



REPUBLIC OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE

MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

(NDP)

2026-2030



SUMMARY

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PREFACE



The implementation of the National Development Plan (NDP) 2021-2025 took place in a particularly difficult international environment, marked by major shocks notably the lingering effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, geopolitical tensions and the mounting pressures associated with climate change.

Against this backdrop, Côte d'Ivoire demonstrated resilience, sustaining average annual growth of around 6.5% over the period one of the highest rates in the world. At the same time, macroeconomic balances remained sound, with the budget deficit brought down to 3.0% of GDP in 2025, inflation kept under control and a moderate level of debt.

These results were accompanied by the implementation of structuring reforms and projects across all socio-economic sectors, enabling tangible progress in transforming the economy, developing human capital and gradually improving living conditions. Above all, they helped consolidate the peace, stability and social cohesion that remain the bedrock of the country's development strategy.

These achievements thus establish solid foundations as we embark on the 2026-2030 period the final phase in the implementation of the Côte d'Ivoire 2030 Strategy, whose ambition is to raise Côte d'Ivoire to the rank of upper-middle-income economies.

This final stage promises to be even more challenging, within an international environment in profound transformation, marked by sharp geopolitical tensions in several regions of the world, the disruption of supply chains and an uncertain global economic context, with widespread inflationary pressures and a scarcity of financing as their corollaries.

In this context, we will need to demonstrate vigilance and adaptability, ensuring rigorous stewardship of our public policies in order to preserve the dynamism of the Ivorian economy and achieve the objectives set for the 2030 horizon. Particular emphasis will be placed on optimising domestic fiscal potential so as to guarantee the sustainability of public finances, while creating sufficient fiscal space to withstand any external shocks and ensuring the financing of social expenditure as well as priority public investment.

The NDP 2026-2030 constitutes the reference framework for this new phase. To that end, it provides for the mobilisation of an investment volume of 114,840 billion CFA francs (175 billion euros), of which around 70% is to be borne by the private sector, in order to accelerate the structural transformation of the economy and durably improve the well-being of the population across the entire territory.

Its implementation will rest on major structuring reforms and projects notably the development of transport infrastructure such as the Abidjan-Yamoussoukro-Bouaké high-speed rail (HSR) project, the completion of the Ferkessédougou dry port and the launch of the Western motorway (Yamoussoukro–Daloa), as well as the establishment of agro-industrial hubs to support the industrialisation strategy.

We must also adopt an innovative approach to promoting investment and the private sector. To this end, a stronger partnership between the State and the private sector built on trust, transparency and shared objectives will help unlock the potential of this sector and further enhance the local content of investments.

I therefore call on the commitment and mobilisation of all public institutions, local authorities, the private sector, development partners and citizens to ensure the successful implementation of the NDP 2026-2030.

I remain convinced that it is together, in unity, discipline and hard work, that we will pursue the transformation of Côte d'Ivoire and build “a Great Nation, ambitious and united”, with a view to further reducing inequalities and improving the well-being of the population.

Alassane OUATTARA
President of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Under the leadership of the President of the Republic, His Excellency Mr Alassane OUATTARA, Côte d'Ivoire has placed planning at the heart of its development strategy. Accordingly, the implementation of the successive NDPs has made it possible to achieve strong, sustained economic growth over more than a decade (averaging 8.1% between 2012 and 2019 and 6.5% between 2021 and 2024) and to strengthen inclusion as well as economic and financial governance.

With a view to consolidating and strengthening economic, social and environmental development, the Government through the Ministry responsible for Development Planning undertook the preparation of the NDP 2026-2030, guided by an institutional framework comprising: (i) a Strategic and Steering Committee, chaired by His Excellency the Vice-President of the Republic; (ii) a Steering Committee, chaired by the Prime Minister, Head of Government; (iii) a Technical Committee, chaired by the Minister responsible for Development Planning; and (iv) a Technical Secretariat, chaired by the Director-General of Planning.

The process of preparing the NDP 2026–2030 began with a comprehensive review of the NDP 2021–2025, including sectoral reports, ministerial sessions, examination of the project portfolio and consolidation of the diagnostics. This work enriched by technical conclaves, discussions with development partners and analytical support from the World Bank through several major studies — laid the foundations for the strategic diagnosis¹.

Building on this momentum, a Government Seminar and three high-level workshops helped define priorities relating to human capital, agricultural productivity and private-sector development. Wide-ranging consultations held across all 31 regions then made it possible to gather the needs and priorities of the population, while drawing on the strengths of each territory.

Finally, the process culminated in the preparation of the macroeconomic framework, the definition of strategic orientations and the design of a strengthened governance framework. These outcomes were validated by the Steering Committee on 23 July 2025 and at the inter-ministerial meeting of 28 July 2025, both chaired by the Prime Minister, Head of Government, ahead of the Presidential Council held on 7 October 2025 and chaired by His Excellency Mr Tiémoko Meyliet KONE, Vice-President of the Republic.

Overall, the process of preparing the NDP 2026–2030 was the subject of continuous dialogue with the private sector, civil society and development partners.

Fundamentally, the documents point to the need for a new development strategy to address persistent challenges notably raising agricultural productivity, reducing regional disparities and substantially reducing poverty.

In this perspective, the NDP 2026-2030 marks a paradigm shift in Côte d'Ivoire's development strategy and is distinguished by the following elements:

- **particular attention given to peace, security and stability**, which form the bedrock of development: the Government intends to step up its efforts in national security and the strengthening of cohesion through a coordinated, preventive and dissuasive approach, in order to preserve peace and consolidate the major progress achieved over the past fifteen years;
- **a pillar dedicated to modernising agriculture**, a fundamental sector of the Ivorian economy: agriculture contributes 15.2% of GDP, accounts for around 50% of jobs and nearly 60% of

¹This work also draws on the contributions of Mr Jean A.P. Clément, Special Adviser to the Presidency.

exports. The aim is to substantially raise agricultural productivity, develop agricultural value chains and reduce poverty in rural areas;

- **an innovative approach to promoting investment and the private sector:** a stronger partnership between the State and the private sector, built on trust, transparency and shared objectives, to unlock the potential of this sector. Indeed, concrete measures to improve the business environment, more tailored support for national champions and a more relevant policy for attracting strategic Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) outside the extractive sector should enable the development of priority industrial value chains;
- **accelerated development of human capital to raise labour productivity:** improving the human capital index is a priority. The plan provides for the continuation of job-creation programmes for young people, with emphasis on reforming basic education, vocational training, stepping up investment in nutrition and the first 2,000 days of life, and extending Universal Health Coverage (UHC);
- **an integrated strategy for developing regional economic hubs and secondary cities,** which consists of equipping Côte d'Ivoire with the infrastructure essential to modernising agriculture, to industrial development and to local development; and
- **a results-oriented implementation framework,** through a redesigned institutional architecture that fosters the coherent and effective implementation of public policies.

Furthermore, the NDP 2026-2030 reflects the Government's ambition to raise Côte d'Ivoire to the rank of upper-middle-income countries. The macroeconomic framework prepared to strengthen the development dynamic projects an average growth rate of 7.2% over the period. The overall cost of investment under the NDP 2026-2030 amounts to 114,838.5 billion CFA francs, of which 70.2% is expected from the private sector (80,614.7 billion CFA francs) and 29.8% from the public sector (34,223.9 billion CFA francs).

I. Diagnostic review of the NDP 2021-2025

This note summarises the review of the implementation of the NDP 2021–2025, which is now drawing to a close. It presents the achievements, the results obtained, the major changes made and the prospects emerging from them.

It is structured around the following themes: (i) macroeconomic performance; (ii) economic transformation and diversification; (iii) financing the economy and support for the local private sector; (iv) growth-supporting infrastructure; (v) agriculture and food security; (vi) environment and ecological transition; (vii) human capital, youth and employment; (viii) basic social services and social inclusion; and (ix) governance, peace and security.

1.1. Macroeconomic performance and outlook

Since 2020, the global economy has been subject to a succession of major shocks notably the COVID-19 pandemic, the war in Ukraine and geopolitical tensions. These crises have caused widespread inflation, disrupted supply chains and led to a tightening of financing conditions.

Despite this economic uncertainty, the stimulus measures taken by the Government enabled a recovery in economic growth, averaging around 6.5% over the 2021-2024 period. These measures were taken within a robust macroeconomic framework, marked by contained inflation averaging around 4.3% over the period. This performance was driven mainly by the dynamism of the secondary and tertiary sectors, which recorded growth rates of 10.4% and 4.8% respectively.

In public finances, the measures taken to contain the effects of external shocks led to a deterioration in the budget balance, with a deficit of 4.9% in 2021 and 6.7% in 2022. Stronger budgetary management gradually improved this deficit, bringing it down to 5.2% in 2023 and 4% in 2024, with consolidation to 3% expected for 2025.

The tax-to-GDP ratio rose from 12.6% in 2021 to 13.8% in 2024. The public debt ratio stood at 59.5% of GDP at end-2024, compared with 50.2% in 2021 well below the 70% community threshold with a moderate risk of debt distress. Moreover, the country obtained one of the best sovereign ratings in sub-Saharan Africa, alongside Botswana, Mauritius and South Africa, thereby confirming sound public-debt management.

As regards the business climate, Côte d'Ivoire recorded an improvement in its score on the World Bank's Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA), from 3.58 in 2020 to 3.9 in 2024, ranking it among the 10 most reform-minded countries in sub-Saharan Africa. This improvement in the country's attractiveness was reflected, in particular, in a significant rise in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), which increased from 410.3 billion in 2021 to 1,051.8 billion CFA francs in 2024.

1.2. Economic transformation and diversification

The NDP 2021–2025 placed particular emphasis on industrialisation, improving productivity, developing local resources, diversifying the economy and improving the living conditions of the population, especially the most vulnerable.

Its implementation reinforced the dynamic of structural transformation initiated in 2012. Thus, the share of the secondary sector in GDP rose, on average, from 20.4% over the 2016–2020 period to 22.7% from 2021 to 2024. The share of the manufacturing sector also progressed, from 12.1% in 2020 to 13.3% in 2024. In parallel, the share of the primary sector fell by 1.4 percentage points to average 15.7% over the 2021–2024 period. The share of the tertiary sector declined slightly, from

55.3% over 2016–2020 to 45.2% between 2021 and 2024. Nevertheless, this sector remains the main creator of value.

Diversification efforts have enabled Côte d'Ivoire to position itself as a world or African leader in several commodities, in addition to cocoa: cashew (1st producer worldwide), rubber (1st African producer), oil palm (2nd African producer), banana (1st African producer), and others. The cocoa processing rate rose from 29% to around 42% between 2015 and 2024, with a total installed capacity of around one million tonnes, making the country the world's leading cocoa grinder. The cashew processing rate rose from less than 2.4% in 2012 to 36.42% in 2024. Côte d'Ivoire is now the 3rd-largest processor and global supplier of cashew kernels, after Vietnam and India.

The dynamism of the secondary sector is also reflected in the progressive strengthening of extractive activity, with the discovery and bringing into production of the Baleine oil field, which raised oil production from just over 24,036 barrels/day in 2021 to an average of 44,139 barrels/day in 2024. Another major discovery was made in 2024 the Calao field whose exploitation should make it possible to reach a national production of 200,000 barrels/day by 2030. In parallel, mining production (gold, manganese, coltan, cobalt, nickel, etc.) is experiencing significant growth.

Despite this progress, structural transformation remains slow and generates few decent jobs. The industrial sector accounts for only around 10.5% of employment, while the agricultural and tertiary sectors concentrate 45.6% and 44% respectively in 2022, in jobs that are mostly informal and poorly paid.

Analysis of sectoral Total Factor Productivity (TFP) reveals that growth in the secondary and tertiary sectors remains largely extensive, resting on the accumulation of capital. Overall TFP remains unstable, and its contribution to growth was even negative over the 2016–2022 period. The agricultural sector remains the least productive, with a declining productivity index (from 96 in 2018 to 86 in 2022), against a regional average of 97 in sub-Saharan Africa. Labour productivity has stagnated in most sectors since 2008, with the exception of industry. The explanatory factors are (i) the limited modernisation of production techniques; (ii) the low technological intensity in labour-intensive sectors; and (iii) the mismatch between skills and the needs of the economy and the low level of innovation.

In order to consolidate the dynamic of structural transformation of the economy, the Government intends to: (i) develop value chains and strengthen industrial synergies; (ii) develop logistics infrastructure and equip industrial zones; (iii) accelerate digitalisation and innovation; (iv) improve overall total factor productivity (TFP); and (v) reduce the weight of the informal sector.

1.3. Financing the economy and strengthening the local private sector

As the main source of financing for the economy, the banking system has been strengthened. The Ivorian banking sector had 28 active banks in 2024, compared with 23 banks in 2011, and accounts for 33.7% of WAEMU banking activity. However, access to financing remains a major challenge to the structural transformation of the economy. Despite efforts, credit to the economy remains low, with a ratio of 24.1% of GDP in 2024 well below the WAEMU average (28.7%), that of sub-Saharan Africa (33.1%) and that of upper-middle-income countries (168.45%). This limited access to credit is attributable, among other things, to the low banking penetration rate (31.2% in 2023), the low savings rate (23.7% of GDP in 2024), high interest rates (6.4% in 2024) and insufficient financing of the economy's key sectors (CAPEC, 2020).

The average solvency ratio was 13.8% in 2024, compared with 9.6% in 2018, with a fall in the net rate of portfolio deterioration (1.6% in 2024 against 3.1% in 2021).

Moreover, the low market capitalisation of the Ivorian economy reveals a lag in capital markets. The Ivorian financial market remains shallow compared with comparable economies, with a market capitalisation representing less than 20% of GDP in 2023 well below countries such as Vietnam (around 70%) or Morocco (around 60%), and the sub-Saharan average (30%).

Finally, the insurance sector, which is underdeveloped, offers opportunities to be tapped, notably through digital technology.

The Government has put in place a mechanism to support SME financing, in order to strengthen the contribution of the banking system to the structural transformation of the economy. The aim is to improve access to financing for productive sectors such as agriculture and manufacturing, and the cultural and creative industries.

The mobilisation of domestic resources will involve broadening the tax base, taxing under-taxed or untaxed sectors and rationalising exemptions. In addition, the cadastre reform aims to improve the yield of property tax and broaden the base of business taxes.

Furthermore, recourse to sovereign funds to support public investment with a view to delivering infrastructure projects and implementing sectoral strategies will be necessary to strengthen the competitiveness of the economy.

In the financial market, Côte d'Ivoire remains the regional leader with 35 companies listed on the BRVM in 2024, representing 74.5% of WAEMU market capitalisation. The turnover of the insurance sector grew from 251.2 to 628.4 billion CFA francs between 2014 and 2024. The Government has committed to strengthening the attractiveness of the financial market, notably through (i) the simplification of procedures, (ii) the creation of a framework for private equity, and (iii) the financial education of businesses and individuals. Likewise, the Agricultural Commodities Exchange will be extended to all agricultural commodities, beyond those already listed namely cashew, kola nut and maize in order to modernise and durably structure the marketing of agricultural products.

Furthermore, to strengthen the competitiveness of the local private sector and foster the emergence of national champions, the Ivorian Government has undertaken numerous structuring reforms. These include the creation of one-stop shops (business creation, trade facilitation), the revision of the Investment Code with a clear orientation towards local content, the establishment and budget increase of funds supporting creators of economic and social value (the Fund to Support Culture and Artistic Creation [FSCCA], the Fund to Support the Film Industry [FONSIC], etc.), and the promotion of subcontracting between multinationals and national SMEs.

