank for approval prior to the start of the fiscal year. It should be noted that the SPIU partial budgets will be incorporated into the budgets of those ministries benefiting from the activities to be implemented, ensuring that the approved budgets are integrated into the Budget Law in accordance with central government nomenclature.

4.3.3 Accounting system: Accounting is placed under the direct responsibility of the administration and finance specialist at the project's General Coordination Secretariat. An administration and finance specialist is appointed in each of the seven (7) SPIUs to represent it to facilitate the implementation of operations. Although all operations are managed in the SIGFIP system, to mitigate the risk of the project not running SIGFIP software, the accounting system will be duplicated in private sector accounting management software (to be procured) to guarantee the comprehensiveness and availability of accounting data. The procedures manual will harmoniously determine the tasks of each of the accounting systems to prevent any interruption in the smooth implementation of operations.

4.3.4 Internal control system: internal control is based on public procedures for budget preparation and implementation, which were simplified by Decree 2019-184. The role of the project financial comptroller appointed by the financial control director is an essential part of the system, since his/her official approval (stamp) is required for any operation with a financial impact. The decree also makes provision for the appointment of an internal auditor by the Inspector-General of Finance, at the coordinator's request. The internal auditor must submit at least one report per quarter on project implementation. Failure to formalise all the procedures applicable to the project in a manual represents a substantial risk that could result in different applications of procedures. A project procedures manual will also be prepared that will describe the main functions and responsibilities of the posts in an appropriate manner based on the principle of the separation of incompatible functions and the integration of public procedures and the accounting management system.

4.3.5 Cash flow management (including the flow of funds): cash flow management concerns resource mobilisation and expenditure payment operations, and management of special bank accounts or sub-accounts for Bank's funds and for projects in the case of counterpart funds. Decree 2015-415 stipulates adequate cash flow management modalities and procedures to manage the project. Thus the Public Debt Department (PGDF) is responsible for requests to withdraw funds from Bank's loan account, while project task managers and SPIU administration and finance specialists or accountants are signatories for the sub-accounts and requests to release counterpart funds.

4.3.6 The Bank's resources will be disbursed using the following three methods: (i) the reimbursement of eligible expenditure paid by the Borrower with the Bank's prior authorisation; (ii) direct payment by the Bank to suppliers, service providers and consultants; and (iii) the special account method. The Borrower will open two special accounts at a bank acceptable to AfDB for the payment of part of the funds disbursed from the loan, and a special account for the payment of the revolving fund to be used for project coordination, including seven SPIUs (Sector Project Implementation Units), and a second special account for youth entrepreneurship for the payment of deposit resources in the form of a line of financing from which resources will be lent to participating financial institutions. Expenditure must be eligible in accordance with the loan agreement and cover a six (6) month activity programme approved by the Bank. The special account shall be opened at the request of the Coordinator and PGDP and shall operate under the sole signature of the Public Debt Accounting Agency (ACDP).

4.3.7 Financial Information System: the financial information to be produced by the project comprises information required by the Bank and under Côte d'Ivoire's Decree 2015-415. In the case of the Bank, in addition to the bank account monitoring statements (reconciliation statements and special account reconciliation statements), the project is required to (i) produce quarterly financial monitoring reports that form part of the quarterly activity report latest 45 days following the end of the quarter; and (ii) produce annual financial statements latest three (3) months following the closure of the fiscal year so that an external audit can be performed.

4.3.8 Accounting and Financial Audit: in accordance with Decree 2015-415 and the Bank's reporting requirements, at the end of each fiscal year a financial accounting and procurement audit will be performed by a well-qualified external auditor. The aim of this audit is to ensure that the resources used under the project and all the expenses entered in the accounts are eligible under the project. The external audit will be recruited by competitive bidding on terms of reference previously approved by the Bank. The audit contract will be signed for three fiscal years and the continuing provision of services will be subject to the approval of the first audit report.

4.4 Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanisms

4.4.1 The *PS Gouv* General Coordination Secretariat and the Sector Project Implementation Units (SPIU) will be responsible for the internal monitoring of activities executed and their impacts. Project implementation will be monitored based on the Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPB) and through quarterly and annual activity reports to be prepared by the project. Project outcomes will be monitored using the following tools: (i) basic data (baseline situation) on outcome indicators; (ii) the mid-term review; and (iii) the project completion report. The monitoring and evaluation specialist will prepare half-yearly and annual monitoring and evaluation reports that will review the level of achievement of the main results-based logical framework indicators. Monitoring will be strengthened by periodic supervision missions by Bank specialists. The SPIUs established at each ministry and the General Coordination Secretariat will be responsible for monitoring the key sector performance indicators of the logical framework. The data and indicators will be collected and analysed in the units and departments responsible for sector statistics (educational, employment, health and agricultural statistics, etc.) and also by the National Institute of Statistics (INS), in particular for outcome and impact indicators. In some cases (e.g. the youth employment component), a computerised beneficiary monitoring system will record progress even after the end of the project. Specific surveys will be conducted to establish certain outcome indicators.

