INTEGRATED SDG INSIGHTS
CÔTE D'IVOIRE

This initiative supports the articulation of national commitments to SDG transformation, towards accelerated SDG action in the second half of the 2030 Agenda.

HOW TO READ THIS REPORT

Integrated SDG Insights provides an overview of a country's economic growth trajectory, highlighting potential conflicts between growth, environmental concerns, and societal well-being (referred to as the **SDG Moment**).

It builds from the foundation of national SDG progress through the lens of the 5Ps and uses machine learning to analyse national development ambition with an SDG lens (**SDG Trends & Priorities**).

Combined, these insights are mapped against SDG interlinkages to define policy choices the accelerate SDG progress, tailored to national context (**SDG Interlinkages**).

These policy choices are made against fiscal constraints and opportunities for stimulus to ensure choices translate to development impact and leave no one behind (**Finance & Stimulus**).

SDG MOMENT: CÔTE D'IVOIRE

While economic growth is a key element in achieving the SDGs, many countries are intent on moving beyond growth as a yardstick for progress. In the short run, growth enables the SDGs; but in the long run, the SDGs aim to transform the pattern of growth itself.
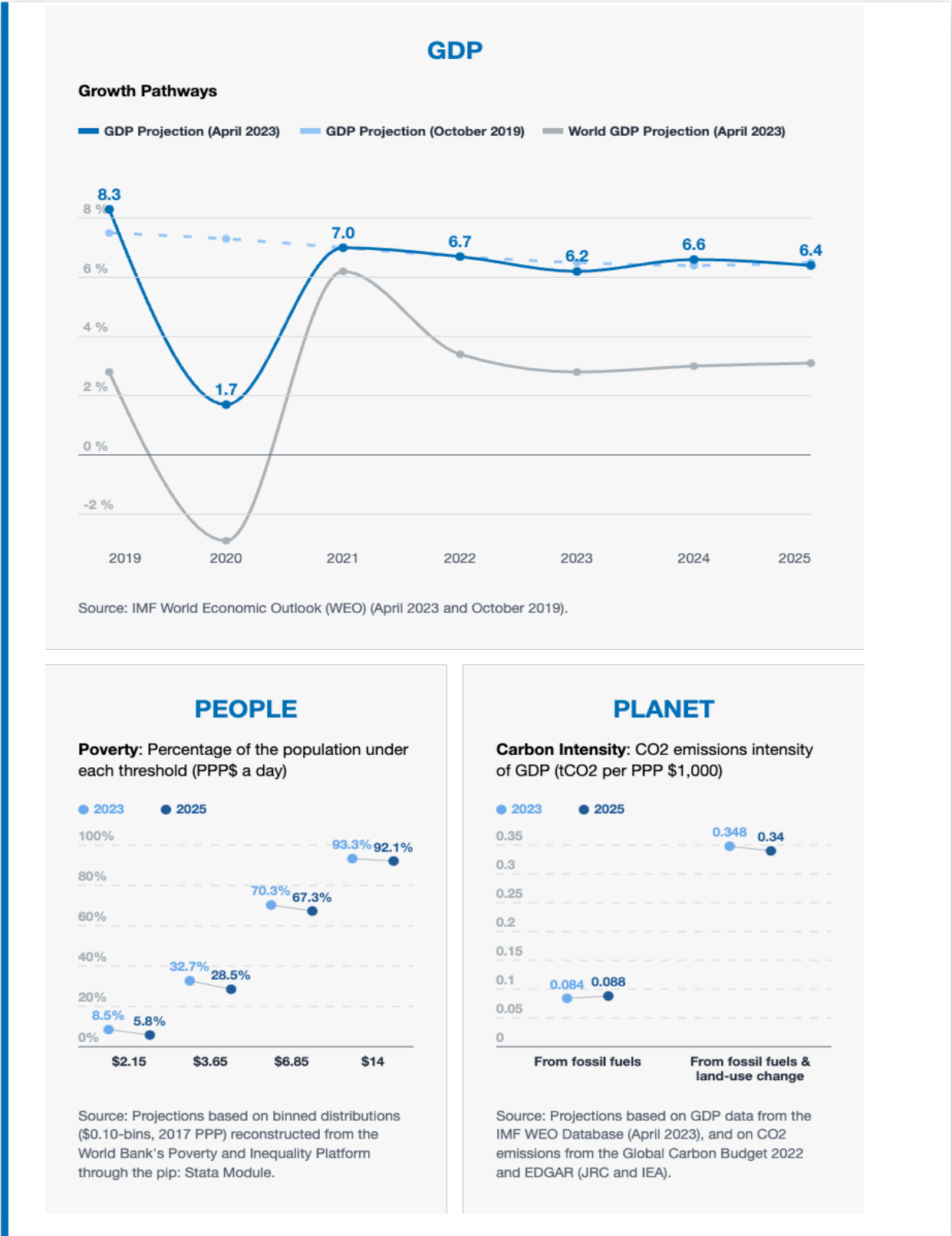
Côte d'Ivoire's growth trajectory during the 2023-2025 cycle is in acceleration mode and is twice the projected global rate of growth. It is aligned to the country's growth trajectory forecast before the pandemic.[1] Accordingly, Côte d'Ivoire's commitments to achieving the SDGs are focused on being an industrial power, united in its cultural diversity, democratic and open to the world.