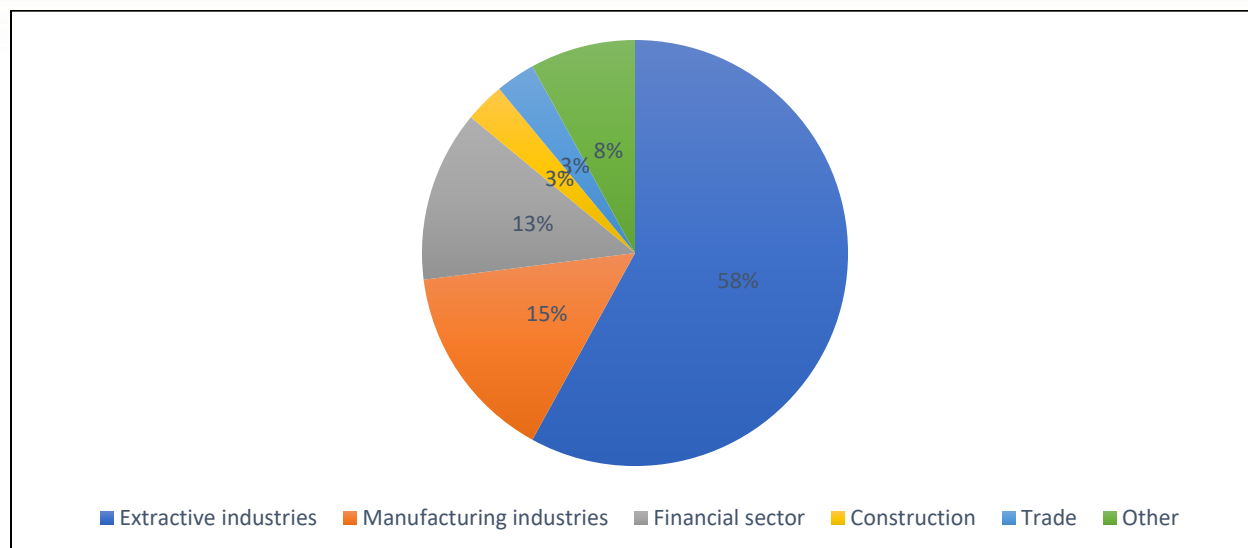
In parallel, efforts have been made to improve the business environment through the fight against corruption, the launch of the National Observatory on Business Competitiveness and the PEPITE 2030 Programme.

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has reinforced the industrialisation dynamic and the development of infrastructure, notably in the mining, energy, agro-industry and construction sectors. Côte d'Ivoire recorded an FDI flow of 1,507.4 billion CFA francs in 2023, after 997.5 billion CFA francs in 2022 and 772.2 billion CFA francs in 2021. This increase reflects investors' confidence in the country's macroeconomic stability. The FDI stock rose from 614.0 billion CFA francs (+1.5% of GDP) in 2021 to 1,215.0 billion CFA francs (2.5% of GDP) in 2023, an increase of around 98% over the period.

This dynamic was supported by a continuously improving business environment. To maximise the impact of FDI on structural transformation, Côte d'Ivoire is progressively consolidating its portfolio of

bankable projects, while promoting public-private partnerships and strengthening investment-promotion and facilitation tools.

Inward FDI flows are concentrated mainly in the extractive industries (58%), manufacturing industries (15%) and finance (13%).

Figure 1: Breakdown of inward foreign direct investment over the 2021–2023 period by sector

Source: MPD/DGP; BCEAO

1.4. Growth-supporting infrastructure

In the energy sector, the investments made over the 2011–2024 period raised the country's energy capacity from 2,229 MW in 2020 to 3,224 MW in 2025, to guarantee a reliable electricity supply to industry and households. As a result, the total number of electrified localities rose to 8,690 at end-2024, compared with 2,851 in 2011, raising the electricity access rate to 99.2% in 2025 against 48% in 2015.

To meet growing electricity needs, the Government has committed to continuing: (i) the development of electricity production and transmission infrastructure at competitive costs; (ii) the strengthening of the share of renewable energy in the energy mix; and (iii) the coverage of natural-gas needs. A review of the sector's economic model is also planned, with a view to a sustainable balance.

In terms of road and transport infrastructure, in order to facilitate the mobility of goods, services and people, the paved road network was strengthened to reach 8,500 km in 2024, compared with 7,669 km in 2020. The length of motorways also rose from 247 km in 2020 to 400 km in 2025. Likewise, major structuring works were completed, notably the construction of the 3rd, 4th and 5th bridges of Abidjan, the Abobo tunnel, the rehabilitation of the former Boulevard de Marseille and the construction of other engineering structures in several localities of the country.

In the airport sector, the Félix Houphouët-Boigny International Airport in Abidjan had its capacity increased with the opening of Terminal 2, while the regional airports of Korhogo, Bouaké and San Pedro were renovated. Port infrastructure capacity was strengthened, notably with the construction of a second container terminal and a grain terminal at the Autonomous Port of Abidjan (PAA) and the completion of the Multi-purpose Industrial Terminal at the Autonomous Port of San Pedro.

As part of the development of industrial infrastructure, several zones were developed in Abidjan and in the interior of the country. These include the construction of new industrial zones at PK 24, Bonoua, Korhogo, Séguéla, Bondoukou, Yamoussoukro and San Pedro. In the same dynamic, the industrial zones of Koumassi, Vridi and Yopougon were rehabilitated.

In addition, commercial infrastructure was developed and/or rehabilitated by the State: (i) the construction of the Abidjan Exhibition Park; (ii) the construction and equipping of 17 of the 40 local rural markets planned for the first phase; (iii) the rehabilitation of the Bouaké Wholesale Market (85%); (iv) the construction of the Bouaké Central Market and the Yopougon semi-wholesale market; and (v) the delivery of the exhibition centre for small-scale processing and craft products in Yamoussoukro.

As regards the modern large-scale retail network, at end-2024 it comprised, in particular, more than 358 supermarkets and 12 hypermarkets spread across the national territory, with a clear concentration in Abidjan.

In the arts and culture sector, in order to bring the cultural offer closer to the population while fostering local artistic expression, the Government built nine (9) new Reading and Cultural Action Centres (CLAC) and rehabilitated the Museum of Civilisations of Côte d'Ivoire as part of the restitution of the Djidji Ayokwe, the famous talking drum of the ATCHAN people and a symbol of sovereignty.

Numerous sports facilities were built for the staging of AFCON 2023, for an overall investment of around 500 billion CFA francs.

Regarding the digital economy, the internet penetration rate rose from 10% in 2011 to 50% in 2023, thanks notably to the deployment of a National Broadband Network (Backbone) of 5,207 km of optical fibre and the construction of two landing points for the submarine cable, thereby improving national and international connectivity. In addition, the 4G coverage rate of localities rose from 24.44% in 2021 to 65.9% in 2024.

Furthermore, in order to reduce the cost of digital services in particular for mobile phones and data packages the Government's priority actions included: (i) the adoption of emerging technologies; (ii) the strengthening of digital connectivity, notably adequate 4G network coverage; and (iii) the extension of mobile-network and broadband-internet coverage across the entire territory.

1.5. Agriculture and food security

The Government adopted the National Agricultural Investment Programme (PNIA I, 2011–2015) in 2011. It brings together projects, actions and measures designed to channel public and private investment into the sector, with the ambition of transforming agriculture into a modern, competitive, sustainable and inclusive sector. It adopts an integrated approach that also encompasses the development of livestock and fisheries resources.

The implementation of the PNIA enabled a 27% increase in agricultural exports between 2011 and 2014. To build on these achievements, the Government launched the PNIA II (2018–2025) in 2018, which aims to ensure food security, the creation of local added value, the promotion of sustainable value chains and the resilience of farms to climate challenges.

Among the main reforms and actions implemented in this framework are: (i) the operationalisation, from 2016, of the Rural Land Agency (AFOR); (ii) the opening up of production areas, with 29,743 km of rural tracks rehabilitated or built; (iii) the improvement of storage and marketing through the construction of 397 equipped warehouses; (iv) the strengthening of access to finance for smallholder farmers; (v) the structuring of value chains with the creation of five inter-professional bodies (large and small ruminants, milk, aquaculture and fisheries); and (vi) progressive mechanisation to ease the hardship of agricultural work and improve sector productivity.

As part of mechanisation, four (4) Mechanised Agricultural Service Provision Centres (CPSAM), each with a pool of 10 motorised units, were set up in cotton-growing areas, in the localities of Napié

(Poro), Dianra (Béré), Boundiali (Bagoué) and Nassian (Tchologo). These CPSAMs provide low-cost services to cotton farmers.

Thanks to these sustained efforts, agricultural production reached significant levels between 2020 and 2024:

- **Cash crops:** cocoa production fell from 2,172,700 tonnes in 2020 to 1,890,000 tonnes in 2024, with a peak of 2,358,900 in 2022. This decline resulted from unfavourable climatic factors, notably excessive rainfall in cocoa-growing areas. Cashew production rose from 848,700 in 2020 to 944,673 tonnes in 2024, while seed-cotton production recorded a fall from 540,000 in 2022 to 348,000 tonnes in 2024.
- **Food crops:** the overall volume of their production saw a remarkable increase of +16%, rising from 20.4 million tonnes in 2022 to 23.7 million tonnes in 2024.
- **Animal and fisheries resources:** fisheries production rose from 74,800 tonnes in 2014 to 81,239 in 2023, with a peak of 105,528 tonnes in 2018. Estimates for 2024 indicate production of 94,553 tonnes.
- **Forest resources:** the policy of restoring forest cover enabled the reforestation of 210,645 ha of which 169,651 ha in rural areas and 40,994 ha in classified forests between 2021 and 2024. Through this policy, the aim is to restore around 3 million hectares of forest so as to bring forest cover to 20% of the national territory by 2030. The strengthening of the fight against crime affecting water, forest and wildlife resources is also noteworthy.

With a view to consolidating these achievements and enabling agriculture and animal and fisheries resources to play their full part in the harmonious development of the country, the Government intends to: (i) continue implementing the PNIA along the agropole model; (ii) strengthen access to inputs and finance for producers, especially smallholders; (iii) accelerate mechanisation and the strengthening of agricultural infrastructure; (iv) reduce post-harvest losses through modern equipment; (v) continue securing land tenure; (vi) strengthen climate-change adaptation and mitigation measures; and (vii) strengthen the production systems for animal resources (sheep, cattle, goats, animal dairy products, etc.) and fisheries.

1.6. Environment and ecological transition

According to the 2023 Country Report (the World Bank's CCDR) on Development and Climate in Côte d'Ivoire, if major actions are not taken urgently in the country, the effects of climate change could reduce GDP by 3 to 4.5% by 2030.

To address the climate emergency, the Ivorian Government has, since 2012, developed a National Environmental Policy underpinned by the National Programme for the Mitigation of Greenhouse Gases (GHG) and Adaptation to Climate Change (PNCC). The Government's strategy was reinforced with the adoption in 2018 of the national environmental and sustainable-development policy.

In 2022, Côte d'Ivoire revised its contribution to the fight against the effects of climate change. Its current ambition is to reduce its GHG emissions by 30.41% by 2030, at an estimated overall cost of 22 billion dollars, representing around 17% of GDP over the period. Also in 2023, a new Environmental Code was drawn up, in line with the principles of sustainability, environmental responsibility, strengthened sanctions and new environmental-assessment procedures.

In 2024, the Government established the Carbon Market Office to strengthen the fight against climate change in Côte d'Ivoire. This office serves as the one-stop shop for participation in carbon market and non-market mechanisms, with the aim of regulating, certifying and promoting carbon-credit transactions in Côte d'Ivoire. In addition, a National Commission to Combat Climate Change (CNLCC)

was created in June 2024 to coordinate, supervise and create synergy of action, and to improve climate governance by ensuring the involvement of all stakeholders.

In 2025, a new Climate Change Act was adopted to govern climate mitigation, adaptation and governance in Côte d'Ivoire.

Three (3) major initiatives justify Côte d'Ivoire's leadership in combating the effects of climate change in West Africa. These are the adoption of the Country Climate and Development Report (CCDR), the efforts pursued under the IMF's Resilience and Sustainability Facility (RSF), and the operationalisation of the CCDR.

In order to make Ivorian agriculture more resilient to climate change, the Government has set up agroforestry projects to promote sustainable cocoa, in partnership with the technical and financial partners (TFPs). Initiatives such as the "Abidjan Legacy Program", launched at COP15 in 2022, are also worth noting.

1.7. Human capital, youth and employment

In order to support the process of economic and social transformation, the Ivorian Government has made improving human capital a priority.

To this end, significant efforts have been made across the various dimensions of human capital namely education, health, skills, experience and knowledge. Access to basic education was strengthened over the past decade, thanks notably to the compulsory-schooling law. Indeed, the gross enrolment rate in primary education rose from 98% in 2020 to 109.5% in 2024. The proportion of primary pupils completing all six years of the primary cycle rose from 83.7% in 2020 to 85.2% in 2024. The gross enrolment rate (GER) in lower secondary education rose from 75.8% in 2020 to 82.27% in 2024.

This performance was made possible notably by the strengthening of school infrastructure. Investments in education over the 2021–2024 period made it possible to build 1,510 pre-primary classrooms, 5,267 primary classrooms and 227 secondary schools and colleges.

In technical education and vocational training, 7 vocational-training establishments were built (Yamoussoukro, Diabo, Kong, Korhogo, Ebimpé, Gbéléban, Dabakala). It is also worth noting that a training centre dedicated to renewable energy was built and equipped in Yopougon as part of the Academy of Talents (ACT). In addition, 16 technical-education establishments were rehabilitated. The number of learners per 100,000 inhabitants rose from 456 in 2021 to 515 in 2023.

As regards higher education, the construction of the Universities of Bondoukou and San Pedro raised the number of public universities from 7 to 9 over the 2021-2024 period. The number of students per 100,000 inhabitants rose from 960 in 2020 to 965 in 2023.

Regarding health, life expectancy at birth rose from 60.14 years in 2020 to 62.28 years in 2024, and the proportion of people living within five kilometres of a health facility rose from 70.1% in 2020 to 82% at end-June 2025. These achievements result from significant investments and reforms, notably (i) the construction of 306 First-Contact Health Establishments (ESPC), 5 new Regional Hospital Centres (CHR) and 3 new General Hospitals; and (ii) the rehabilitation of 745 ESPCs, 26 General Hospitals, 14 CHRs and 4 University Hospital Centres (CHU).

These actions resulted in a continuous improvement of the HDI from 2020 to 2023, rising from 0.553 in 2020 to 0.582 in 2023. Since 2020, Côte d'Ivoire has been in the Medium HDI category (0.550).

As regards Universal Health Coverage (UHC), an additional 11,925,755 people were enrolled in UHC between 2021 and 2024, bringing the number of people enrolled in July 2025 to 20,012,861. Finally, the number of contracted establishments reached 2,435 in 2024, enabling a greater number of citizens to use UHC.

In addition, the projects and programmes implemented enabled the creation of around 1.44 million formal jobs since 2011.

Moreover, important reforms were undertaken in the field of employment. These measures concern, in particular, health insurance and pension insurance, which were extended to workers in the informal sector and in rural areas.