4.4.2 The monitoring/evaluation expert will coordinate monitoring and evaluation activities in liaison with the focal points at ministries and other structures involved in project implementation. When the activities commence, he/she will try to more accurately specify the different logical framework performance indicators (with baseline values and targets), in collaboration with the main project implementation actors. He/she will also prepare data monitoring and collection sheets to make available to the beneficiaries and partners as well as spreadsheets for monitoring the status of implementation of activities.

Table 4.1: Indicative Project Implementation and Supervision Schedule

No.	ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE ENTITIES	TIMELINE
1	Loan Approval	AfDB	November 2019
2	Signature of the Loan Agreement	AfDB/Government	December 2019
3	Loan Agreement Effectiveness	AfDB/Government	1 st quarter 2020
4	Fulfilment of conditions precedent to first disbursement	AfDB/Government	1 st quarter 2020
5	Launching mission	AfDB/Government	1 st quarter 2020
6	Launching of BD/LCBD	AfDB/Government	1 st quarter 2020
7	Commencement of works and services	Government	1 st quarter 2020
8	Midterm review	AfDB/Government	3 rd quarter 2021
9	Completion report	AfDB/Government	1 st semester 2023
10	Completion of activities	AfDB/Government	31 December 2022
11	Last disbursement	AfDB/Government	1 st quarter 2023

4.5 Governance

Through the Economic and Financial Support Project (PAGEF, 2017-2019) the Bank already supports the connection of the Integrated Decentralized Government Management System (SIGESCOD) to the integrated public finance management system and the integrated public procurement management system to reduce the risks of financial loss in public resource management. The Bank also supports the strengthening of actors in sector ministries and local governments. Moreover, through the Economic and Social Reform Support Project (PARES) under preparation, the Bank will support an increase in budget allocations for the disadvantaged social segments of the population, the rationalisation, preparation and monitoring of the implementation of public investments and the reinforcement of ex post public expenditure control, which are likely to bolster the implementation of this multisector project. Furthermore,

this project will support local governance in terms of community management of drinking water and rural tracks. Lastly, thanks to fiduciary accountability measures such as the conduct of annual financial audits, the system set up to regularly monitor the project implementation by bodies established by the Ivorian government and the two Bank supervision missions, the project will help to strengthen governance in public investment management.

4.6 Sustainability

4.6.1 The project's sustainability will largely depend on the quality of the works, adequate infrastructure operation and maintenance conditions, in particular the expertise put in place as well as the budgets allocated and the degree of ownership of the structures built by the actors and beneficiaries. It will also depend heavily on the determination and commitment of the Government of Côte d'Ivoire, the devolved structures and local governments to sustainably support the management of various infrastructure and facilities set up under the project. This determination and commitment on the part of the Government of Côte d'Ivoire and other institutional actors are obvious since they are clearly stated in the national policy documents and strategies prepared in recent years relating to the different sectors targeted by the programme. In addition, the significant resources regularly allocated by the central government, through the RMF and by the municipalities, to the maintenance and monitoring of infrastructure financed from own resources reflects this commitment. Lastly, the support planned under the project for local maintenance committees that will be established will ensure real ownership and sustainability of the structures, infrastructure and facilities.

4.6.2 With regard to rural tracks, the central government under the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Abidjan Transport Project has provided for a 10% annual increase in maintenance budgets for the Road Maintenance Fund (FER). For health infrastructure, the Ministry of Health and Public Hygiene has allocated budgets for the maintenance of structures and equipment. Concerning the rural water supply component, in addition to the fact that SODECI will provide maintenance until 2021, the upkeep and maintenance strategy anticipating the transfer of maintenance to the private sector will strengthen the sustainability of investments. In addition, part of this project financing will facilitate the establishment of a maintenance system for the structures and build the capacity of actors and communities responsible for the maintenance component. These actions will be carried out at several levels: (i) support for the conduct of strategic studies on maintenance and continuing actions will boost the resources already leveraged and regularly allocated to the viability and sustainability of community-wide investments.

4.7 Risk Management and Mitigation Measures

Risks	Level	Mitigation Measures
(i) Poor performance of local businesses.	Low	Part of the contracts and activities will be implemented by state-owned companies (SODECI, ONEP, AGEROUTE) and units with project management experience (Youth Employment Projects Unit). The dual monitoring carried out by the oversight ministry and the Office of the Prime Minister should reduce the risk of extremely poor performance by contractors.
(ii) Delays in the award of contracts	Low	The decree organising the implementation of PS Gouv will reduce the time taken to analyse bids and award contracts. In addition, regular reports by the General Coordination Secretariat and SPIUs will include experienced procurement experts.
(iii) Political risk relating to presidential elections	Moderate	This risk is mitigated by international community support for the holding of free elections and the monitoring set up by the other donors.