While this pace of growth is expected to reduce the incidence of poverty at $2.15 and $3.65 a day, some distributional challenges remain when using more stringent thresholds. On the other hand, Côte d'Ivoire's growth cycle occurs somewhat at the expense of the environment as the country's carbon emissions intensity of GDP is expected to increase at an annual rate of 2.5% due to fossil fuel usage — though the magnitude of this intensity is among the lowest in the world.[2] Policies adapted to the current situation have been put in place to strengthen the resilience of the economy and to continue the dynamic of economic performance

All in all, the Ivorian economy has performed well in terms of human development and poverty reduction and is on the right track in implementing the authorities' Vision 2023, which has three priorities: (i) speeding up the transformation of the economy; (ii) tackling the issue of youth and women employment; and (iii) strengthening good governance and the fight against corruption.

[1] The economic cycle is determined by adjusting the country's current GDP growth forecasts (April 2023) by their gap relative to the forecasts made before the pandemic and subsequent crises (October 2019). If the adjusted rates (not shown) are below 2%, the economy is considered in mitigation; it is coping if the adjusted rates range between 2%-4%, and it is in acceleration if they are above 4%.
[2] CO2 emissions intensity of GDP is computed as tonnes of CO2 per $1,000 (2017 PPP).

GDP

Growth Pathways

— GDP Projection (April 2023)   — GDP Projection (October 2019)   — World GDP Projection (April 2023)

Source: IMF World Economic Outlook (WEO) (April 2023 and October 2019).

PEOPLE

Poverty: Percentage of the population under each threshold (PPP$ a day)

● 2023   ● 2025

Source: Projections based on binned distributions ($0.10-bins, 2017 PPP) reconstructed from the World Bank's Poverty and Inequality Platform through the pip: Stata Module.

PLANET

Carbon Intensity: CO2 emissions intensity of GDP (tCO2 per PPP $1,000)

● 2023   ● 2025

Source: Projections based on GDP data from the IMF WEO Database (April 2023), and on CO2 emissions from the Global Carbon Budget 2022 and EDGAR (JRC and IEA).

SDG TRENDS

Understanding how Côte d'Ivoire performs against the SDG targets provides a baseline landscape against which to build integrated SDG pathways. SDG progress tracking follows UN Stats standards and methodology, and is aligned with country profiles.

Trends in detail:
https://data.undp.org/sdg-push-diagnostic/CIV/sdg-trends.

SDG PRIORITIES

Côte d'Ivoire's national priorities are analysed using machine learning to reveal the most prominent SDGs referenced in national policy documents. This analysis uses a custom-built model for SDG classifications. It considers 100k+ terms, including phrases and expressions.

Key documents for analysis:
1. National Development Plan 2021-2025: Strategic Diagnosis. Volume 1.
2. National Development Plan 2021-2025: Matrices of priority actions and results framework, Volume 3

Priorities in detail:
https://data.undp.org/sdg-push-diagnostic/CIV/current-priorities

SDG INTERLINKAGES

SDG interlinkages reveal how actions directed towards one SDG can impact others. Uncovering and understanding these interactions can help Côte d'Ivoire to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to navigate trade-offs.

Based on a global framework for interlinkages, Côte d'Ivoire's SDG progress is colour-coded at the target level.

Building from national priorities, the following pathways reflect policy investments with the most potential to accelerate the SDGs for Côte d'Ivoire

- Target 8.5: Full employment and decent work with equal pay.
- Target 11.2: Affordable and sustainable transport systems.
- Target 16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions.