Regarding youth, the implementation of the PJGouv over the 2023–2024 period yielded the following results: (i) 2,608,869 young people directly impacted; (ii) 12,947,627 young people made aware of social ills; (iii) 235 training structures and youth facilities built or rehabilitated; (iv) 407,161 young people placed in professional environments; (v) 289,105 youth entrepreneurship projects financed;

(vi) 139,881 study grants and financial-relief awards granted to young people; and (vii) 103,902 young people supported under the Second Chance School scheme.

To optimise the contribution of human capital to effective economic and social development in Côte d'Ivoire, the Government intends to: (i) strengthen the education system to ensure the employability of young people and the alignment of training with employment, by aligning training programmes with the needs of the productive system; (ii) raise the share of TVET learners from 6.2% to 15% by 2030; (iii) operationalise the 10 Regional Centres of Health Excellence (PRES); and (iv) ensure full UHC coverage of the population.

1.8. Basic social services and social inclusion

Since 2021, enormous efforts have been made by the Government to combat poverty through multisectoral projects and to strengthen the inclusiveness of growth.

As regards social inclusion, the social safety-net programme and the mechanisms for the economic empowerment of women were piloted and rolled out nationwide. Thus, from 2021 to October 2025, 327,000 new households among the poorest received cash transfers, compared with 227,000 households between 2017 and 2020.

Regarding the mechanisms for the economic empowerment of women, the actions focused on: (i) the Support Fund for Women of Côte d'Ivoire (FAFCI), which mobilised more than 80 billion CFA francs and financed the projects of more than 420,000 women equivalent to more than 2 million families in 2024; (ii) the BACI fund to promote female entrepreneurship, with 5 billion in endowments and more than 300 beneficiaries; (iii) the Fund to Support Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (FSPME) targeting women-led SMEs; and (iv) the Innovative Management Project of the National Fund for Women and Development (PGNFNFD), which strengthened their access to credit through Decentralised Financial Systems.

The Government pursued several bold policies to improve household incomes while combating inflation. Several reforms were adopted in order to preserve the population's purchasing power, such as granting producers 60% of the CIF price for coffee and cocoa, the unblocking in 2014 of the salaries of civil servants and State employees that had been in force since 1989, increases in the salaries of civil servants and State employees, and the doubling of the minimum wage (SMIG), which rose to 75,000 CFA francs in 2023 from 36,607 CFA francs in 2013. These actions led to a substantial fall in the poverty rate in Côte d'Ivoire, from 55.4% in 2011 to 37.5% in 2021.

In terms of access to basic social services, in addition to education and health services, significant efforts have been made by the Government in the areas of social housing, electricity and drinking water.

Regarding the production of social housing, the number of dwellings built under the Presidential Programme for Affordable Social Housing rose to 42,000 in 2025, compared with 23,000 dwellings in 2020.

Access to electricity improved markedly between 2020 and 2024, with a coverage rate of 97.6% in 2025 (against 69.3% in 2020) and an access rate of 99.2% at end-2025 (against 88% in 2020).

Access to drinking water is improving gradually. The coverage rate for urban water supply (HU/HVA) rose from 55% in 2011 to 65% in 2024, and the coverage rate for village water supply (HV) rose from 47% in 2011 to 63% in 2024.

Overall, the social-inclusion process in Côte d'Ivoire is progressing along an upward trajectory, thereby improving the living conditions of the population.

1.9. Governance, peace and security

Côte d'Ivoire has strengthened its political and institutional governance since 2011. This dynamic has translated into significant progress in the sector's main indicators. Thus, according to the Mo Ibrahim Index, which assesses governance in Africa, the country rose from 18th place in 2020 to 16th in 2023. On the Corruption Perceptions Index, Côte d'Ivoire ranked 60th in 2024, compared with 104th in 2020. The country thus gained 67 places in the ranking in a decade.

The political and institutional framework also improved, with the CPIA index rising from 3.58 in 2020 to 3.9 in 2024, a score above the average of IDA countries in sub-Saharan Africa, which stands at 3.1.

The Government's governance initiatives translated into the establishment or adoption of appropriate institutional and legal mechanisms, such as: (i) the High Authority for Good Governance (HABG); (ii) the law on the prevention of illicit enrichment; (iii) the law on combating money laundering and the financing of terrorism; and (iv) the texts relating to the mandatory declaration of assets. These reforms are accompanied by a dynamic of administrative digitalisation, with: (i) the modernisation of the system for receiving and processing complaints and reports; (ii) the introduction of a unified social registry to strengthen the inclusion and targeting of public policies; and (iii) the dematerialisation of procedures in key sectors such as taxation, justice, civil registration and land.

In the dynamic of building on these advances, the Government's action will focus more on: (i) the generalisation of the digitalisation of public services; (ii) the strengthening of the decentralisation process and the reduction of regional inequalities; and (iii) the continued fight against corruption.

Côte d'Ivoire is progressively consolidating its political and social stability since 2011, thanks to the cumulative effects of the reforms undertaken in favour of peace and living together. This dynamic is reflected, notably, in the evolution of the National Index of Solidarity and Social Cohesion (INSCS), whose value rose from 52% in 2021 to 58% in 2023. Likewise, Côte d'Ivoire's score on the Global Democracy Index (GDI) held at 4.22/10 since 2021, reflecting efforts that need to be consolidated for greater stability of the institutional and political framework. As regards internal security, progress is also significant, with the national security index falling from 1.6 in 2020 to 1.2 in 2024.

To consolidate peace and social cohesion, the Government is working notably to strengthen: (i) the mechanisms for preserving peace; (ii) the operational and logistical capacities of the security forces and civil protection; and (iii) civic-mindedness, citizenship and mental capital.

Table 1: Main macroeconomic indicators over the 2021-2025 period

Indicators	2011	2016	2021	2024	2025
Real GDP growth rate (%)	-6,6	7,2	7,1	6,0	6,5
GDP per capita, current prices (thousands of CFA francs)	817	1 123,9	1 373,5	1 653,5	1 764,2
GDP per capita in US dollars	1 733		2 366,8	2 641,4	3 148,2
Credit to the economy (% of GDP)	9,0	19,0	22,7	24,1	24,7
Debt service (billion CFA francs)	1 317,2		2 204,4	5 206,0	6 426,5
Total debt (% of GDP)	69	31,5	50,2	59,5	57,0
Investment rate (% of GDP)	14,1	23,3	21,1	23,1	24,0
Public	4,1	5,3%	5,7	7,8	8,1
Private	10,0	18,0	15,4	15,3	15,9
Inflation rate	4,9	0,7	4,2	3,5	1,0
Tax-to-GDP ratio (% of GDP)	8,2	11,7	12,6	13,8	15,0
Budget deficit (% of GDP)	-2,7	-2,9	-4,9	-4,0	-3,0
Current-account deficit (% of GDP)	-6,9		-3,9	-4,0	-1,2
Gross domestic savings (GDS) (% of GDP)	25,5	23,4	23,1	23,7	24,7
Poverty rate (%)	55,4	44,4 (2015)	37,5		
Formal jobs created	675 305	563 846 (2017)	994 645	1 376 583	1 441 676

Source: MPD/MF

Despite this socio-economic progress, the Strategic Diagnosis of the NDP 2026–2030 reveals significant challenges that can be summarised in ten (10) points: (i) accelerating the structural transformation of the economy; (ii) reducing the significant weight of the informal sector; (iii) developing strategic infrastructure to support the modernisation of the productive apparatus, notably digital, industrial and energy infrastructure; (iv) intensifying investment in human capital and technological innovation; (v) urban development and access to decent housing; (vi) employment and the empowerment of young people and women; (vii) deepening the financial market and financial inclusion; (viii) strengthening resilience to climate change, including the development of the circular economy; (ix) strengthening governance and modernising the State; and (x) improving the business climate in order to stimulate private investment and attract foreign direct investment.

Conclusion

The implementation of the NDPs from 2021 to 2025 made it possible to consolidate the foundations of a structural transformation of the Ivorian economy, by stimulating industrialisation, strengthening economic and social infrastructure, and laying the groundwork for a more competitive and inclusive economy. Notable advances were recorded in key areas such as the extension of access to electricity, the rise of the secondary sector, the local processing of agricultural products and the improvement of social and financial inclusion.

This review confirms the relevance of the strategic orientations adopted by the Government in its development policy and highlights the areas to be strengthened under the next NDP. To accelerate economic transformation and respond to social aspirations, the orientations for the next development cycle aim to mobilise more financing for productive sectors, consolidate structural reforms and make the private sector a powerful engine of growth, innovation and the creation of sustainable jobs.

II. Pillars and strategic axes of the NDP 2026-2030

The National Development Plan (NDP) 2026–2030 follows on from the NDP 2021-2025 while being grounded in the “Côte d’Ivoire 2030 Strategic Plan” and the “United Côte d’Ivoire” societal project. In light of developments in the international environment, it redefines residual and emerging challenges, the aspirations of the population, and the strategic benchmarks of the 2030 vision, in order to strengthen and accelerate the development dynamic.

2.1. Vision of the NDP 2026-2030

The vision of the NDP 2026-2030 is to: “**Build a Great Nation that is Stable, Ambitious and United**”.

This vision rests on a new development strategy aimed at substantially raising the overall productivity of the economy, accelerating the country’s industrialisation and promoting the creation of decent jobs.

2.2. Objectives

The NDP 2026-2030 is also a renewed opportunity for the Government to offer the population, public and private operators and development partners a clear vision and an organised, proactive and inclusive path for the development strategy.

The development objectives are well known: to make Côte d’Ivoire **an upper-middle-income country**, to significantly reduce the poverty rate, to increase life expectancy at birth, to create more than 3 million decent jobs, to achieve a Human Capital Index of 0.7 and a level of Foreign Direct Investment representing 3.3% of GDP.

To realise this vision and achieve these objectives, the NDP 2026–2030 is structured around six (6) pillars:

- **Pillar 1:** Lasting peace, security and stability;
- **Pillar 2:** Modernising agriculture, securing rural land tenure, raising productivity and strengthening agricultural value chains;
- **Pillar 3:** Promoting private investment and national champions, and reducing informality;
- **Pillar 4:** Developing human capital and skills, and creating decent jobs;
- **Pillar 5:** Developing strategic infrastructure and regional economic hubs; ecological transition,
climate resilience and the circular economy; and
- **Pillar 6:** Promoting good governance and modernising the State.

PILLAR 1: Lasting peace, security and stability

Peace, defence and security are essential to guaranteeing stability and supporting the country's development. They are the determinants of the protection of the population, the preservation of territorial integrity and the continuity of State action. They also help create a climate conducive to investment, economic growth and the improvement of collective well-being. Their strengthening remains an indispensable condition for consolidating the rule of law and promoting social cohesion.

Côte d'Ivoire has recorded notable advances in political and social stability over the past fifteen years. This dynamic has been reflected, in particular, in a clear rise in the National Index of Peace and Social Cohesion, which rose from 52% in 2021 to 58% in 2023. In the same vein, the country continues to affirm its democratic stability, with a Global Democracy Index score maintained at 4.22 since 2021. This institutional stability rests on an improvement in the security climate, illustrated by a general security index that stood at 1.2 in 2024.

Despite this progress, significant challenges remain. The country faces a growing influx of refugees and asylum seekers linked to the security situation in the sub-region, as well as new transnational threats. These include terrorism, organised and cross-border crime and cybercrime. Added to this is the spread of false information intended to undermine national cohesion.

This pillar aims to pursue and intensify efforts to strengthen national security through coordinated, preventive and dissuasive action, in order to consolidate peace, anchor social cohesion and guarantee the integrity of the territory and the protection of the institutions of the republic.

In this spirit, the State will adapt its apparatus to new security requirements and the constantly evolving geopolitical context. The Government's action will be organised around three strategic priorities, namely: (i) preserving political and social stability; (ii) strengthening prevention, anticipation and rapid-response capacities; and (iii) strengthening the effectiveness of the institutions responsible for civil protection.

These priorities will translate into the intensification of coordination and collaboration, increased sharing of strategic information and the strengthened integration of information systems within the national security apparatus.

Thus, through this pillar, the following objectives are pursued:

- ❖ Raise the National Index of Solidarity and Social Cohesion from 57.95% in 2024 to 65% by 2030;
- ❖ Improve the General Security Index from 1.3 in 2025 to 1.1 in 2030;
- ❖ Improve the Police Officer/inhabitants ratio from 1/509 in 2024 to 1/400 in 2030; and
- ❖ Improve the Gendarme/inhabitants ratio from 1/1,500 in 2024 to 1/1,000 in 2030.

PILLAR 2: Modernising agriculture, securing rural land tenure, raising productivity and strengthening agricultural value chains

This pillar aims to strengthen the productive base, accelerate the processing of agricultural raw materials and build a more resilient and competitive economy. It also aims to strengthen inclusive and sustainable rural land tenure security, as well as food security and sovereignty. It will improve productivity and increase the competitiveness of food-production and distribution systems.

Agriculture encompasses crop, livestock and fisheries value chains, and plays a fundamental role in job creation, food security and the country's industrial transformation. In 2023, it accounted for around 50% of jobs and nearly 60% of exports, thereby confirming its strategic place in the socio-economic development of Côte d'Ivoire.

A world leader in the production of several commodities notably cocoa Côte d'Ivoire has, in recent years, embarked on a sustained dynamic of strengthening its agricultural value chains, with an emphasis on local processing and job creation. Indeed, the local processing of cocoa progressed, reaching 42% in 2023-2024 (against 28% in 2019-2020), thanks to increased grinding capacity (972,040 tonnes). The cashew value chain has made notable progress, with a local processing rate that rose from 12.2% in 2020 to 36.4% in 2024. This development is linked to the establishment of 29 operational plants, which generate more than 14,000 direct jobs. The rice value chain is also on a positive trajectory, with production that has recorded average annual growth of 10.7% since 2020.

However, agricultural productivity has remained low, with average yields of 2.5 t/ha for rice and 2 t/ha for maize well below their potential of 5 t/ha, or even 8 t/ha in intensive systems, and 3-5 t/ha with improved seeds and the use of fertiliser. This under-productivity is explained mainly by soil degradation, limited access to inputs, low irrigation coverage (less than 3% of land irrigated) and the low level of mechanisation (around 4.3 tractors per 1,000 ha of arable land, against the 5 to 10 tractors per 1,000 ha set by the FAO's minimum mechanisation objective for emerging countries).

In order to overcome these difficulties, the Government aims to make agriculture a modern, smart, productive, inclusive and climate-resilient sector, based on mechanisation, irrigation, local processing and the development of each value chain from field to table.

In this framework, the State will profoundly modernise the agricultural, animal, fisheries and livestock sectors by attracting more private investment, improving productivity and developing integrated, job-creating value chains.

This dynamic will reinforce the structural transformation of the economy and foster a sustainable increase in the yields of food and cash crops. To this end, the strategy will rest on precision agriculture, smart irrigation, the use of drones, mechanisation, agroforestry and sustainable practices.

The Government will step up strategic investment in: (i) the development and dissemination of improved agricultural technologies (seeds, fertilisers, soil improvers, biotechnologies); (ii) the strengthening of extension and agricultural-information services; (iii) supporting infrastructure (irrigation, storage, rural roads, logistics, financing); and (iv) connecting producers to local and international markets.

In addition, the Government will strengthen the support provided to farmers and Professional Agricultural Organisations (OPAs) and will further enhance producer prices, in order to ensure better remuneration for agricultural labour.