4.8 Knowledge Building

4.8.1 The pilot experiences in the areas of new cassava processing methods will be widely disseminated and the pilot centres will serve as training facilities for cooperatives nationwide. Furthermore, young people who launch start-ups in agro-industry and related sectors will benefit from the supervision provided by incubators and accelerators, on the one hand, and from traditional coaching that will help to identify best practices for supporting youth entrepreneurship and consequently to prepare a national start-up strategy, on the other.

4.8.2 The hydraulic works maintenance strategy, which will be widely disseminated, will serve as a reference tool for the communities and public authorities. Moreover, the update of the Drinking Water Policy Paper and of the Water Code will help to improve groundwater table use management. The involvement of the *Agence CI-PME* in supervising young people wishing to create viable start-ups will increase expertise and the establishment of this central structure in the Ivorian SME promotion system. Lastly, the communication campaigns on project activities and outcomes, and the training of officials and employees in areas covered by the project will build technical and managerial capacity in water management and youth entrepreneurship.

V. Legal Framework

5.1 Legal Instrument

The legal framework will be a loan agreement between the Government of Côte d'Ivoire and the African Development Bank. This document will set out the loan terms and conditions.

5.2 Conditions Associated with the Bank's Intervention

5.2.1 Conditions precedent to loan effectiveness and first disbursement of the ADB loan

Conditions precedent to loan effectiveness: Effectiveness of the ADB loan shall be subject to fulfilment by the Borrower of the provisions of Section 12.01 of the General Conditions Applicable to the Bank's Loan Agreements and Guarantee Agreements (Sovereign Entities).

Conditions precedent to first disbursement of the ADB loan

To secure the first disbursement of the ADB loan, the Government shall:

- (i) Provide evidence of appointing or recruiting five experts for the project's General Coordination Secretariat (financial management specialist, procurement specialist, monitoring and evaluation specialist, environmental specialist and social development and gender specialist) whose qualifications and experience shall have been deemed acceptable by the Bank; and
- (ii) Provide evidence of establishing seven (7) sector implementation units at the ministries involved and appointing the unit managers, the procurement officer and the administrative and finance officer.

5.3 Other Conditions

The Borrower shall, to the Bank's satisfaction:

- (i) Prepare and submit the Procedures Manual adapted to the project implementation arrangements to the Bank latest by 31 January 2020;
- (ii) Provide evidence of the entry in the 2020 Budget Law of the funds earmarked for the financing of rural tracks and the replacement of hand-operated pumps (HOPs) latest by 31 December 2019.
- (iii) Provide evidence of the signing of the special agreements with the Road Management Agency (AGEROUTE), the National Water Agency (ONEP), Société de Distribution d'Eau de la Côte d'Ivoire (SODECI, the water utility company), the National Rural Development Support Agency (ANADER) and Agence CI-PME latest by 31 January 2020.

5.4 Undertaking

The Borrower shall undertake to:

- (i) Prepare and adopt the strategy for the maintenance of hand-operated pumps in rural areas and have it adopted latest by 31 January 2021; and
- (ii) Prepare and adopt the Water Code latest by 30 June 2021.

5.5 Compliance with Bank Policies






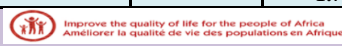
The project complies with all applicable Bank policies.

VI. RECOMMENDATION





Management recommends that the Board of Directors approve the proposal to grant an ADB loan of EUR 112.09 million to the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire to finance the Government Social Programme Support Project (*PA-PS Gouv*), subject to the conditions set out in this report.