Note that the guidance for Member States is to identify a set of priority areas for investment and policy change that will help secure maximum progress across the SDGs. The three targets could form a basis for this. The other two include setting a national benchmark for reducing poverty and inequality, and an overview of planned adjustments in national planning and institutional frameworks that will better support the SDGs' achievement.
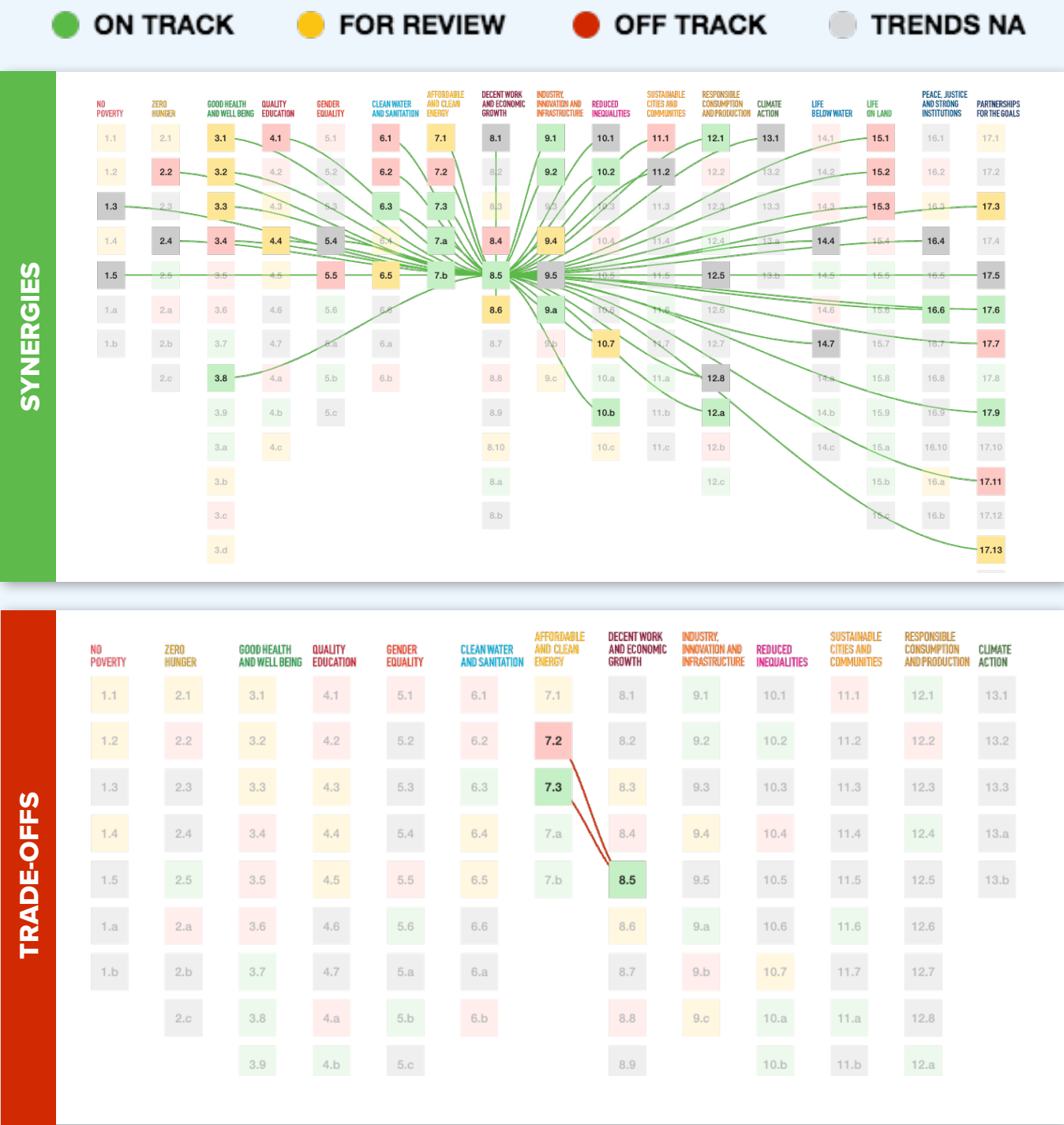

ACCELERATION PATHWAYS

SYNERGIES

TRADE-OFFS

SDG INTERLINKAGES

8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.

Côte d'Ivoire prioritization of the creation of decent work for all is intended to address several key challenges facing the economy: reducing unemployment (SDG8), reducing poverty (SDG 1) and improving people's living conditions (SDG 11) - particularly in urban areas. The government's ambition to promote access to productive, decent and sustainable employment for all men and women was reflected in 2022 by an increase in the net creation of formal jobs. In addition, the government has adopted a decree raising the guaranteed minimum wage (SMIG) by 25%, from CFAF60,000 to CFAF75,000.

The increase in income generated by employment could have a knock-on effect on the other SDGs, strengthening the resilience of the population, increasing scientific research in terms of innovation, promoting health coverage for the population and attaining affordable energy and water sanitation.

The structural transformation of the economy remains the primary objective of convergence in government action. In the fight against poverty and the promotion of a just and peaceful society, the fruits of strong growth should normally be felt at the social level, as required by the 2030 Agenda.

Explore the interlinkages at:
https://data.undp.org/sdg-push-diagnostic/CIV/synergies-and-tradeoffs

SDG INTERLINKAGES

11.2: By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.

The development of infrastructure and its intersection with urbanization remains one of the main levers of Côte d'Ivoire's development progress across other SDGs. The availability and quality of infrastructure, as part of an integrated package of policy choices, can contribute to improving living standards and accelerate Côte d'Ivoire's development process. The equitable distribution of infrastructure across the country will help to reduce spatial inequalities and promote opportunities, particularly for vulnerable groups.