This pillar also aims to accelerate the development of agricultural value chains, notably in the 16 priority value chains (cocoa, coffee, cotton, cashew, rubber, oil palm, coconut, mango, banana,

pineapple, rice, cassava, maize, yam, plantain and vegetables), as well as in the emerging value chains of beekeeping, aquaculture and livestock farming.

The strategy will also draw on the development of AgriTech, research and innovation, as well as the structured support of value chains through agricultural clusters and centres of excellence, supported by a technology fund and a reform of statistical governance.

The Government will continue to strengthen rural land tenure security through the demarcation and protection of land reserves dedicated exclusively to agricultural production. This approach will make it possible to guarantee producers a stable and attractive framework for investing in and developing their farms. The development of agro-pastoral and fisheries residues will also be at the heart of the strategy.

Digital technology and Artificial Intelligence (AI) will be key levers for modernising agriculture, industry, health and finance, requiring reliable connectivity, data infrastructure and the strengthening of skills. To this end, new agricultural professions (machine operators, drone pilots, technicians, supervisors) will be promoted in order to attract young people and stimulate innovation in rural areas.

Furthermore, multisectoral governance will be consolidated through regulatory harmonisation and consultation between actors, while a guarantee fund and the tax exemption of agricultural equipment will encourage mechanisation and the establishment of local plants for assembly and maintenance.

Emphasis will also be placed on the operationalisation of the nine (9) Agropoles, with effective governance harmonised at national level. Moreover, the Government will endeavour to improve the agricultural business environment in order to strengthen the attractiveness of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). It will also work to mobilise the private sector through Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) for the development of industrial parks, and the processing, storage and local and international marketing of agricultural products.

Tax and regulatory incentives will also be put in place to attract investors and encourage the establishment of agricultural businesses in these zones.

Furthermore, a policy of local production of improved seeds and organic fertilisers will be implemented, and local units for the production or assembly of agricultural equipment will be created. Thus, structuring policies based on three (3) main levers will be adopted. These are: (i) improving access to seeds and inputs; (ii) water control; and (iii) support for agricultural mechanisation.

Particular emphasis will be placed on the processing of agro-pastoral and fisheries residues, on innovation, and on research and development, through tools such as Artificial Intelligence. This approach will help better develop agricultural by-products as well as research findings, while strengthening collaboration between universities, research centres and the agricultural sector.

These initiatives will also make it possible to overcome certain challenges in the agricultural sector, notably by improving predictive analysis, sowing planning, the monitoring of climatic conditions and the anticipation of yields. The aim will be to develop a robust agricultural-data infrastructure covering production statistics, climate data, soil-related data and market data. This foundation will facilitate the rise of private entrepreneurship in agricultural technologies (AgriTech), notably by encouraging the adoption of precision agriculture based on the use of GPS, smart sensors and data analysis. These innovations will make it possible to optimise planting, irrigation and harvesting practices, while helping to mitigate the risks associated with producer financing.

Particular emphasis will also be placed on strengthening multisectoral governance and research. In this perspective, a harmonisation of the regulatory framework for agriculture, investment and land is envisaged, in order to remove the institutional bottlenecks that hold back the sector's development. This approach will be implemented through the organisation of consultations between actors, with a view to reducing duplication and optimising resource allocation. Moreover, this coordination will be accompanied by the deployment of an effective monitoring-and-evaluation mechanism, in order to strengthen accountability and foster the optimal capitalisation of achievements.

In addition, to increase the initiative and participation of the private sector, the State intends to stimulate private investment in agricultural production, processing and distribution. This dynamic will rest on the Public-Private Partnership (PPP), the improvement of the business environment and support for agricultural Small and Medium-sized Enterprises, through access to agricultural finance and the establishment of specialised training and apprenticeship centres in liaison with the Ministries responsible for education and training with a view to building local human capital to better meet the needs and specificities of the value chains. This will translate into targeted investment in agricultural infrastructure, notably strategic Foreign Direct Investment to support innovation and first-stage processing. Local national champions will also be stimulated through the establishment of financing mechanisms for national actors.

The circular economy will constitute an important lever for the structural transformation of Côte d'Ivoire. It will make it possible to reconcile economic growth, environmental resilience and social inclusion. Actions for the agricultural and animal- and fisheries-resources sectors will include promoting the development of agricultural, animal and fisheries residues, and addressing the issue of soil depletion and pollution.

To this end, emphasis will be placed on facilitating the marketing of products from circular initiatives, with a view to strengthening: (i) the development of livestock effluents; and (ii) the processing of animal and fisheries by-products (horns, hides, skins, snail and egg shells) for incorporation into animal feed, energy production (bio-digesters) and organic fertiliser. In a second phase, the circular approach will

consist of introducing high-value-added innovations. This development will thus contribute to the sustainable management of resources and the reduction of post-harvest losses.

As regards the blue economy, the following interventions will be carried out: (i) promoting an inclusive blue value chain integrating fisheries, sustainable aquaculture, ornamental fishing and tourism; (ii) promoting responsible, inclusive and fair trade and marketing of fish; and (iii) training local populations in blue-economy occupations.

The actions will focus as much on traditional economic sectors such as fishing, tourism and port activities as on new sectors with high potential (aquaculture, shipbuilding, etc.). In the dynamic of mobilising the potential of the blue economy, the implementation of development schemes for coastal regions will be accelerated. These schemes will serve as a development lever to attract investment geared towards wealth-creating activities that are mindful of the preservation of coastlines.

This pillar is structured around seven (7) strategic axes, namely: (i) strengthening the governance of the agricultural sector; (ii) accelerating agricultural modernisation and the resilience of agriculture; (iii) strengthening agricultural land tenure security; (iv) promoting the development of agricultural, animal and fisheries production within an environment of increased private-sector contribution; (v) the strategy for the coordinated/combined use of surface and groundwater for irrigation; (vi) strengthening food security and sovereignty; and (vii) developing the circular economy.

Overall, the Government's efforts over the period will make it possible to improve the following indicators: (i) the annual level of production of the main export crops; (ii) the processing rate of the main cash crops; (iii) rice production and the competitiveness of Ivoire rice; (iv) the proportion of demarcated village lands; and (v) the coverage rate of national needs for animal protein.

Thus, the Government is pursuing the following major development objectives:

- ❖ Raise the coverage rate of rice needs from 63% in 2024 to 105.5% by 2030;
- ❖ Raise the proportion of demarcated village lands from 73.87% to 100% over the same period;
- ❖ Increase the area covered by land certificates from 706,318 hectares in 2024 to 10,760,762 hectares by the 2030 horizon; and
- ❖ Improve the processing rate of the main cash crops. The Government will implement actions aimed at: (i) raising the cocoa grinding rate from 42% in 2024 to 50% in 2030; (ii) increasing cashew processing from 34% in 2024 to 70% in 2030; and (iii) reaching a target of 50% in 2030, against 15% in 2024, for coffee processing.
- ❖ Improve, between 2024 and 2030, the coverage of national animal-protein needs through local production in three (3) key areas: (i) meat and offal, from 49% to 80%; (ii) fisheries resources, from 18% to 70%; and (iii) milk and dairy products, from 14% to 50%.

PILLAR 3: Promoting private investment and national champions, and reducing informality

With a view to fostering a dynamic and inclusive economic ecosystem, it is important to **accelerate the industrialisation of our economy and to promote private investment and local content, foster the emergence of national champions and reduce informality**. This pillar aims to put in place, in the Ivorian context, the strategic projects and reforms needed to make the private sector the principal engine of sustainable and inclusive economic growth.

A new pact between the State and the private sector built on trust, transparency and shared objectives to unlock the potential of the private sector will be established.

The ambition is to energise the productive sector by strengthening support for the national private sector, in order to bring forth competitive local enterprises and SMEs, capable of drawing on the circular economy and of accelerating the processing of agricultural products. It also places emphasis on job creation and the matching of skills to the labour market, with a more resilient entrepreneurial fabric, notably for young people and women. The improvement of the business climate should attract more FDI towards promising sectors, while the reduction of informality will rest on progressive incentives and on taxation supported by digital tools.

The tertiary sector will continue to play its driving role and is expected to grow by an average of 7.0% over the period, supported by economic formalisation and by the performance of the secondary sector. The Government will develop a modernised and digitalised cultural sector, as well as a high-performing tourism industry aiming for a contribution of 11% of GDP by 2030, positioning Côte d'Ivoire as the 5th African tourist destination.

Emphasis will also be placed on job creation and the matching of available skills with market needs. The State will ensure the enhancement of a dense, competitive and resilient entrepreneurial fabric, conducive to the creation of value and jobs, in particular for women and young people.

It will also be a matter of improving the business climate in order to attract more Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), notably by orienting it towards promising and labour-intensive sectors.

In addition, this pillar aims to reduce informality through progressive incentive and taxation measures tailored to the economic fabric, drawing strongly on innovative digital tools.

As regards the mining and energy sector, Côte d'Ivoire intends to strengthen and integrate the value chains in the mining, energy and petroleum sectors, by favouring responsible exploitation and increased local processing. This orientation rests on a better knowledge of resources, an attractive regulatory framework and the strengthening of local content to increase national added value. The State will support SMEs through financing, training and access to markets, while developing public-private partnerships in order to structure integrated value chains that generate jobs and economic benefits for the population.

As regards the development of cultural and creative industries, heritage and the Francophonie, the Government will work towards the establishment of a structured, digitalised, high-performing and attractive cultural sector. This sector will contribute significantly to the development of cultural heritage, to economic growth, to social cohesion and to the country's international influence.

Furthermore, the Government aims to position Tourism and Leisure as a high-performing and innovative sector, capable of contributing sustainably to job creation, with a contribution to national wealth of 11% of GDP by the 2030 horizon. The sector's strategy will rest on the implementation of the second generation of Sublime Côte d'Ivoire 2026-2030. The priorities set out in this strategy

concern, notably: (i) the development of a diversified tourism and leisure offer of international potential; (ii) the strengthening of the Tourism and Leisure promotion apparatus through ecotourism, innovation and digital transformation; and (iii) the promotion of cultural identity, while developing Ivorian heritage and encouraging local talent.

Furthermore, Artificial Intelligence (AI) will play an important role in strengthening industrialisation, notably through: (i) the intelligent automation of industrial processes; (ii) predictive maintenance; (iii) supply-chain optimisation; (iv) accelerated eco-design and prototyping; (v) the improvement of energy efficiency; and (vi) industrial safety.

In addition, the Government will create an ecosystem for the development of AI, in order to make Côte d'Ivoire a digital hub in the sub-region and in Africa. The development of AI will rest on reliable internet connectivity, a data infrastructure, better access to computing resources and the strengthening of skills.

This pillar will be implemented through five (5) strategic axes: (i) accelerating and strengthening industrialisation; (ii) strengthening support for local economic operators; (iii) the incubation and emergence of competitive national champions; (iv) attracting and optimising FDI; and (v) accelerating the reduction of informality in the economy.

Through this pillar, the Government aims to achieve the following objectives:

- ❖ Reach a local processing rate of 50% for cocoa, 44.55% for cashew and 100% for rubber, by the 2030 horizon;
- ❖ Increase the production of mining resources, such as gold from 59.12 tonnes in 2024 to 85.516 tonnes, manganese from 1,033,405 to 1,338,000 tonnes and nickel from 1,482,753 tonnes to 2,537,384 tonnes, in 2030;
- ❖ Improve the share of the manufacturing sector in GDP, raising it from 12.8% in 2022 to 13.2% in 2030;
- ❖ Strengthen Côte d'Ivoire's integration into international trade by raising its share of world exports from 0.086% in 2024 to 0.175% in 2030; and
- ❖ Double the share of Foreign Direct Investment in GDP.

PILLAR 4: Developing human capital and skills, and creating decent jobs

With 75.6% of its population aged under 35 in 2021 (RGPH 2021), Côte d'Ivoire's demographic potential constitutes both an opportunity and a challenge in terms of human capital. This characteristic of the population, if well harnessed, can become a powerful engine of inclusive and sustainable growth.

The successive implementation of the various NDPs since 2012 has enabled significant progress over the past decade in human-capital development. In the education sector, reforms and massive investment have facilitated access to education. The gross enrolment rate in primary education rose from 83.8% in 2011 to more than 109.5% in 2024, and the primary-cycle completion rate progressed from 54.2% to 85.24% over the same period. In the same dynamic, the proportion of pupils completing lower secondary education rose from 33% in 2011 to 81.14% in 2024, reflecting a significant reduction in drop-out and abandonment. The education system will be made more resilient, inclusive and better aligned with the needs of the labour market, thanks to the promotion of pre-primary education, the integration of key skills into curricula, the strengthening of the training-employment link and the acceleration of teacher training in fundamental and applied sciences.

Technical education and vocational training occupy a central place in the process of improving human capital. They support industrialisation and provide the technical skills needed for growth. At this level, the objective is to increase their attractiveness and broaden access, by raising the enrolment rate from 6.20% in 2024 to 9% in 2030, then to 15% in 2035.

Furthermore, the health system has been strengthened, through the construction and rehabilitation of numerous health establishments, helping to foster broader access to care. This translated into an increase in the population living within 5 km of a health centre, which rose from 66% in 2011 to 82% at end-June 2025. In terms of child survival, the fall in the under-five mortality rate to 74 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2021, against 108 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2011, shows the significant progress recorded. To consolidate these achievements and durably ensure a quality healthcare offer, the Government intends to continue its efforts by training personnel and strengthening the quality of medical equipment and medical services.

These efforts enabled Côte d'Ivoire to cross an important threshold in its human development, as evidenced by the rise of its HDI from 0.469 in 2011 to 0.582 in 2023, and that of its poverty rate from 39.4% in 2019 to 37.5% in 2021. These achievements constitute a solid basis on which public action can build to accelerate the development of national human potential. In addition, over the 2018–2023 period, average labour productivity fell by 0.5%, after a positive evolution averaging 8% over the 2012–2017 period (World Bank Report).

However, significant challenges remain. Indeed, according to the RGPH 2021, 37.3% of young people aged 15 to 24 are illiterate. Moreover, with a human capital index (HCI) of 0.38 in 2020, a child born in Côte d'Ivoire in 2020 would reach only 38% of their productive potential as an adult, owing to gaps in education and health. This human-capital deficit particularly affects women and young people, and their participation in the labour market and the economy remains limited. Furthermore, life expectancy at birth, which was 62.3 years in 2024, remains low.

To effectively address these challenges, this pillar will be structured around six (6) strategic axes: (i) developing a high-performing education system that integrates the principles of the circular economy; (ii) strengthening the employability of young people and creating decent jobs; (iii) promoting the matching of skills to employment; (iv) improving the health and well-being of the population; (v) strengthening nutritional security; and (vi) strengthening social inclusion.

Pillar 4 aims to strengthen the building of quality, productive and fulfilled human capital — an essential condition for supporting the structural transformation of the economy. The aim is to improve the population’s level of education and qualification, guarantee equitable access to basic healthcare, and promote employability and entrepreneurship.

Indeed, building a Great Nation that is Stable, Ambitious and United requires men and women endowed with solid capacities and skills in various fields, mobilised and committed to achieving the development objectives.

This pillar emphasises a modernised and high-performing education system, integrating the circular economy, the reform of curricula, the continuation of basic-education reform, the generalisation of pre-primary education and the development of Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) and digital streams to meet the needs of the digital economy, with strong enhancement of technical and vocational education. It also provides for a massive strengthening of the employability of young people through apprenticeships, internships, incubation, civic service and the creation of bridges towards self-employment and salaried employment, in order to significantly reduce urban unemployment.