ANNEX I: BANK'S ONGOING PORTFOLIO– 31 OCTOBER 2019



1. NATIONAL PROJECTS


Sector / Operation		Approval Date.	Approved Amount (UAM)	Disbursed Amount (UAM)	Disbursement Rate	Closing Date	
ENERGY 							
1	Power Transmission and Distribution Networks Reinforcement (PRETD) - AfDB	16-Nov-16	110.5	29.4	26.6%	31-Dec.-20	
2	The Project to Improve Access to Electricity in Rural Areas AfDB	7-Nov-18	34.4	0.00	0%	31-Dec.-21	
Sub-total			144.9	29.4	20.2%		
AGRICULTURE 							
3	Agricultural Infrastructure Support Project in Indénié-Djuablin Region (PAIA-ID) - ADF	01-March-12	21.60	17.8	82.4%	30-Nov.-19	
4	Belier Region Agro-Industrial Pole Project (2PAI-BELIER)- AfDB	25-Jan.-17	52.0	10.6	20.5%	31-Dec.-22	
		ADF (Loan)	25- Jan.-17	26.0	2.4	9.5%	31-Dec.-22
		ADF (Grant)	25- Jan.-17	3.40	0.9	26.8%	31-Dec.-22
5	PPF – Enable Youth Côte d’Ivoire - ADF	07-July-16	1.00	0.1	10.5%	31-May-20	
6	PPF- North-West Agro-industrial Pole Project (2PAI Nord)	August 17	1.00	0.0	0%	31-Dec-19	
7	Value Chains Development Project in Indénié-Djuablin Region (PDC-ID) - NTF	21-Oct-16	4.00	0.2	4.2%	31-Dec.21	
Sub-total			109.0	32.0	29.4%		
TRANSPORT 							
8	Abidjan Urban Transport Project (PTUA) - AfDB	16-Dec.-16	192.6	27.0	14.2%	31- Dec.-21	
		GEF	5.1	0.10	1.6%	31- Dec.-21	
9	Abidjan Urban Transport Project (PTUA)–Phase 2 -AfDB	16-Oct-18	266.0	0.0	0.0%	31- Dec.-21	
10	Air Côte d’Ivoire Project - AfDB	8-Nov.-17	41.5	41.5	100%	31- Dec.-23	
		ADF (Guarantee)	8-Nov.-17	13.8	0.00	0%	31- Dec.-23
		ADF (Loan)	8-Nov.-17	3.6	0.5	13.5%	31- Dec.-23
11	Project to Upgrade Access Roads to Cross-border Areas (PRD-ZT) - (Phase 1 - Bondoukou-Soko-Sampa Area)	7- Dec.-18	11.00	0.00	0%	31- Dec.-23	
		ADF (Loan)	7- Dec.-18	8.5	0.00	0%	31- Dec.-23
		AfDB					
Sub-total			542.1	67.4	12.4%		
GOVERNANCE 							
12	Industrial Sector Competitiveness Support Project of Côte d'Ivoire (PARCSI) - ADF	30-Sept.15	10.00	2.6	25.8%	30-Nov.-20	
13	Economic and Financial Management Support Project (PAGEF)	30-Mar.-17	6.6	1.0	14.5%	28 Feb.-21	
		ADF (Loan)	30-Mar. -17	0.2	0.1	46.8%	28 Feb.-21
		TSF (Loan)	30-Mar. -17	9.6	0.7	7.9%	28 Feb.-21
		TSF (Grant)	30-Mar. -17	0.03	0.02	95.3%	28 Feb.-21
14	Cocoa subsector revival sub-project (ADF)	11- Dec. 18	5.0	0,00	0,0%	31-Dec.-21	
Sub-total			31.43	4.4	13.7%		
WATER AND SANITATION 							
15	Support project for liquid waste treatment and employment promotion in Bouake and Katiola. (AWF)	4-Sept.-13	1.00	0.5	51.5%	30-Nov-19	
16	Improvement of non-collective sanitation services (AWF)	4-April-19	0.7	0.0	0.0%	30-June-21	
Sub-total			1.7	0.5	29.4%		
SOCIAL 							
17	Emergency humanitarian assistance for flood victims in Abidjan	11-Oct-18	0.7	0.0	0%	31-Dec.-19	
18	Support for steering the private sector vocational and technical training scheme (KOAFEC)	13-April-17	0.34	0.1	1.4%	31-Dec.-22	
Sub-total			1.04	0.1	1%		
TOTAL			830.2	133.8	16.1%		