Between now and 2025, the government's ambition is to amplify the effects of structural and social transformation by revitalizing the transport services, the sustainable mobility of people and goods; by promoting internal and intra-regional trade and intra-regional trade; and by consolidating the foundations for strong growth and for sustainable development.

ON TRACK   **FOR REVIEW**   **OFF TRACK**   **TRENDS NA**

SYNERGIES

TRADE-OFFS

Explore the interlinkages at:
https://data.undp.org/sdg-push-diagnostic/CIV/synergies-and-tradeoffs
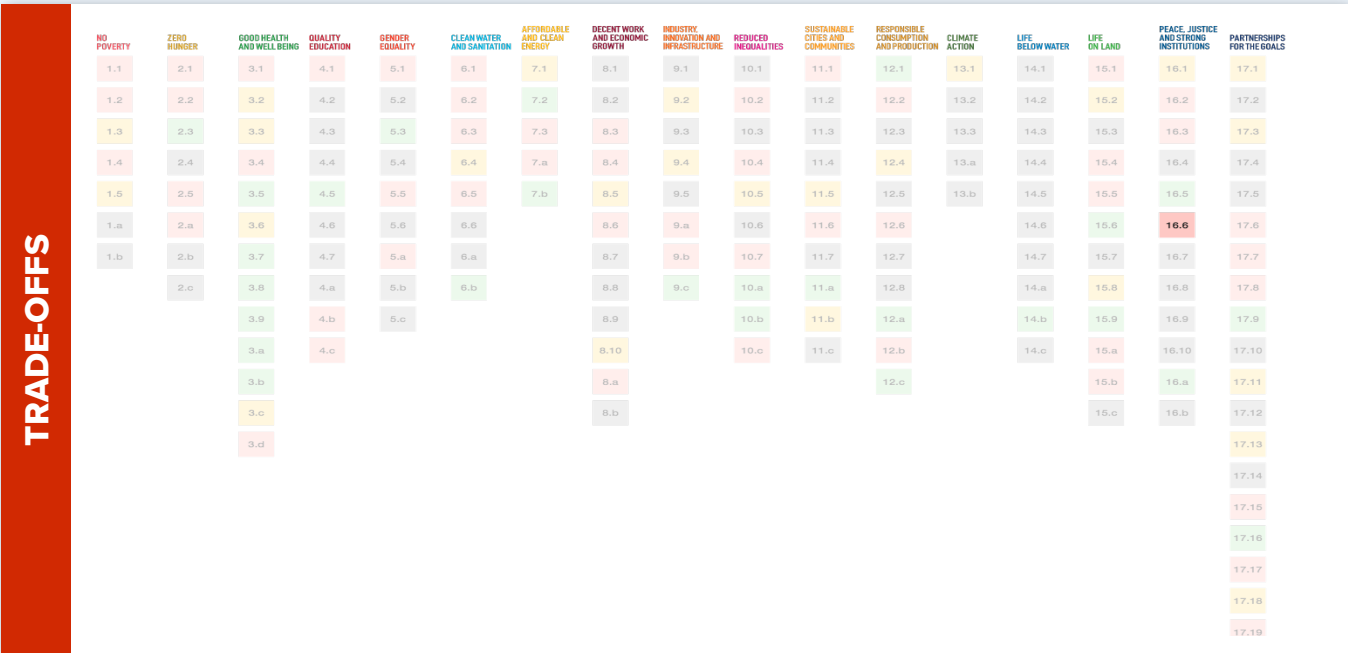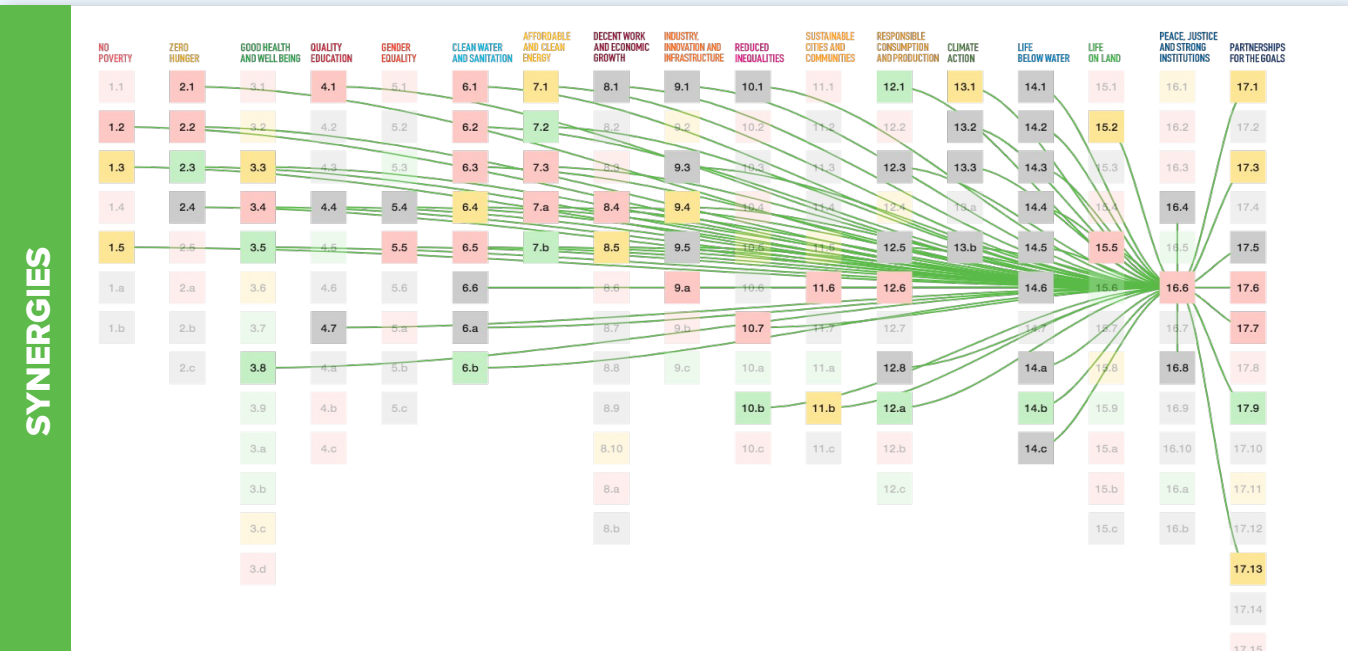
SDG INTERLINKAGES