To this end, the accelerated development of human capital is essential. In this perspective, the development strategy makes the improvement of the human capital index a priority. Thus, emphasis will be placed on continuing the reform of basic education, vocational training, the strengthening of investment in health and nutrition, as well as the extension of Universal Health Coverage (UHC).

This will translate into the development of an education-employment system that strengthens the employability of young people and the creation of decent jobs. In addition, particular emphasis will be placed on promoting the matching between the skills acquired and the needs of the labour market.

Moreover, efforts will be made to improve the health and well-being of the population, while strengthening social inclusion. These initiatives aim to build a more equitable and resilient society, capable of responding to contemporary challenges. Improving social inclusion and access to essential services will be major priorities. By integrating these elements, the aim is to guarantee inclusive and resilient growth, while promoting gender equality and consolidating social protection for vulnerable groups.

Furthermore, nutritional security in particular during the first 2,000 days of life, a decisive period for the physical and cognitive development of children will be a major strand of the strategy.

The continuous improvement of the population’s well-being constitutes a fundamental objective of the State. In this framework, the development of sports facilities within schools and communities strengthens physical and mental health, while fostering the acquisition of transversal skills such as rigour, perseverance and team spirit.

In terms of scientific research, financing remains insufficient, representing less than 0.5% of GDP well below the international norm of 1%. This shortfall in resources holds back scientific output and limits innovation. In addition, the development of research findings remains a challenge, with untapped potential for socio-economic development.

To realise its development ambition, the Government intends, over the 2026–2030 period, to rely on a high-performing research system, capable of responding to the challenges of sustainable development and supporting the structural transformation of the national economy.

Thus, with regard to enhancing Research and Development, the aim will be to progressively raise national spending on research financing to 0.54% of GDP, in order to strengthen the country’s scientific innovation capacities. The strategy also provides for the creation of university research centres of

excellence, aligned with national development priorities, as well as the establishment of competitive funds to finance applied-research projects with high economic and social impact. This approach will include the promotion of artificial intelligence and the transition to the circular economy.

In addition, scientific research will be enhanced. The National Research Programmes (PNR) will also be implemented in order to encourage research activities in priority areas such as agriculture, industry, health, the environment, the circular economy, energy, and others.

The reform of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) will continue, in order to support socio-economic development and accelerate the country's emergence. This involves, notably, strengthening the attractiveness and accessibility of the system, by raising the enrolment rate from 6.2% in 2024 to 9% in 2030, then to 15% by the 2035 horizon. This ambition aims to equip Côte d'Ivoire with a qualified workforce, aligned with the needs of the key productive sectors of agriculture, industry and services.

To operationalise this vision, the Government has structured its intervention around two (2) major programmes, namely the Academy of Talents (ACT) and the Second Chance School (E2C). The Academy of Talents (ACT) consists of a thorough restructuring of the entire initial-training system to accommodate 15% of the secondary cohort in 2030 (against 6.2% in 2024) and to reach a placement rate of 50% in 2030 for TVET graduates nine (9) months after obtaining their diploma. As for the Second Chance School (E2C), it will make it possible to develop a mass qualifying-training programme.

To support this dynamic, a TVET digitalisation strategy will be implemented to foster training and governance through digital means. In this context, the use of artificial intelligence can transform vocational training into a powerful lever for personalised, accessible and dynamic learning.

In the field of artistic and cultural education, initiatives are planned to increase the artistic and cultural training offer, through the reform of teaching programmes to better meet the sector's needs, as well as the development of partnerships with international institutions.

To this end, the aim will be to strengthen the human capital and skills of the population in order to support inclusive, sustainable and decent-job-generating economic growth, notably for young people, while systematically integrating gender equality. This ambition will also involve a strengthened fight against unemployment, through the intensification of projects dedicated to young people and the strengthening of the economic empowerment of women and young people.

In terms of gender, the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women will rest on a multisectoral approach. The aim will be, in particular, to strengthen the representation of women in decision-making bodies, to improve girls' access to education, to increase their participation in technical and vocational training, and to guarantee their financial autonomy while harnessing the opportunities of the circular economy.

As regards strengthening social inclusion, the Government intends to continue intensifying social programmes, notably the Support Programme for the National Social Safety-Net System (PAFS), with a view to significantly reducing poverty. In addition, targeted investments will aim for universal access to drinking water and electricity by 2030, with priority for precarious neighbourhoods and fragile zones. In parallel, the densification of social infrastructure in under-served regions, the promotion of decent housing through tailored financing, and land-tenure security notably for women will constitute key levers for cohesion and social inclusion. In this dynamic, the Government will continue implementing the Government's Social Programme (PSGouv), building on the achievements of phases 1 and 2.

In terms of social protection, the Government's ambition is to consolidate a universal, integrated and responsive social-protection system, in order to guarantee every citizen fundamental social rights and equitable access to essential services. In this framework, the State will build on contributory schemes (CNPS, CGRAE, UHC, RSTI) and non-contributory schemes (RAM, social safety nets, social relief, community programmes).

Indeed, the State's actions will aim to strengthen the extension of social coverage and access to care to the entire population, including traditionally marginalised groups such as informal-sector workers and vulnerable rural households. Added to this will be the adoption of a social-security financing act.

On the demographic front, capturing the demographic dividend constitutes a strategic opportunity to make the structure of the population a lever for inclusive and sustainable economic growth. Côte d'Ivoire is experiencing significant migratory dynamics, marked both by internal displacement and by notable immigration, originating mainly from ECOWAS member countries.

The strategic axes are as follows: (i) developing a high-performing education system; (ii) strengthening the employability of young people and creating decent jobs; (iii) promoting the matching of skills to employment; (iv) improving the health and well-being of the population; (v) strengthening nutritional security; (vi) promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women; and (vii) strengthening social inclusion.

Faced with this situation, the Government aims, for the 2026–2030 period, to accelerate the capture of the demographic dividend through efficient management of the demographic transition, to manage migratory flows and to systematically integrate population issues into the planning and implementation of public policies. The objective is to align national investment choices with the country's demographic realities.

To assess progress, performance indicators have been set for the 2030 horizon. These include, in particular, raising:

- ❖ Life expectancy from 62.3 years to 65 years;
- ❖ The net pre-primary enrolment rate from 11% to 25%;
- ❖ The completion rate of lower secondary general education from 81.14% to 89.0%;
- ❖ The share of Technical Education and Vocational Training enrolments within secondary enrolments from 6.2% to 15%;
- ❖ Reducing the adult illiteracy rate from 51.1% to 45%;
- ❖ Reducing the illiteracy rate among people aged 15 to 24 from 37.6% to 20%;
- ❖ The proportion of people living within 5 km of a health facility from 82% to 100%;
- ❖ The number of people enrolled in UHC from 20 million to 30 million;
- ❖ Reducing the combined rate of unemployment and the potential labour force (SU3) from 12.9% to 8.9%;
- ❖ Reducing the prevalence of stunting among children under 5 from 21.4% to 18%;
- ❖ The gender-gap index from 0.655 to 0.7;
- ❖ The Gender Parity Index (GPI) in primary education (Girls/Boys) from 1.07 to 1;
- ❖ The rate of population coverage by a social-protection mechanism from 27.0% to 50.0%; and
- ❖ The number of poor households benefiting from cash transfers under the social safety-net project to 827,000 households.

PILLAR 5: Developing strategic infrastructure and regional economic hubs; ecological transition, climate resilience and the circular economy

Since 2012, notable progress has been made in the development of strategic infrastructure, taking into account the fundamentals of the green and circular economy, as well as those of local and sustainable development. This progress is reflected in the improvement of the road network (8,500 km in 2024, against 6,514 km in 2011), the strengthening of electricity-production capacity (from 1,391 MW in 2011 to 3,224 MW in 2025), the extension of digital networks (more than 5,207 km of optical fibre installed), the consolidation of port capacities (containerised freight volume at the Autonomous Port of Abidjan of 1.65 million TEUs (twenty-foot equivalent units) in 2024, almost double that of 2022) and the launch of several initiatives in favour of the green economy, the circular economy and territorial planning.

Despite this progress, Côte d'Ivoire still faces major challenges in terms of the availability of modern infrastructure, territorial development and the balanced spatial organisation of its territory, in order to provide better conditions for the structural transformation of the economy. Indeed, the strong concentration of investment and economic activity in Greater Abidjan fuels spatial inequalities, characterised notably by insufficient strategic infrastructure (energy, water, digital, transport, etc.), the weak economic dynamism of the regions, the growing post-harvest loss of agricultural products, the limited use of agricultural residues and high exposure to climate risks. Thus, in the vast majority of secondary cities, employment opportunities remain limited and access to basic services insufficient.

These constraints hold back the economic competitiveness of the regions, accentuate demographic pressure on Greater Abidjan and prevent the development of a diversified and resilient economic fabric at national level.

Faced with these findings, Pillar 5 aims to strengthen the overall competitiveness of the Ivorian economy by drawing on modern, resilient and inclusive infrastructure, while rebalancing development between regions through the creation of regional economic hubs anchored in a green, circular and inclusive economy.

Through the NDP 2026–2030, the Government intends to strengthen the spatial planning of investments, based on a fine-grained mapping of regional economic potential. This approach aims to stimulate the development of Competitive Economic Hubs (PEC) across the national territory, through an optimal and equitable distribution of these public and private investments. The aim, among other things, will be to build a network of strategic infrastructure that supports the development of local productive value chains, improves the attractiveness of territories and guarantees equitable access to essential services, while fully integrating the principles of the green, circular and inclusive economy.

This approach incorporates the national green taxonomy, the mobilisation of climate finance, green bonds and tax incentives, in order to accelerate decarbonisation and strengthen the resilience of territories, while promoting eco-responsible behaviour and a circular economy that creates local jobs and regional autonomy.

A progressive roll-out of the circular economy is under way, with important projects such as the construction of a composting unit in Yamoussoukro and pilot projects for the sorting and recovery of Household and Similar Solid Waste (DSMA). In addition, the development of agricultural waste in industrial processes, as well as the development of energy from biomass, constitute efforts to operationalise the circular economy. In this regard, the construction of a cashew-shell recovery centre in Yamoussoukro is planned, as part of the Cashew Value-Chain Competitiveness Promotion Project (PPCA).

These combined initiatives will help improve not only the quality of life of the population, but also the country's environmental and economic sustainability.

The various strategic actions will make it possible to create a more coherent, balanced and resilient territorial fabric, in which strategic infrastructure supports both economic transformation, the development of regional hubs and the transition to a green, circular and inclusive economy. This will involve, notably: (i) the adoption and dissemination of the National Territorial Development Scheme; (ii) the creation and operationalisation of the national territorial-development observatory; (iii) the implementation of the support programme for the governance and financing of the development of sub-national territories; (iv) the preparation and implementation of the programme to strengthen cohesion and territorial equity; (v) the validation and implementation of the Transition Plan towards the Circular Economy (PTEC); and (vi) the integration of circular-economy principles into the preparation of regional development schemes.

To ensure better integration of the ecological transition and circularity into development, Côte d'Ivoire revised its NDC 2.0 in 2025, in line with the Paris Agreement on climate. The new NDC 3.0 rests primarily on 13 strategic sectors, namely agriculture, forestry, industry, hydrocarbons, coastal zones, energy, infrastructure, transport, water and sanitation, health, construction and urban planning, as well as water resources.

The operationalisation of the NDC 3.0 will translate into the transversal integration of the environmental dimension across all pillars of the NDP 2026-2030, through targeted measures and specific indicators reflecting sustainability imperatives. This strategy also takes into account the conclusions and recommendations of the Country Climate and Development Report (CCDR) adopted by our country. They concern, notably, improving land use and agricultural systems, investing in resilient infrastructure and mobilising innovative financing.

The Government will operationalise the country's taxonomy in order to accelerate the transition to a green, low-carbon economy that is resilient to climate shocks. The strategy will rest on the mobilisation of green finance, through access to climate funds and the establishment of appropriate mechanisms. It will draw on structuring levers such as: (i) the issuance of green, socially responsible and sustainable bonds; (ii) tax incentives for green investment; and (iii) the creation of a National Environment Fund. Finally, mitigation measures will aim to reduce greenhouse-gas emissions.

It will also be a matter of raising public awareness of eco-responsible behaviour, thereby ensuring an inclusive, sustainable and circular ecological transition. The development of a circular economy for the empowerment and resilience of territories will aim to: (i) increase the autonomy of territories; (ii) reduce dependence on imports; (iii) strengthen national and regional economic, social and environmental resilience; and (iv) create more local circular jobs.

To support this momentum, AI will make it possible to mitigate the effects of climate change and optimise resource use, notably through the analysis of satellite data.

Indeed, the Government's ambition is to make digital technology a lever of productivity for all sectors of the economy, a creator of qualified jobs and an accelerator of social cohesion, while supporting the transition to a green, circular and inclusive economy. In this perspective, the State will foster the massive and inclusive adoption of digital and postal services in step with technological change.

In addition, the large-scale use of digital technology and artificial intelligence will be favoured. In this framework, innovation and research-and-development support programmes will be put in place to stimulate competitiveness and foster the digitalisation of key sectors such as public administration, agriculture, health, education and training, industry, the green economy, energy, security and defence, and the financial sector.

AI will be used to optimise resources and support climate adaptation, while the extension of digital coverage, digital inclusion and the modernisation of postal services should foster equitable access to economic opportunities.

To this end, the strategy rests on three (3) decisive shifts. The first consists of guaranteeing the population equitable access to digital technologies and services, through the improvement of territorial coverage in quality digital infrastructure. The second concerns improving the population's access to economic and social opportunities through the strengthening of digital inclusion. The third concerns the modernisation, diversification and digitalisation of postal services. This is in order to ensure better connectivity and effective inclusion in economic and social exchanges.

The State's objective is to pursue the dynamic of innovation and digital transformation, driven by an inclusive, ethical and responsible artificial intelligence. This approach aims to position the country as a regional leader in the adoption and integration of AI, with a view to guaranteeing a sustainable and inclusive modernisation of key sectors.

In terms of water, the Government aims to achieve universal and low-cost access for the population to drinking water. To achieve this, the State will endeavour to: (i) strengthen the mobilisation and management of water resources for drinking-water supply; (ii) ensure the quality of drinking water made available to the population through the application of Ivorian standards, the maintenance of infrastructure and public awareness-raising; (iii) strengthen drinking-water production and supply in urban areas; (iv) ensure the financial balance of the sector to meet the pressure of operating costs and the maintenance of drinking-water production infrastructure; and (v) accelerate the delivery and equipping of Multi-village urban water-supply systems in rural areas.

As regards the macroeconomic framework prepared for the NDP 2026–2030, the scenario adopted is proactive; it assumes that climate-change mitigation and adaptation are taken into account.

Thus, Pillar 5 is structured around the following five (5) strategic axes: (i) strengthening strategic infrastructure; (ii) developing regional economic hubs as engines of territorial growth; (iii) balanced territorial development through the growth of secondary cities and the broadening of access to public

services; (iv) integrating the ecological transition into development and promoting a green and resilient economy; and (v) developing a circular economy for the empowerment and resilience of territories.