2. REGIONAL PROJECTS

Sector / Operation		Approval Date	Approved Amount (UAM)	Disbursed Amount (UAM)	Disb. Rate	Closing Date
AGRICULTURE/ENVIRONMENT 						
1	Programme for integrated development and adaptation to climate change in the Niger Basin (PIDAC/BN)-ADF	7-Nov-18	5.0	0.0	0.0%	31-Dec-24
	EU-PAGODA –Grant	7-Nov-18	1.1	0.0	0.0%	31-Dec-24
	Green Climate Fund (GCF)- Grant	7-Nov-18	3.8	0.0	0.0%	31-Dec-24
	Green Climate Fund (GCF)- Loan	7-Nov-18	0.7	0.0	0.0%	31-Dec-24
	Strategic Climate Fund (SCF) –Grant	7-Nov-18	1.9	0.0	0.0%	31-Dec-24
	Strategic Climate Fund (SCF) - Loan	7-Nov-18	4.6	0.0	0.0%	31-Dec-24
	Sub-total		17.1	0.0	0.0%	
ENERGY 						
2	CLSG-Interconnexion - CI-Transco –ADF	6-Nov.-13	26.2	8.4	32.2%	31-Oct.-20
3	CLSG - WAPP-Côte d'Ivoire – ADF	6-Nov.-13	0.7	0.7	100%	31-Oct.-20
4	CLSG – Rural Electrification Project - ADF	6-Nov.-13	6.1	3.3	55.0%	31-Oct.-20
	Sub-total		33.0	12.4	37.6%	
TRANSPORT 						
5	The Mano River Union Road Development and Transport Facilitation Programme (PARFT/UFM) –					
	ADF (initial)	18-Dec.-14	42.6	14.5	34.0%	30-June-20
	TSF (TSF)	18-Dec.14	22.8	7.6	33.3%	30-June-20
	ADF (Supplementary Loan)	3-June-15	31.2	10.7	34.2%	30-June-20
6	Road Improvement and Transport Facilitation Project on the Bamako-Zantiebougou Corridor-					
	AfDB	26-Nov-15	40.8	14.7	36.2%	30-June-21
	ADF	26-Nov.-15	30.00	8.0	26.2%	30-June-21
	Sub-total		167.4	55.5	33.1%	
SOCIAL 						
7	The Coding for Employment Program (Rockefeller Foundation)	29-May-18	0.28	0.0	0.0%	28-May-23
	Sub-total		0.28	0.0	0.0%	
TOTAL			217.78	67.9	31.2%	

3. PRIVATE SECTOR OPERATIONS

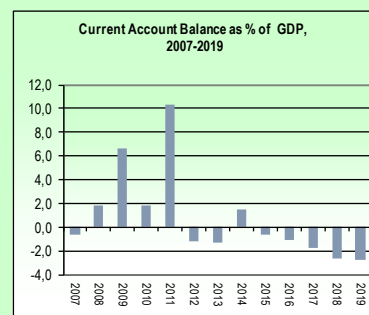
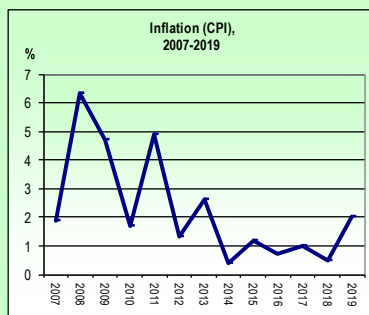
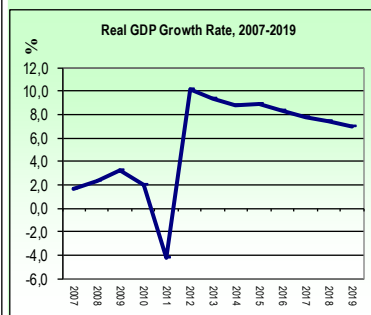
Sector / Operation		Approval Date	Approved Amount (UAM)	Disbursed Amount (UAM)	Disb. Rate	Closing Date
AGRICULTURE 						
1	SUCDEN - Cocoa-Commodity Finance Facility - AfDB					
	Phase 1	4-June-19	80.2	0.0	0.0%	30 Sept. 22
	Phase 2	4- June -19	80.2	0.0	0.0%	30 Sept. 22
	Phase 3	4- June 19	80.2	0.0	0.0%	30 Sept. 22
	Sub-total		240.6	0.0	0.0%	
ENERGY 						
2	CIPREL Expansion Project-					
	AfDB	24-Jul.-13	40.3	40.1	100%	13-Aug.-28
	TSF	24-Jul.-13	3.5	0.00	0%	13-Aug.-28
3	AZITO Power Plant Expansion Project - AfDB	19-Dec.-12	26.2	26.2	100%	27-Feb.-20
4	Singrobo-Ahouaty Hydropower Plant Project 44 MW- AfDB	6-Dec.-17	40.6	0.0	0%	01-Jan.-21
5	Zola Energy Côte d'Ivoire Pay-As-You-Go Solar Home Systems – AfDB	13- June - 18	6.5	0.0	0%	01-Jan-21
6	Expansion of the Azito IV Combined Cycle Gas Turbine (CCGT) Power Plant	4- June -19	40.6	0.0	0%	31-Dec. 35
7	Atinkou 390 MW Combined Cycle Gas Turbine (CCGT) Power Plant (CIPRELV)	4- June -19	80.95	0.0	0%	31-Dec. 35
	- AfDB					
	Sub-total		238.65	66.3	27.78%	

TRANSPORT 						
8	Air Côte d'Ivoire Project Private - AfDB	8-Nov-17	36.2	0.00	0%	19-Jan.-21
9	Henry Konan Bédié Toll Bridge - AfDB TSF	1-Mar.-12	45.1	45.1	100%	28-June-27
		4-Nov.-15	2.7	0.00	0%	28-June-27
10	Riviera Toll Bridge Stand By - AfDB TSF	1-Mar.-12	2.0	2.0	100%	28-June-27
		4-Nov.-15	0.3	0.00	0%	28-June-27
	Sub-total		86.3	47.1	54.57%	
TOTAL			565.6	113.4	20%	
GRAND TOTAL (1+2+3)			1613.5	315.8	19.6%	