16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

Improving governance as a mode of management remains crucial driver across multiple priority areas, and the government is working to make good governance the backbone of its government action – including the creation of a ministry responsible for promoting good governance.

Considerable efforts are being made to improve political governance. To combat corruption, in 2021 the government created a ministry dedicated to fighting corruption and promoting good governance. An Anti-Corruption Strategic Plan 2022-2025 has been drawn up, in line with the requirements of public finance reform to raise ethical standards in Ivorian society and to improve economic performance. The aim is to deliver quality public service and to improve access to basic social services for the entire population. In addition, a System for the Prevention and Detection of Corruption and Related Offences has been set up. The government has taken important steps towards national reconciliation and stability.

These actions began with the creation of the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission in 2015, and culminated in the creation of a Ministry of Reconciliation and National Cohesion in 2020. On the political front, Côte d'Ivoire has created a framework for dialogue to restore trust between political players and Ivorians. The political dialogue launched in December 2021 and concluded in March 2022 resulted in the following recommendations which included the following: (i) measures to improve the political environment; (ii) national reconciliation; (iii) strengthening the institutional framework for elections; and (iv) a monitoring mechanism. As a result, insecurity is decreasing.

Explore the interlinkages at:
*https://data.undp.org/sdg-push-diagnostic/CIV/synergies-and-tradeoffs*

FUTURES SCENARIOS

Achieving the SDGs is possible.

The 'SDG Push' is a futures scenario based on 48 integrated accelerators in the areas of Governance, Social Protection, the Green Economy and Digital Disruption. It uses national data to explore the impact on human development by 2030 and by 2050 across key SDG indicators.

Incorporating 'SDG Push' accelerators into development interventions in Côte d'Ivoire can reduce the number of people living in poverty over time.

People living in poverty	By 2030	By 2050
Without the SDG Push	5.1 mn	2.2 mn
With the SDG Push	4.4 mn	450,000

POVERTY <$1.90 PER DAY (NUMBER OF PEOPLE)