Through this pillar, the Government aims to achieve the following development objectives:

- ❖ The total length of the road network will evolve from 82,560 km in 2024 to 83,000 km in 2030;
- ❖ The total length of the motorway network will rise from 400 km in 2025 to 1,014 km in 2030;
- ❖ The total length of the paved road network will increase from 8,500 km in 2024 to 15,000 km in 2030;
- ❖ The length of surfaced earth roads will rise from 25,700 km in 2024 to 60,000 km in 2030;
- ❖ The national 4G coverage rate from 65% in 2024 to 100% in 2030;
- ❖ The percentage of the population using the internet will rise from 40.7% in 2024 to 60% in 2030;
- ❖ The CO₂ emission rate will fall from 0.49% in 2014 to 0.38% in 2030;
- ❖ The environmental performance index will rise from 42.9/100 in 2014 to 68.55/100 in 2030;
- ❖ The climate-change mitigation score will rise from 40.9/100 to 66.55/100 in 2030;
- ❖ The proportion of the population with access to an improved water source will rise from 81% in 2021 to 90% in 2030;
- ❖ The number of village water-supply systems in service will rise from 18,444 in 2023 to 22,000 in 2030; and
- ❖ The proportion of the population with access to improved sanitation will rise from 37% in 2024 to 70% in 2030.

PILLAR 6: Promoting good governance and modernising the State

Côte d'Ivoire has recorded significant advances in governance and the modernisation of the State. This dynamic has translated, notably, into an improvement in its ranking on the Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI), rising from 104th place in 2020 to 69th in 2024. Likewise, the country obtained, on the B-READY index, an average score of 52.67/100, positioning it in 8th place in the ranking of the best business climates in Africa.

Despite this progress, the country faces challenges relating notably to improving governance and, in particular, the quality of public services and the acceleration of the modernisation of the State.

Thus, this pillar aims to consolidate a modern, effective and strategic State, capable of ensuring the optimal execution of public policies, guaranteeing transparency and strengthening citizens' confidence in the State. The aim is to continue establishing credible governance, oriented towards results and the pursuit of excellence, founded on performance, administrative innovation and accountability.

The interventions of this pillar are structured around three (3) strategic axes: (i) strengthening administrative, local and judicial governance; (ii) strengthening economic and financial governance; and (iii) improving the mobilisation of resources and the financing of the economy. It places emphasis on effective decentralisation, via the real transfer of powers and resources to local authorities, the adoption of the reform of the Territorial Civil Service and the updating of the texts governing local authorities. The plan also provides for the modernisation of the National Statistical System through digitalisation and better coordination of data producers.

In the framework of this pillar, the strengthening of the decentralisation policy will be carried out through the deepening, improvement and effectiveness of the transfer of powers, resources and responsibilities from the central State to decentralised local authorities (municipalities, regional councils, etc.). The objective is to bring the administration closer to citizens for better governance and more inclusive local development. The achievement of this objective will involve, notably, the adoption of the reform of the Territorial Civil Service and the Municipal Police, the financial regime of local authorities and the updating of the law on the transfer and distribution of powers from the State to Local Authorities.

Furthermore, the State will continue the reform of the National Statistical System (SSN). It will also be a matter of improving coordination between data producers, the digitalisation of the processes of data collection, analysis and dissemination, in order to support the planning, steering and evaluation of public policies.

Economic governance will be improved, notably through the consolidation of reforms in favour of the business climate. In order to strengthen the competitiveness of the Ivorian economy and attract productive investment, particular attention will be paid to the simplification of administrative procedures, the legal securing of investments and the digitalisation of public services aimed at businesses.

Added to this are: (i) the establishment of an institutional framework for consultation between the State and SMEs; (ii) the adoption of normative texts governing the latter; and (iii) the implementation of a national subcontracting strategy. These reforms will help establish a climate of trust and transparency between public and private actors, while guaranteeing the predictability of policies.

In addition, particular attention will be paid to the simplification of administrative procedures, through the rationalisation of business licences and permits, and the modernisation of the Business Formalities One-Stop Shop. These measures aim to reduce entry costs, reduce business-creation times and foster

the emergence of a competitive and accessible environment. Furthermore, the revision of the synthetic tax will lighten the tax burden on small businesses. This initiative will help encourage their formalisation and their integration into the formal economic fabric.

Moreover, the acceleration of the digitalisation of public services aimed at businesses, combined with the promotion of innovative financing (venture capital, the PME Finance+ programme, etc.), will constitute a strategic lever for modernising the Ivorian economy. It will facilitate businesses' access to financing, strengthen local fund-raising capacities and support the promotion of FDI. These actions will contribute to strengthening the quality of public services and operational effectiveness within the framework of the B-Ready scoring arrangements.

Added to this will be direct involvement in national strategic orientation as well as in industrialisation policy.

As regards the mobilisation of domestic resources, it will be strengthened through the implementation of the National Medium-Term Revenue Mobilisation Strategy (SRMT 2024-2028). Thus, significant reforms in tax policy and tax administration are planned. They concern, notably, broadening the tax base by taxing under-taxed or untaxed sectors and broadening the VAT base by progressively reducing the scope of exemptions. Added to this is the cadastre reform, with a view to improving the yield of property tax and broadening the base of business taxes.

Specifically, the strategy will consist of: (i) simplifying tax legislation to make the tax system more optimal and accessible to taxpayers; (ii) improving the existing tax and customs apparatus; (iii) rationalising tax expenditure so that the tax and customs advantages granted effectively contribute to economic and social development; (iv) improving the taxation of niches and capturing new opportunities; (v) improving the governance of financial administrations to guarantee their autonomy, strengthen their effectiveness and ensure citizens' confidence in their management; (vi) strengthening the capacities of financial administrations with regard to new challenges and opportunities; (vii) achieving the near-total digitalisation of the procedures of financial administrations, notably with the use of artificial intelligence; (viii) improving collaboration between the public sector, the private sector and civil society in tax matters; (ix) strengthening education in tax civic-mindedness; (x) improving communication on the tax and customs system; and (xi) increasing partnership with regional and international institutions on tax and customs measures.

In this framework, total revenue and grants would rise from 11,226.3 billion in 2026 to 17,719.5 billion in 2030, and the tax-to-GDP ratio would grow on average by 0.6 percentage point per year, rising from 15.7% of GDP in 2026 to 18.0% of GDP in 2030.

Finally, it will be necessary to strengthen the financing of development actions, notably the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The integration of SDG indicators into ministerial work plans and their alignment with the budget process will also be ensured. This is in order to guarantee an effective allocation of public resources.

This pillar will be implemented through three (3) strategic axes: (i) strengthening administrative, local and judicial governance; (ii) strengthening economic and financial governance; and (iii) improving the mobilisation of resources and the financing of the economy.

Through this pillar, the Government intends to achieve the following major development objectives:

- ❖ Raise the National Index of Solidarity and Social Cohesion from 57.95% in 2023 to 65% in 2030;
- ❖ Improve the General Security Index from 1.3 in 2025 to 1.1 in 2030;
- ❖ Raise the proportion of the population (nationals and non-nationals) holding the National Identification Number (NNI) from 27.78% in 2023 to 100% in 2030;
- ❖ Increase the birth-registration rate from 56.6% in 2023 to 100% in 2030;
- ❖ Increase the mobilisation of tax resources by raising the tax-to-GDP ratio from 15.4% of GDP in 2026 to 18.0% of GDP in 2030;
- ❖ Raise credit to the economy from 25.8% of GDP in 2026 to 36.2% in 2030; and
- ❖ Raise the CPIA index from 3.9 in 2024 to 4.5 in 2030.

Conclusion

To consolidate the achievements of previous plans and address persistent challenges, the NDP 2026–2030 rests on a new development strategy, in order to deliver the transformation needed to raise Côte d'Ivoire into the category of upper-middle-income countries. It constitutes a decisive stage in Côte d'Ivoire's trajectory towards sustainable and inclusive development.

Structured around six (6) strategic pillars namely: (i) the durability of security, peace and stability; (ii) the modernisation of agriculture; (iii) the promotion of private investment; (iv) the development of human capital; (v) the strengthening of strategic infrastructure and regional economic hubs; and (vi) the improvement of public governance the NDP 2026-2030 offers an innovative framework for achieving the objectives of the societal project of His Excellency Mr Alassane Ouattara, President of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire.

III. Macroeconomic framework of the NDP 2026- 2030

The NDP framework rests on assumptions, the main ones being: (i) the maintenance of accommodating weather conditions; (ii) low variations in international cocoa prices and the dollar; (iii) the continued development of the energy and mining sectors; (iv) the continuous improvement of the business environment; and (v) the maintenance of a stable socio-political climate.

Thus, the growth rate would stand at an average of 7.2% over the 2026-2030 period, driven mainly by the secondary and tertiary sectors.

In the primary sector, average growth would be 5.3%; the secondary sector would progress by an average of 9.0%; and the tertiary sector would grow by an average of 6.9%.

3.1. Macroeconomic aggregates

The volume of NDP investment planned over the period is 114,838.5 billion CFA francs, with 70.2% (80,614.7 billion CFA francs) expected from the private sector and 29.8% (34,223.9 billion CFA francs) expected from the public sector.

The investment rate would thus rise from 24.0% of GDP in 2025 to 34.5% of GDP in 2030, including: (i) a private investment rate rising from 16.9% in 2026 to 24.9% in 2030; and (ii) an average public investment rate stabilised at 9.1% from 2026 to 2030.

Table 2 : Summary of the macroeconomic framework

NDP 2026-2030 SCENARIO							
	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2026-2030
GDP in value (billion CFA francs)	57 325,0	62 364,0	68 036,9	74 165,3	81 448,4	89 256,8	
Annual real GDP growth (%)	6,5	6,7	6,9	7,0	7,6	7,6	7,2
Total investment GFCF (billion CFA francs)	13 731,7	15 822,9	19 136,0	22 539,3	26 551,9	30 788,4	114 838,5
Public	4 620,4	5 259,3	6 011,0	6 779,5	7 645,1	8 529,1	34 223,9
Private	9 111,2	10 563,6	13 125,0	15 759,8	18 906,9	22 259,3	80 614,7
Investment rate (% of GDP)	24,0	25,4	28,1	30,4	32,6	34,5	30,2
Public	8,1	8,4	8,8	9,1	9,4	9,6	9,1
Private	15,9	16,9	19,3	21,2	23,2	24,9	21,1
Inflation (%)	1	1,5	2,0	2,0	2,0	2,0	1,9
Incremental Capital-Output Ratio (ICOR)	3,7	3,8	4,0	4,4	4,3	4,6	4,2

Source: MPD/DGP, DGE

3.2. Breakdown of investments by sector and by pillar

The sectoral and pillar-level budget framework of the NDP 2026-2030 reflects sectoral priorities, in line with the choice of the main growth-bearing sectors and with the assumptions of the macroeconomic framework. The breakdown of investments reflects: (i) the continuation and consolidation of achievements in the major development sectors, aimed at strengthening competitive economic infrastructure; (ii) the acceleration of industrial development; (iii) the continued development of human capital in line with the needs of the economy; and (iv) the continuation of the Government's social policy.

Pillar 1, which consists of consolidating and sustaining peace, national cohesion and security, represents 1.38% of total investment, of which 100.0% is public investment. This pillar essentially covers the law-and-order sectors and aims to strengthen living together.

Pillar 2, which aims to modernise agriculture, secure rural land tenure, raise productivity and strengthen agricultural value chains, represents 7.0% of total investment, of which 36.2% is public investment.

Pillar 3, which aims to promote private investment, national champions and the reduction of informality, accounts for the largest share of investment, at 47.1%, of which 11.3% is public investment. This essentially private investment is concentrated in the sectors of industry (9%), mines and geology (9.5%), hydrocarbons (10%) and energy (10%).

Pillar 4, on the development of human capital and skills and the creation of decent jobs, represents 10.1% of total investment, of which 70.0% is public intervention. It is essentially borne by the education-training system (3.3%) and health (3%).

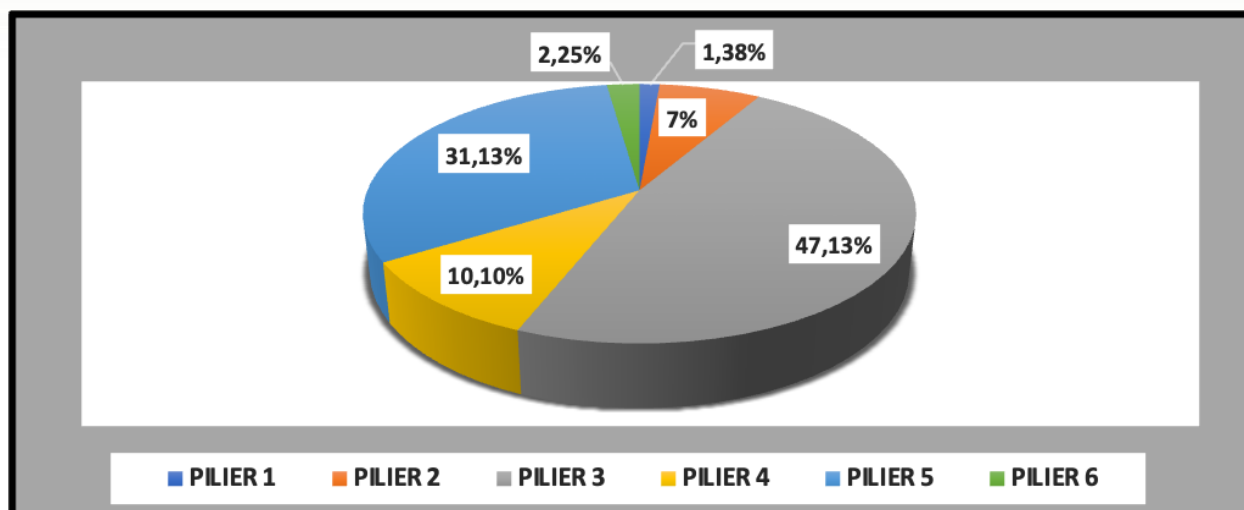
Pillar 5, the development of strategic infrastructure and regional economic hubs, ecological transition, climate resilience and the circular economy, representing 31.1% of total investment, is the second-largest pillar by volume. It concentrates the sectors of road infrastructure (8%), transport logistics (7%), the digital economy (5%), construction, housing and urban planning (6%), drinking water (2.5%) and sanitation (1.5%).

Finally, Pillar 6, on the promotion of good governance and the modernisation of the State, will be covered to the tune of 2.25% of total investment, of which 88.7% is public intervention. This pillar covers most of the sovereignty sectors, notably defence, security, justice, and administrative, local and financial governance.