ANNEX II: Côte d'Ivoire Selected Macroeconomic Indicators

Côte d'Ivoire Selected Macroeconomic Indicators

Indicators	Unit	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 (e)	2019 (p)
National Accounts								
GNI at Current Prices	Million US \$	24 158	32 349	36 095	38 137	37 629	...	...
GNI per Capita	US\$	1 184	1 436	1 562	1 609	1 549	...	...
GDP at Current Prices	Million US \$	24 885	35 373	33 148	36 358	40 389	47 848	53 238
GDP at 2000 Constant prices	Million US \$	11 503	14 422	15 698	17 007	18 333	19 694	21 074
Real GDP Growth Rate	%	2,0	8,8	8,8	8,3	7,8	7,4	7,0
Real per Capita GDP Growth Rate	%	-0,3	6,0	6,1	5,7	5,1	4,8	4,4
Gross Domestic Investment	% GDP	13,4	19,7	20,1	20,7	22,6	22,8	23,1
Public Investment	% GDP	3,7	7,2	6,7	6,5	6,5	6,5	6,4
Private Investment	% GDP	9,7	12,5	13,4	14,2	16,1	16,3	16,8
Gross National Savings	% GDP	15,3	21,2	19,5	19,6	19,9	22,2	24,3
Prices and Money								
Inflation (CPI)	%	1,7	0,4	1,2	0,7	1,0	0,5	2,0
Exchange Rate (Annual Average)	local currency/US\$	495,3	493,6	591,2	593,1	582,1	558,1	555,6
Monetary Growth (M2)	%	20,0	10,3	15,6	7,8	12,1	...	...
Money and Quasi Money as % of GDP	%	27,2	25,9	26,7	26,1	26,8	...	...
Government Finance								
Total Revenue and Grants	% GDP	18,1	18,9	20,0	19,4	19,2	19,5	19,2
Total Expenditure and Net Lending	% GDP	20,0	21,0	22,8	23,3	23,4	23,4	22,4
Overall Deficit (-) / Surplus (+)	% GDP	-1,8	-2,2	-2,8	-3,9	-4,2	-3,8	-3,2
External Sector								
Exports Volume Growth (Goods)	%	-7,7	21,4	12,3	-21,0	13,4	4,8	11,0
Imports Volume Growth (Goods)	%	18,6	26,8	23,1	3,7	12,4	11,3	8,2
Terms of Trade Growth	%	16,5	11,9	5,3	33,5	-4,4	-3,1	-2,0
Current Account Balance	Million US \$	465	511	-201	-414	-707	-1 269	-1 475
Current Account Balance	% GDP	1,9	1,4	-0,6	-1,1	-1,8	-2,7	-2,8
External Reserves	months of imports	4,0	3,1	3,2	2,9	3,1	3,4	...
Debt and Financial Flows								
Debt Service	% exports	12,4	8,2	10,3	13,0	14,0	13,8	13,5
External Debt	% GDP	66,8	35,8	40,7	38,6	42,3	45,2	44,6
Net Total Financial Flows	Million US \$	697	1 108	1 817	824	1 933	...	...
Net Official Development Assistance	Million US \$	845	925	653	616	827	...	...
Net Foreign Direct Investment	Million US \$	339	439	430	481	...	...	...