● Without SDG Push
● With SDG Push
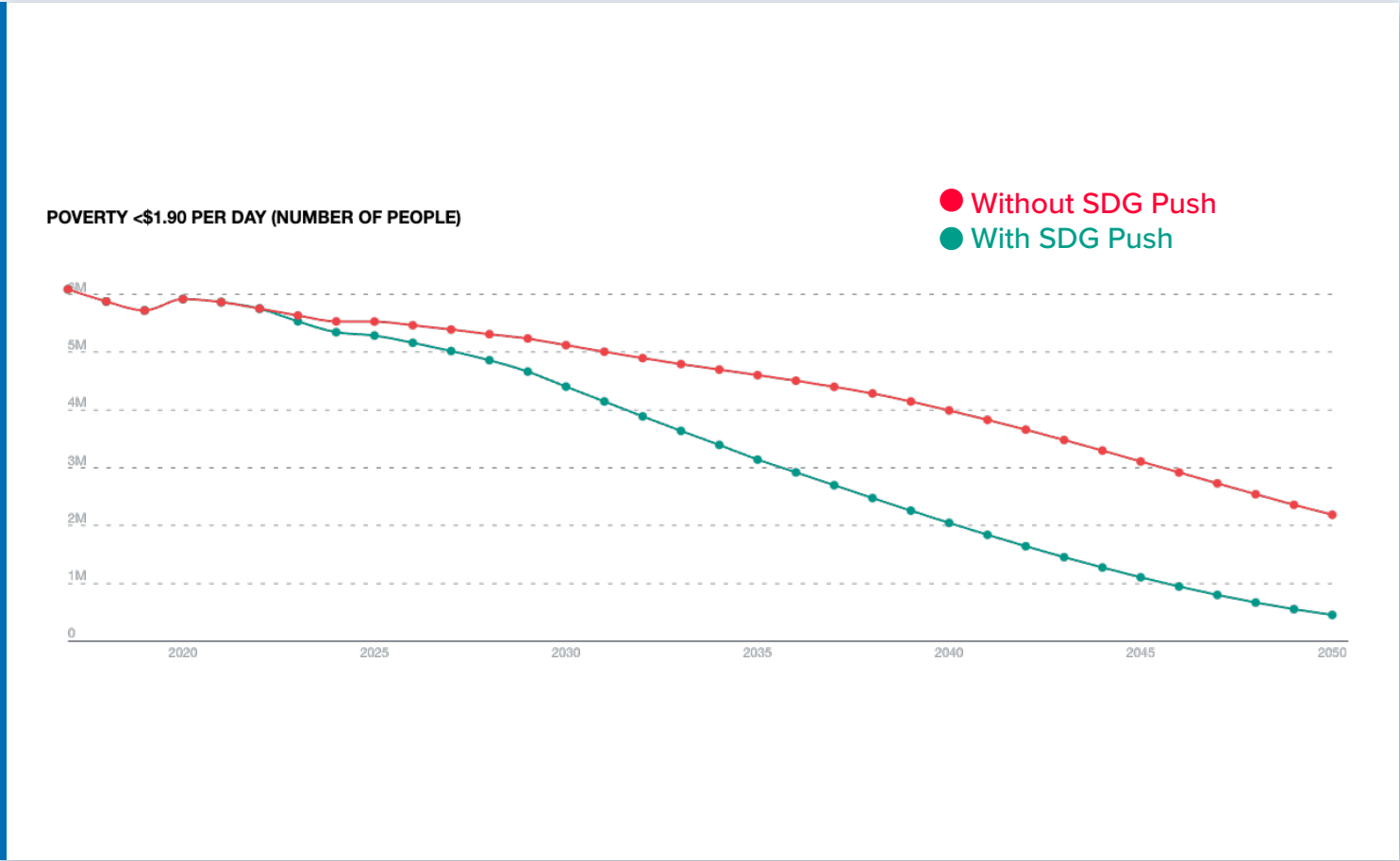
Explore SDG Futures Scenarios at:
https://data.undp.org/sdg-push-diagnostic/CIV/future-scenarios

FINANCE & STIMULUS

Many countries are facing reduced fiscal space, high debt levels, rising interest rates and downgrades on credit ratings. Fiscal and financial constraints tend to slow or even reverse SDG progress.

The radar diagram shows low frequency data points linked to government revenue, debt and natural resources rents as a proportion of GDP. The financial indicator graphs show external debt servicing relative to revenue, the sovereign credit rating and the country's latest Debt Sustainability Assessment (DSA) risk rating.

Côte d'Ivoire's gross government debt is projected at 63.3% of GDP in 2023, thus 15 percentage points (pp) above the low-income developing economies' (LIDC) average of 48.3%. With a projected 15.8% of GDP this year, Côte d'Ivoire collects slightly more revenue than the average LIDC country with 14.9%.