Table 3 : Breakdown of investments by sector and by pillar of the NDP 2026-2030

	Weight (%)	Total	Public weight (%)	Total public	Public share
TOTAL NDP 2026–2030 (billion CFA francs)	100,0	114 839	100,0	34 224	29,8%
PUBLIC INVESTMENT	29,8	34 224			
PRIVATE INVESTMENT	70,2	80 615			
PILLAR 1	1,38	1 587	4,64	1 588	100,0%
Peace and social cohesion	0,08	97	0,28	97	100%
Defence	1,00	1 148	3,36	1 148	100%
Security and civil protection	0,30	342	1,00	342	50%
PILLAR 2	7	8 039	8,5	2 909	36,2%
Agriculture	4,5	5 168	7	2 396	46,4%
Animal and fisheries resources	2,5	2 871	1,5	513	17,9%
PILLAR 3	47,13	54 123	17,19	5 882	10,9%
Industry	9	10 335	2	684	6,6%
Mines and geology	9,5	10 910	1	342	3,1%
Hydrocarbons	10	11 484	1	342	3,0%
Energy	10	11 484	8	2 738	23,8%
Trade	2	2 297	0,75	257	11,2%
Crafts	0,2	230	0,5	171	74,5%
Culture and Francophonie	0,7	804	1	342	42,6%
Tourism	4	4 594	1,5	513	11,2%
Business environment and investment promotion	0,13	149	0,44	149	100,0%
Entrepreneurship and SMEs	1,6	1 837	1	342	18,6%
PILLAR 4	10,10	11 593	25,17	8 114	70,0%
Higher education and scientific research	1	1 148	3	1 027	89,4%
Technical education and vocational training	1	1 148	3	1 027	89,4%
National education	1,3	1 493	4	1 369	91,7%
Health and public hygiene	3	3 445	8	2 738	79,5%
Employment, social affairs	0,5	574	1,5	513	89,4%
Youth, youth employment	1,5	1 723	2	684	39,7%
Nutrition	0,26	299	0,87	298	100,0%
Family, women, children	0,1	115	0,34	115	100,0%
Sports	1	1 148	1	342	29,8%
Social protection and inclusion	0,44	500	1,46	500	100,0%
PILLAR 5	31,13	35 749	37,36	12 785	35,8%
Road infrastructure	8	9 187	17	5 818	63,3%
Transport logistics	7	8 039	5	1 711	21,3%
Digital economy	5	5 742	1,5	513	8,9%
Balanced regional development	0,13	149	0,44	149	100,0%
Environment, sustainable development	0,5	574	0,92	315	54,8%
Water and forests	0,5	574	1	342	59,6%
Construction, housing and urban planning	6	6 890	3	1 027	14,9%
Drinking water	2,5	2 871	5	1 711	59,6%
Sanitation	1,5	1 723	3,5	1 198	69,5%
PILLAR 6	2,25	2 581	6,69	2 289	88,7%
Local and administrative governance	0,30	342	1,00	342	0,50
Civil service, modernisation of the administration	0,13	149	0,44	149	100,0%
Economic and financial governance	0,75	861	2	684	79,5%
Justice and human rights	0,13	149	0,44	149	100,0%
Communication	0,25	287	0,5	171	59,6%
Foreign affairs	0,15	172	0,50	172	100,0%
African integration and Ivorians abroad	0,13	149	0,44	149	100,0%
Planning and statistics	0,26	299	0,87	298	100,0%
Institutions	0,15	172	0,50	172	100,0%
ADJUSTMENT MARGIN	1,0	1 165	0,5	159	13,6%

Source: MPD/DGP

Figure 2 : Breakdown of total investment by pillar of the NDP 2026-2030

Source: MPD/DGP

Overall NDP investment will be borne by Pillars 3 (development of private investment) and 5 (infrastructure), with 47.13% and 31.13% respectively. Pillars 4, 2, 6 and 1 follow, with 10.10%, 7%, 2.25% and 1.38% respectively.

As regards public investment, it will be concentrated in Pillar 5 (infrastructure) and Pillar 4 (development of human capital), with 37.36% and 25.17% respectively. Pillars 3, 2, 6 and 1 will benefit from 17.19%, 8.50%, 6.69% and 4.64% of public investment respectively.

The priority sectors for public investment are: road infrastructure (17%); the education-training sector (10%); health (8%); energy (8%); agriculture (7%); transport (5%); and the digital economy (5%).

The significant investments planned under the NDP 2026–2030 will require a strengthening of the framework for the preparation and implementation of projects. Indeed, the effectiveness of the implementation of public investment projects faces major challenges. Thus:

- Project preparation is marked by weak planning and conduct of studies, delays in the establishment of the governance bodies of co-financed projects, and the difficulty of institutional coordination among actors.
- As regards project implementation, the difficulties relate to: (i) delays in mobilising counterpart funds; (ii) low disbursement rates from development partners; (iii) significant delays in the procurement process; (iv) difficulties in clearing project-site rights-of-way; and (v) constraints relating to customs and tax exemptions for certain project equipment.
- The evaluation and durability of project achievements remain hampered by the absence of systematic evaluation, the abandonment of achievements post-closure, and the absence of impact evaluation and mechanisms for sustaining achievements.

Specifically, the implementation of Public-Private Partnerships is subject to several constraints, notably: (i) a PPP strategic framework that needs strengthening; (ii) insufficient qualified human resources; (iii) difficulties in financing pre-feasibility studies; (iv) disbursement delays combined with insufficient monitoring and evaluation; and (v) insufficient post-concession financing mechanisms.

Optimising the absorption capacity of resources allocated to projects, as well as strengthening their effectiveness, will involve: (i) strengthening sectoral planning; (ii) improving the coordination of actors and steering; (iii) strengthening the apparatus for preparing and controlling technical studies; (iv)

optimising the monitoring of public investment projects to guarantee effective implementation; (v) developing the capacities of actors involved in project execution in terms of management and operational procedures; (vi) reducing the processing times of No-Objection Notices (NONs); (vii) accelerating the procurement process; (viii) improving the disbursement times of Treasury counterparts on co-financed projects; and (ix) strengthening the technical and financial capacities of local enterprises and consultants.

IV. Financing strategy for the NDP 2026-2030

4.1. Presentation of the financing requirement

The overall cost of the investments under the NDP 2026-2030 is 114,838.5 billion CFA francs, of which 70.2% comes from the private sector, i.e. 80,614.7 billion CFA francs, and 29.8% from the public sector, i.e. 34,223.9 billion CFA francs.

Implementation of this plan entails strengthening revenue mobilisation and optimising public expenditure, in line with the Medium-Term Revenue Mobilisation Strategy (SRMT 2024-2028). Thus, total revenue and grants would rise from 11,226.3 billion in 2026 to 17,719.5 billion in 2030. In parallel, total expenditure and net lending would move from 13,123.0 billion in 2026 to 20,435.88 billion in 2030.

The public financing requirement of the NDP 2026-2030 thus amounts to 37,933.1 billion CFA francs. To cover this requirement, the mobilisation of 26,794.8 billion is expected on the financial market, of which 24,554.0 billion (91.6%) on the regional market and 2,240.8 billion (8.4%) on the international market, in line with the Medium-Term Debt Management Strategy (SDMT 2025–2029).

This would result in financing to be mobilised through the Consultative Group of 11,138.2 billion, of which 7,749.5 billion is identified for project loans. The financing to be sought thus stands at 3,388.8 billion CFA francs over the period, covering 8.9% of the NDP financing requirement.

Specifically, budgetary policy over the period 2026–2030 aims to meet the needs in infrastructure, human capital and basic social services. Nevertheless, the Government is determined to comply with community commitments, notably observance of the budget deficit ceiling set at 3.0% of GDP.

To this end, the mobilisation of domestic resources will be strengthened through the implementation of the Medium-Term Revenue Mobilisation Strategy (SRMT 2024-2028). Thus, total revenue and grants would increase by 12.4% on average over the period. Tax revenue, in particular, is expected to rise from 9,775.1 billion in 2026 to 16,101.6 billion in 2030. **The tax burden would grow on average by 0.6 percentage point per year, rising from 15.7% of GDP in 2026 to 18.0% of GDP in 2030.** This trend in tax revenue would rest on the SRMT 2024-2028, as well as on new developments in the exploitation of oil and gas resources. Furthermore, the Government will pursue efforts to rationalise expenditure, driven by the implementation of internal budgetary control, management control, as well as control of the wage bill and optimisation of procurement procedures.

The balance of payments is expected to record a current-account deficit contained below 5% of GDP on average, moving from 610.6 billion CFA francs (1.0% of GDP) in 2026 to 1,636.0 billion CFA francs (1.8% of GDP) in 2030.

The balance of goods and services would remain in surplus throughout the period 2026–2030, benefiting from the buoyancy of goods exports. These would grow on average by 4.3% over the period, mainly in connection with the increase in exported volumes of crude oil, with the exploitation of the deposits, notably the entry into production of phase 3 of the “Baleine” oil field in 2029.

The current-account deficit over the period will be covered by net capital inflows, which would increase by 11.7% and represent 4.4% of GDP on average over the period. This level would be driven mainly by inward FDI flows (3.1% of GDP on average) and the continued mobilisation of external financial resources on behalf of the General Government.

Over the period 2026–2030, monetary statistics would be characterised by an average increase in broad money (M2) of 15.2%, rising from 42.1% of GDP in 2026 to 51.6% in 2030, in connection with the increase in all its counterparts.

As regards domestic claims, they are expected to increase by 14.1% on average and would be driven mainly by claims on the economy, which are expected to grow by 13.8% on average to stand at 29.7% of GDP in 2030 against 25.1% in 2026. The projected buoyancy of claims on the economy is explained mainly by (i) the implementation of the SME promotion policy, facilitating their access to credit; (ii) the development of the financial sector; (iii) the improvement of financial inclusion; and (iv) the development of national savings.

4.2. Financing for the period 2026-2030

It is important that the financing relating to public investments and other State needs be carried out within the framework of the Medium-Term Debt Management Strategy (SDMT). This Strategy, consistent with the debt sustainability analysis (DSA), should ensure control of the costs and risks relating to new financing. Indeed, the Strategy progressively gives priority to domestic financing (54% of the financing requirement) and ensures that the exchange-rate risk relating to external borrowing, notably in US dollars, is limited.

As regards the financing strategy, Côte d'Ivoire will resort to financing: (i) from international investors; (ii) from international lenders; (iii) on the regional market and in local currency; and (iv) from other sources.

- **Concerning project loans**, a total amount of 7,749.5 billion is planned over the period 2026–2030, of which 1,407.2 billion in the first year;
- **On the regional market**, the projections of the NDP 2026–2030 anticipate the mobilisation of 24,554.0 billion CFA francs on this market, of which 4,238.7 billion in 2026 and 5,078.8 billion on average over the rest of the period;
- **On the international markets**, the mobilisation of 2,240.8 billion is planned, 720.9 billion in 2026. These amounts are expected to fall to reach 407.1 billion in 2030.

As regards financing from international lenders, a strengthening of resource mobilisation from multilateral and bilateral institutions is possible, through the use of under-exploited pockets of liquidity with existing partners, and diversification towards new development actors or non-partner institutions.

Efforts to deepen the regional market should continue in connection with the ongoing reforms, notably through the access of international investors. The mobilisation targets can therefore follow an upward trajectory, without strengthening the relative exposure of the banking sector to the Central Government.

Furthermore, “offshore” local-currency financing solutions with international investors will be intensified, following the recent operation of issuing an international bond in CFA francs. These would be bond issues placed with international institutional investors, denominated in CFA francs but settled in “hard currency” (Euro or Dollar), and possibly listed on an international exchange.

Côte d'Ivoire will intensify the exploration of Asian capital markets, through increased mobilisations under the Samurai bond, the first inaugural operation of which is under way to mobilise up to an amount equivalent to 200 billion CFA francs.

Beyond traditional sources, the Government will place emphasis on the mobilisation of innovative financing, notably green and climate funds. Within this framework, the Government will operationalise the country's taxonomy. The strategy will rest on the mobilisation of green financing, through access to climate funds and the establishment of suitable mechanisms. It will rely on structuring levers such as: (i) the issuance of green, socially responsible and sustainable bonds; (ii)

tax incentives for green investments; and (iii) the creation of a National Environment Fund. Finally, mitigation measures will aim to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

This approach will rely on the preventive management of the environment and natural resources, comprising the revision of the regulatory framework, the strengthening of institutional capacities and the promotion of the circular economy through the National Circular Economy Programme.

The Transition Taxonomy will also be a strategic lever for mobilising sustainable finance through the integration of climate parameters into public-finance management, notably within the framework of the IMF's Resilience and Sustainability Facility.

Table 4 : Public financing table of the NDP 2026-2030

Year	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Cumulative
Primary balance	-226.3	-289.0	-444.8	-553.6	-968.2	-2,482.0
Interest	1,670.4	1,780.1	1,811.2	1,925.6	1,748.2	8,935.5
Budget balance	-1,896.7	-2,069.1	-2,256.0	-2,479.2	-2,716.4	-11,417.5
Social Security balance	291.3	310.8	328.2	361.0	396.3	1,687.6
Corrected budget balance	-2,188.1	-2,379.9	-2,584.2	-2,840.2	-3,112.7	-13,105.1
Net change in liabilities	-25.0	-25.0	-25.0	-25.0	-25.0	-125.0
Capital	-4,916.2	-4,666.1	-4,832.9	-5,208.9	-5,078.8	-24,703.0
Financing requirement	-7,129.3	-7,071.0	-7,442.1	-8,074.1	-8,216.6	-37,933.1
Financing	7,129.3	7,071.0	7,442.1	8,074.1	8,216.6	37,933.1
Market financing	4,959.6	4,944.0	5,194.3	5,777.2	5,919.7	26,794.8
Foreign-currency financing	720.9	345.8	367.3	399.7	407.1	2,240.8
Regional market	4,238.7	4,598.1	4,827.0	5,377.5	5,512.6	24,554.0
Consultative Group	2,169.7	2,127.1	2,247.8	2,296.9	2,296.9	11,138.2
Project loans	1,407.2	1,468.7	1,591.2	1,641.2	1,641.2	7,749.5
Financing to be sought	762.4	658.4	656.6	655.7	655.7	3,388.8

Source: MFB/DGF

Private investment is expected at 80,614.7 billion CFA francs, i.e. 70.2% of the total. These investments should be concentrated in the manufacturing, mining, hydrocarbons, construction and hotel sectors.

To ensure the effective mobilisation of private investment, the Government intends to implement measures to incentivise and attract Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), to promote local content and to develop national champions.

The attraction of FDI will rely on the implementation of the Reform Agenda to streamline and simplify business-registration procedures and reduce business-creation times. This strategy will target investors in priority clusters such as agribusiness, the pharmaceutical industry and the automotive industry. Foreign investors already established will be encouraged to reinvest in the country. This strategy will rest on competitive taxation, targeted prospecting and suitable State support.

In addition, the State will initiate a reform to accelerate the integrated digitalisation of public services. One-stop windows will then be transformed into fully digitalised and decentralised “one stop shops”, offering complete access to procedures with guaranteed deadlines. The improvement of the business environment, for both domestic and foreign investors, will foster the attraction of private investment, stimulate job creation and energise economic activity.

This mechanism will foster the availability of constantly updated information on digital platforms. Furthermore, the State will continue to develop investment opportunities, notably through the promotion of the seven (7) industrial clusters driving the acceleration of the economy's transformation through the industrialisation of the national economy.

As regards the promotion of National Champions, the objective will be to foster the emergence of competitive National Champions by 2030, capable of offering manufactured products that incorporate all the know-how of the Ivorian people in order to compete on regional, continental and global markets.

The Government intends to strengthen the enterprise-development ecosystem and the dynamisation of SMEs, and to encourage the emergence of the first Ivorian multinationals to represent the country at continental, regional and global levels.

Two (2) main structuring programmes will support this momentum. These are, on the one hand, the Programme to strengthen and accelerate National Champions, dedicated to large enterprises with majority Ivorian capital; and, on the other hand, the acceleration of the implementation of the Economic Programme for the Innovation and Transformation of Enterprises, the “PEPITES Côte d’Ivoire Programme”, intended for small enterprises but with high potential to build Ivorian economic locomotives.

Finally, private investment will also be increased through the realisation of projects under Public-Private Partnerships, notably in the development of industrial infrastructure, energy production, transport and logistics. The implementation of PPPs will be accelerated by strengthening the PPP management framework, notably through the financing and conduct of pre-feasibility and feasibility studies.