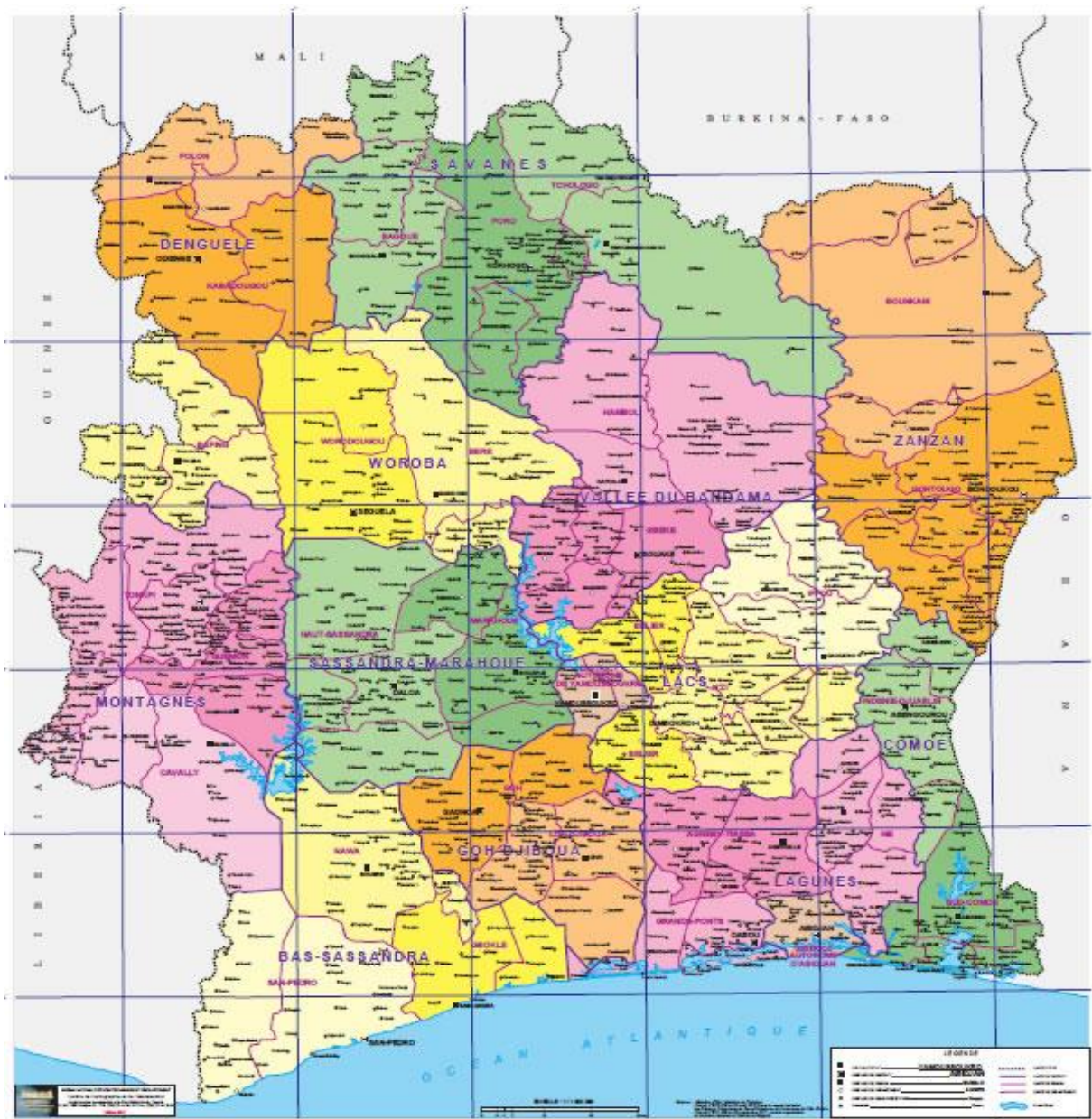


Source : AfDB Statistics Department: African; IMF: World Economic Outlook, October 2018 and International Financial Statistics, October 2018; AfDB Statistics Department: Development Data Portal Database, October 2018. United Nations: OECD, Reporting System Division.

Notes: ... Data Not Available (e) Estimations (p) Projections

Last Update: March 2019

ANNEX III: MAP OF COTE D'IVOIRE



ANNEX IV: PS GOUV Measures and Bank's Contribution

AMOUNT IN MILLION CFA

2019-2020 PS GOUV	Measures/Projects	Total Cost in million CFAF over the 2019-2020 period	2019 Costs	2020 Costs	AfDB financing received in 2019 (through ongoing projects)				Financing 2019-2020 (New operations)	
					Project Name	Components concerned by the Measure	Total Project/ Component Amount	Undisbursed for the Component	New Project	Amount
	Health Measures	86 936	42 781	44 155						
Measure 1: Strengthening of targeted free health care programme	Strengthening of targeted free health care programme	36 000	18 000	18 000						
Measure 2: Strengthening of Expanded Programme on Immunisation	Strengthening of Expanded Programme on Immunisation	50 936	24 781	26 155						
Measure 3: Gradual operationalisation of universal health coverage (UHC)	UHC	48 440	31 459	16 981						
	Upgrading of health care supply in 150 public facilities	17 845	7 564	10 281						
	Equipment for military hospitals	2 436	2 436	0						
	Availability of medicines	15 359	15 359	0						
	MUGEF-CI payment of contributions	2 600	2 600	0						
	Health care for the needy	10 200	3 500	6 700						
Measure 4: Intensification and expansion of coverage of beneficiaries of the Productive Social Safety Net Programme	Social safety nets	93 833	47 258	46 575						
	Productive social safety nets	93 833	47 258	46 575						
Measure 5: Development of women's and youth empowerment activities	Empowerment of women and youth	49 601	24 941	24 660			7 244	7 244		
	Entrepreneurship	21 000	11 400	9 600	Belier Region Agro-Industrial Pole Project (2PAI-Béliér)	Young Graduates Employment Support Project	1250	1 220		
						Gender and Women's Promotion	1 130	1 130	Building Young Graduates' Capacities (TSF Grant)	1 200
	Internships	5 670	2 559	3 111	Value Chains Development Project in Indénié-Djuablin Region (PDC-ID)	Support to Market Garden Groups (women and youths)	360	360		
	Skill building	8 275	4 893	3 382	PPF-ENABLE Youth	Support for employment of young agripreneurs	800	800		
						Support for private vocational training	274	274		
						Coding for Employment Programme	230	230		
	HLI	4 160	1 834	2 326	PPF-North-West Agro-Industrial Pole Project (2PAI-Nord)	Northern Agro-pole	800	800	North-West Agro-Industrial Pole (2PAI-Nord)	64 000