This year, Côte d'Ivoire is projected to spend more than 20% of revenue on public external debt servicing, which is significantly higher than the LIDC average of 14.1%. The country's credit rating is in the 'non-investment grade speculative' category and thus significantly above the LIDC average. In Côte d'Ivoire's latest DSA from July 2022, the country is assessed as at 'moderate risk' of debt distress.
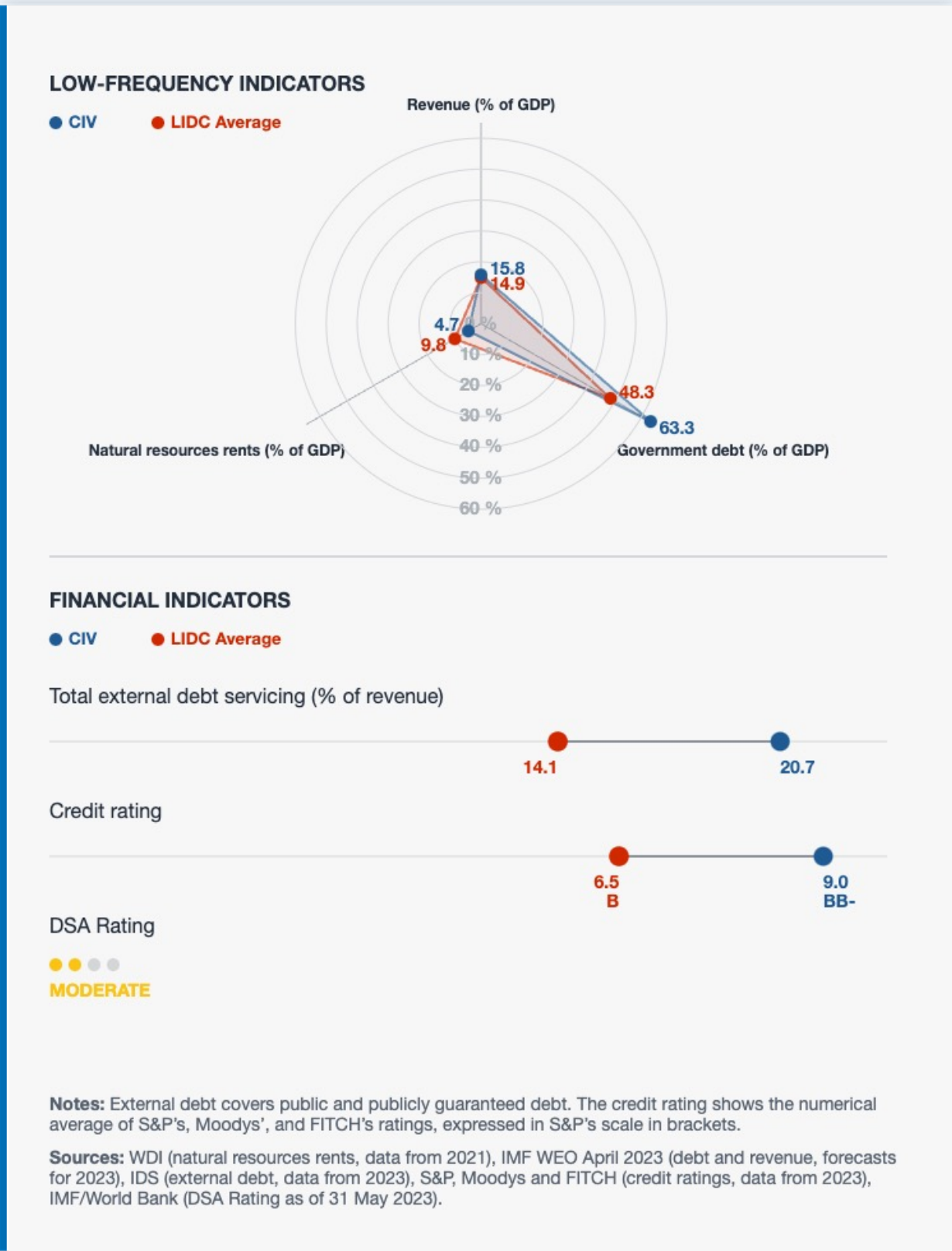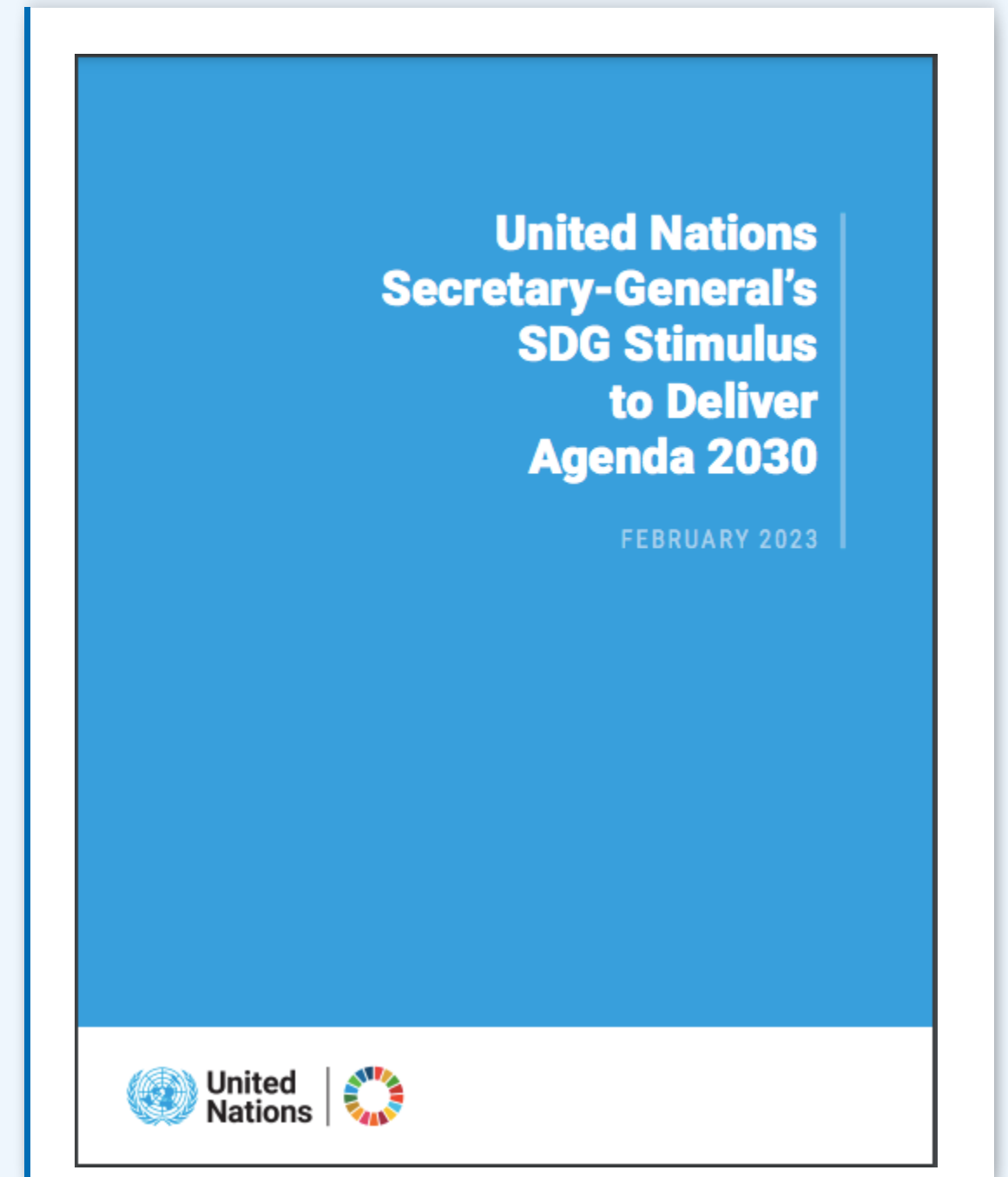
SDG STIMULUS

The UN Secretary General's SDG Stimulus Plan lays out a blueprint for action within the existing financial architecture. It includes:

- Providing liquidity to support recovery in the near term
- Enhancing debt relief for vulnerable countries
- Expanding development financing by MDBs
- Aligning financial flows with the SDGs and the Paris Agreement, according to country-level priorities and needs, for example through the roll-out of the UN Integrated National Financing Framework (INFFs).

Given the projected fiscal and financial constraints faced by Côte d'Ivoire, possible financing options for the investments derived from the identified interlinkages are as follows:

- Tax and revenue reform
- Debt for SDGs
- Climate finance
- Blended and public-private finance
- SDG-aligned business environment and investment
- Accessing financial markets and insurance
- Remittances, philanthropy and faith-based financing

United Nations Secretary-General's SDG Stimulus to Deliver Agenda 2030

FEBRUARY 2023

United Nations

METHODOLOGY

Click here to view the Methodological Note for the Integrated SDG Insights

SDG MOMENT

Methodology
Assesses challenges and opportunities in national growth trajectories with insights on environmental sustainability and inclusiveness.

Data Sources
Future trajectories to 2025 are based on IMF-WEO GDP projections, distributions of per capita income or consumption from the World Bank, and CO_2 emissions from the Global Carbon Budget 2022 and EDGAR (JRC and IEA).

TRENDS & PRIORITIES

Methodology
SDG trends tracks progress from 2015 to date for the 231 indicators. National priorities are analysed using machine learning to reveal the most prominent SDGs referenced in national policy documents.

Data Source
Trends utilizes official UN statistics to assess SDG progress, supplemented with national data when available. Priorities uses a custom-built model for SDG classification. The policy documents analyses are provided by Governments.
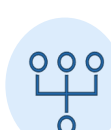
INTERLINKAGES

Methodology
Global target-level interlinkages are drawn from the KnowSDGs Platform by European Commission. SDG interlinkages were retrieved through a structured literature review in Scopus and Google Scholar to tap both grey literature and peer-reviewed publications as a source of information.

Data Source
The exercise globally considered a total of 454 documents published from 2015 to August 2022. (Miola et al., 2019 updated in 2021-2022)

FINANCE & STIMULUS

Methodology
Provides insight into indicators of fiscal and financial stress with options (INFF) for stimulus and other means to accelerate progress.

Data Source
Most recent resource data from UNU-WIDER GRD (between 2018 and 2021), debt and revenue from IMF WEO (between 2020 and forecasts for 2023), external debt from IDS (2023), yields from Haver Analytics (8 June 2023), credit ratings from S&P, Moodys and FITCH (2023), and DSA ratings from World Bank/IMF (31 May 2023).