	Women's empowerment :SWEDD	10 496	4 255	6 241	Road Improvement and Transport Facilitation Project on the Bamako-Zantiebougou-Boundiali-San Pedro corridor	Related works and measures in favour of women and youth	2 400	2 400	District of Abidjan GOUROU Sanitation and Living Conditions Improvement Project/ Component-capacity building for women in the Districts of Abidjan	7 000
Measure 6: improvement of student's studying and supervision conditions (special recruitment of young graduates as teachers and equipping of schools with bench desks)	Education Measures	41 893	12 433	29 460						
	Procurement of 360, 000 bench desks	21 600	6 600	15 000						
	Improvement of study conditions: recruitment of 10,300 teachers	20 293	5 833	14 460						
Measure 7: Improvement of living conditions for pupils in schools by constructing latrines in village schools PLEV-ODF (villages declared open-defecation free)	Latrine construction in schools	6 788	2 715	4 073						
	Latrines	6 788	2 715	4 073						
Measure 8: Reduction of social electricity tariff	Electricity Measures	244 012	109 207	134 805			122 800	48 000		
	Reduction of social electricity tariff			0						
Measure 9: Acceleration of access to electricity by strengthening PRONER (National Rural Electrification Programme) and PEPT (Electricity for All Programme)	Acceleration of access to electricity PRONER	184 009	79 755	104 254	Power Transmission and Distribution Networks Reinforcement Project (PRETD)	Access to electricity for 205 localities	90 000	19 000		
					Project to Improve Access to Electricity in Rural Areas	Access to electricity in rural areas	28 000	28 000		
					CLSG – Rural Electrification Project - ADF	Access to electricity for 14 localities	4 800	1 000		
	Acceleration of access to electricity PEPT	60 003	29 452	30 551						
Measure 10: Strengthening of Rural Water Supply Access Programme	Access to water	12 800	6 000	6 800			17 509	16 023		
	Strengthening of Rural Water Supply Access Programme	12 800	6 000	6 800	Support project for liquid waste recovery and employment promotion in Bouake and Katiola (AWF)	Water and Sanitation	800	550		
					Value Chains Development Project in Indénié-Djuablin Region(PAIA-ID)	Human hydraulics	1 336	0		
					Belier Region Agro-Industrial Pole Project (2PAI-Béliér)	Human hydraulics	15 473	15 473		

Measure 11: Control of food product transportation charges due to the reprofiling of 120,000 km of earth roads and rural tracks	Road maintenance	94 000	47 000	47 000			24 391	19 689		
	Reprofiling of 120,000 km of rural tracks (FER)	94 000	47 000	47 000	Abidjan Urban Transport Project phase	Related works and measures in support of women and youths	2800	2800		
					Bondoukou-Soko-Ghanaian Border Road Project	Related works and integrated support to associations of women and youths and persons with reduced mobility	1800	1800		
						Improvement of 20 km of tracks;	800	800		
					The Mano River Union Road Development and Transport Facilitation Programme (PARFT/MRU)	Rehabilitation of 50 km of rural tracks and community roads	2 400	2 400		
					Road Development and Transport Facilitation Project on the Bamako-Zantiebougou-San Pedro Corridor	Improvement of 20 km of tracks;	2 400	2 400		
					Agricultural Infrastructure Support Project in Indénié-Djuablin Region (PAIA-ID)	Rehabilitation of 620 km of rural tracks	4 702	0		
					Belier Region Agro-Industrial Pole Project (2PAI-Bélier)	Rehabilitation of 700 km of tracks	9 489	9 489		
Measure 12: Acceleration of social housing programme	Acceleration of social housing programme	62 228	52 228	10 000						
	Social housing	62 228	52 228	10 000						
	Total - Ministry Projects	740 531	376 022	364 509						
MULTISECTOR									PS Gouv Support Project	73 000
									Budget Support Programme	48 600
							171944	90926		192 200

TOTAL : 90926+192200 =
283 126 million