4.3. Debt Sustainability Analysis

As regards debt management, debt policy will aim to meet the State's financing needs while preserving debt sustainability and maintaining the sovereign credit rating in order to facilitate access to international financial markets.

The results of the debt sustainability analysis indicate that the solvency ratios (the ratio of the Present Value of external debt to GDP, the ratio of the Present Value of external debt to exports, and the ratio of the Present Value of total public debt to GDP) remain below their respective thresholds over the period 2025–2035.

However, the ratios of external debt service to exports and external debt service to budget revenue excluding grants exceed their respective thresholds for the year 2025, owing to the inclusion of the cost of liability-management operations on the bond lines.

Thus, the risk of debt distress for Côte d’Ivoire remains moderate for both external debt and total public debt over the period 2025-2044.

Table 5 : Results table of the Debt Sustainability Analysis (DSA)

Projection years		2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
External debt												
PV of external debt / GDP ratio	DSA	35,6	33,1	31,6	29,9	28,8	28,2	30,2	28,8	27,8	27,0	26,2
	Thres hold	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
PV of external debt / exports ratio	DSA	124,1	124,9	127,6	123,7	116,2	117,6	107,8	98,3	94,3	94,2	96,7
	Thres hold	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180

Projection years		2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
External debt service / exports ratio	DSA	17,5	11,9	11,9	13,4	11,6	12,4	12,5	12,2	11,1	10,3	11,7
	Thres hold	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
External debt service / revenue ratio	DSA	29,4	17,7	16,1	17,3	15,0	15,0	16,1	16,0	14,4	12,7	13,2
	Thres hold	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Total debt												
PV / GDP ratio	DSA	54,2	52,3	50,9	49,7	48,2	47,9	51,7	50,7	49,9	49,1	48,3
	Thres hold	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55

Source: MFB/DGF

Debt policy will be set within the framework of the Medium-Term Debt Management Strategy (SDMT 2025-2029).

The Government will continue to ensure prudent debt management by relying more on domestic borrowing than on external borrowing to meet its financing needs. With this in mind, it will, on average, draw on domestic and external financing instruments in proportions of 60% - 40%.

To support debt sustainability, it is important that the financing be sound and prudent, suited to the country's economic situation. Thus, the Government also commits to: (i) pursuing the proactive management of public debt, including reprofiling operations on the external-debt bond lines, in line with the SDMT 2025-2029; (ii) broadening the investor base on the regional market; and (iii) prioritising concessional or semi-concessional resources for new external borrowing.

V. Governance framework of the NDP 2026-2030

With a view to strengthening the implementation framework of the NDP 2026-2030, the Government will consolidate the governance arrangements for monitoring this Plan, drawing on the experience of the NDP 2021- 2025. Based on transparency, accountability, integrated planning and monitoring and evaluation, this framework will rest notably on the establishment of a rapid and agile early-warning mechanism.

It will enable an objective assessment of developments in the national and international situation, with a view to strengthening the capacity for anticipation and adaptation in the face of upheavals liable to occur on a large scale.

The governance framework will rest on relevant performance indicators and a strategic reporting mechanism in the service of decision-making, also including a digitalisation of the monitoring-and-evaluation system, with a view to increasing responsiveness and fluidity in the steering of actions.

To this end, a dashboard composed of a core set of key indicators will help ensure better steering of the implementation of the NDP. Likewise, high-level annual reviews, based on factual data and focused on results, will allow the lifting of the main bottlenecks and timely adjustments.

In addition, coherence will be ensured among the NDP operationalisation tools. This will concern notably: (i) the alignment of sectoral action plans with the NDP priorities; and (ii) the strengthening of coherence among the operationalisation and implementation tools of the NDP, namely: NDP-ATP, Roadmap-PIP, PPP-Budget.

Furthermore, the project-preparation mechanism will be strengthened with the reform of the studies fund through (i) the revision of the institutional anchoring, with an institutional attachment to the Ministry responsible for Development Planning, which is in charge of the operational management of development projects and programmes; (ii) the optimisation of procurement procedures; and (iii) the systematic establishment of a quality-control mechanism for the feasibility studies of major structuring projects.

The steering mechanism draws on international best practices and aims to ensure the efficient implementation of projects and programmes through the optimal use of allocated appropriations as well as the sound execution of reforms and measures. The operationalisation of the new governance architecture will be carried out through the following structure:

1. The monitoring bodies: (i) the Presidential Orientation Council (CPO); (ii) the Steering Committee (CP); (iii) the Technical Committee (CT); and (iv) the Local NDP Monitoring Committees.

- **The Presidential Orientation Council** is the decision-making body of the institutional framework for monitoring the NDP, chaired by the Vice-President of the Republic.
- **The Steering Committee** is the coordinating body of the institutional framework for monitoring the NDP 2026-2030, chaired by the Prime Minister.
- **The Technical Committee** oversees the activities of the Technical Secretariat for monitoring the NDP 2026–2030, prepares the decisions of the Steering Committee and serves as a framework for intersectoral dialogue. It is chaired by the Minister responsible for Development Planning. It will rely on a Technical Secretariat coordinated by the Director-General of Planning.
- **The Local Committees** meet four (4) times a year, under the chairmanship of the Regional Prefects. In the Autonomous Districts, these meetings are chaired by the Minister-Governors. The Secretariat of the Local Committees is provided by the Regional Director of the Ministry responsible for Planning and Development.

2. The Sectoral Working Groups (GTS): they will be chaired by a lead ministry and co-chaired by a Technical and Financial Partner (TFP). They will bring together public institutions, development partners, the private sector, civil society, academia and youth associations. They constitute the operational bodies for technical coordination.

VI. Main reforms of the NDP 2026-2030 by pillar

PILLAR 1: Lasting peace, security and stability

- Adopt and implement the Military Programming Law 2026–2030;
- Implement the National Early-Warning and Rapid-Response Strategy;
- Establish lasting mechanisms for the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts through the creation of platforms for the peaceful management of conflicts;
- Strengthen political dialogue and the independence of institutions;
- Consolidate national cohesion through memorial, cultural and active-citizenship policies;
- Develop the citizenship-training programme on respect for the Institutions of the Republic and public property;
- Strengthen the role of the Office of the Ombudsman of the Republic and of the Chamber of Kings and Traditional Chiefs in the settlement of conflicts and in the strengthening of social cohesion;
- Develop a defence industry to strengthen security sovereignty;
- Continue the coverage of the national territory with police-force representation in order to achieve the ratio of 1 police officer per 400 inhabitants; and
- Extend video surveillance and equip the Scientific Police with appropriate specific equipment.

PILLAR 2: Modernising agriculture, consolidating rural land tenure security, increasing productivity and strengthening agricultural value chains

- Adopt the implementing texts of the Agricultural Orientation Law of Côte d'Ivoire (LOACI) incorporating the circular economy;
- Create a monitoring and coordination structure dedicated to the Agro-Hubs, including tax advantages, land guarantees and administrative processes;
- Establish an agency for the execution of agricultural-sector projects, modelled on AGEROUTE for road projects;
- Adopt and make operational the Seed Law aimed at guaranteeing access to quality seeds and promoting research and innovation in the agricultural sector;
- Adopt the Law setting out the tax provisions relating to rural land tenure security;
- Adopt the decree setting out the rules applicable to contracting relating to the rural land domain;
- Implement the reform of the system of farmers' access to modern agricultural equipment;
- Adopt a regulatory text defining the status and operationalisation of a monitoring and coordination structure dedicated to the Agro-Hubs, including tax advantages, land guarantees and administrative processes;
- Establish a national system for the production, certification and distribution of food-crop seeds, in order to ensure producers' access to quality plant material on a large scale;
- Establish financing mechanisms for agricultural value chains, including financial-risk-management measures based on the AgriTech approach;
- Develop urban and peri-urban agriculture (small plots, soilless cultivation);
- Create regional food hubs: 5 large agro-industrial hubs (Bouaké, Korhogo, San Pedro, Daloa, Bondoukou);

- Restore 2 million hectares of forest through public-private partnerships, with the allocation of certified carbon credits;
- Adopt regulatory texts for the laws enacted and promulgated (Livestock Code, Veterinary Public Health Code, and Fisheries and Aquaculture Code); and
- Harmonise the national regulatory texts relating to the development of animal and fishery resources with community regulations.

PILLAR 3: Promoting private investment and national champions, and reducing informality

- Reform the one-stop window for business creation and investor services, notably with: (i) the rationalisation of the structures involved in promoting private investment; (ii) the reduction of business-creation times and costs; and (iii) the effectiveness of the “one stop shop” function (centralisation of all the services concerned by the investor’s journey);
- Develop commercial justice through the construction of commercial courts to strengthen the legal security of investments;
- Strengthen the institutional mechanism for steering and implementing the Unique Land Identifier of Côte d’Ivoire (IDUFCl) in order to improve land tenure security;
- Establish a Studies and Innovation Fund aimed at the maturation of structuring projects, the financing of feasibility studies and support for innovation in priority value chains;
- Create a regulatory framework favouring local content through the enactment of the law for reserved local-employment quotas, preference for national enterprises in public procurement, and bonuses for endogenous development;
- Create a “National Champion” Label aimed at the official certification of deserving enterprises according to rigorous criteria, giving them access to targeted advantages;
- Establish State–Champions performance contracts by drawing up agreements that define reciprocal commitments on investment, employment, technology transfer and ESG standards;
- Establish an integrated investor-support ecosystem with coordinated programmes of business linkages, technical training, R&D financing and sectoral special economic zones;
- Take measures to develop the fintech Initiative to energise the financing of agribusiness, pharmaceuticals and green industry, and to develop digital payments and rural credit;
- Operationalise “BCEAO & SME Finance+” through the deployment of Info-Crédit/Valo-Crédit, integration into the single guide of subsidised credits, the operationalisation of public guarantees and digital platforms, with targeted technical support;
- Revise the status of the “entreprenant” for the formalisation of the informal sector;
- Initiate the reform of the SME Support Code;
- Adopt the implementing texts of the law on industrial infrastructure;
- Adopt and operationalise the strategies relating to the industrial clusters;
- Establish an Industrial Investment and Development Fund (FIDI) to support the growth and modernisation of the national industrial sector;
- Adopt the texts relating to the national Industry 4.0 strategy in order to develop digital transformation and industrial technological transformation;

- Develop and adopt a trade policy aligned with the industrial strategy and the development of domestic trade;
- Develop and adopt the law revising the 2014 mining code, taking into account the local content of the sector;
- Develop and adopt the law establishing the bioenergy code and its implementing texts;
- Initiate the reform of the electricity tariff system to reduce its cost, while promoting competitiveness through the diversification of energy-production sources;
- Accelerate the creation of integrated industrial zones meeting international standards and of export-oriented special economic zones;
- Develop and implement the domestic-trade development programme providing for the clean-up of the trade sector and the elimination of de facto monopolies in certain value chains (timber, meat, fish, retail trade);
- Establish a compact with the private sector accompanied by an annual programming framework to bring reform programmes and public investments into coherence with private-investment plans towards sectors driving inclusive growth;
- Establish sovereign funds to support the acceleration of industrialisation and the emergence of National Champions;
- Accelerate the deepening of the financial system;
- Accelerate the implementation of the domestic-resource mobilisation strategy;
- Develop and implement an informality-reduction programme; and
- Make the local-content policy mandatory for all large enterprises with national subcontracting quotas.

PILLAR 4: Developing human capital and skills, and creating decent jobs

- Continue the reform relating to the integration of preschool into all public primary schools;
- Accelerate the training of teachers in fundamental and applied sciences;
- Strengthen the quality of medical services, staff training and medical equipment;
- Update/revise curricula and pedagogical content with strengthened integration of digital, environmental and entrepreneurial skills;
- Establish a standardised national assessment system to monitor the learning achievements of primary and secondary pupils;
- Continue the reform of lower secondary education;
- Continue the comprehensive curricular reform of TVET, more oriented towards practical skills such as entrepreneurship, Artificial Intelligence and green skills (climate, recycling, energy);
- Adopt the decree relating to distance learning in higher-education institutions;
- Continue the reform of the LMD (Bachelor–Master–Doctorate) system in order to better meet the requirements of the labour market, the quality of training and internationalisation;
- Continue the implementation of the hospital reform and operationalise the Regional Centres of Health Excellence (PRES);
- Operationalise the Fund for the Integration of Persons with Disabilities (FIPSH);
- Adopt the orientation law in favour of Employment in Côte d'Ivoire;

- Adopt and implement the Government Youth Programme (PjGouv) 2026–2030;
- Adopt a Social Security Financing Law;
- Establish mechanisms for the withholding at source of social-security contributions (CMU/RSTI) of informal-sector actors;
- Revise the texts governing social security in the private and public sectors to improve the level of service provision;
- Establish a legal and institutional framework favouring the operationalisation of the Social and Solidarity Economy (ESS);
- Establish a legal and institutional framework favouring the development of Community Mutual-Aid Promotion Associations (AVEC);
- Adopt a law instituting a quota of at least 10% of public procurement for enterprises led by women;
- Adopt a law making the establishment of childcare services mandatory within private and para-public enterprises with more than 100 employees;
- Adopt texts prohibiting all forms of violence in schools and places of learning, including online violence;
- Digitalise education: roll out e-learning at lower and upper secondary level, with 50% of courses accessible online, one tablet per pupil from secondary level, and a national-scale virtual university at Man or Korhogo;
- Establish the “Excellence 1000 Programme” (award elite scholarships to the 1,000 best baccalaureate holders and students for studies abroad, with a commitment to return and integration into the public sector, the private sector or the research ecosystem);
- Make adjustments in the orientation of pupils and students in favour of technical and scientific occupations: orient around 60% of students towards scientific, technical and medical fields against 40% towards literary and social fields; and
- Establish women’s literacy as a national cause.

PILLAR 5: Developing strategic infrastructure and regional economic hubs, ecological transition, climate resilience and the circular economy

- Issue the decree on the governance of urban mobility in Greater Abidjan;
- Develop and adopt the code of Ivorian ports;
- Continue the certification of ANAC in FAA Category 1 for direct flights;
- Adopt the road-network code to establish a legal and regulatory framework defining the arrangements for the management, maintenance and securing of road infrastructure;
- Complete the transposition of Directive No. 11/2009/CM/UEMOA of 25 September 2009 on the Harmonisation of road-maintenance strategies in the WAEMU member States;
- Develop and adopt the framework law on the digital economy covering cybersecurity, fintechs, e-commerce and Artificial Intelligence;
- Adopt the National Spatial Planning Scheme (SNAT) and the law on Spatial Planning;
- Create a National Fund for the Environment and Sustainable Development and a national fund for the circular economy;

- Adopt the decree relating to Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) to define the arrangements for managing the end-of-use of products placed on the market;
- Issue the decree on the creation, remit, organisation and functioning of the Air Quality Observatory;
- Develop and adopt the national circular-economy code and the framework law;
- Establish sustainable-financing mechanisms (circular, green, blue, grey, social and solidarity, etc.) for environmental action;
- Establish suitable financing mechanisms to strengthen the industrialisation of the production of bio-sourced housing incorporating local construction materials;
- Carry out a tariff adjustment of the price of drinking water to guarantee sustainable, equitable and economically viable access to drinking water by adapting tariffs to the financial realities of households (rural areas, precarious households, vulnerable areas);
- Transform ONEP into an asset-holding company to ensure better planning of interventions and better delivery of infrastructure, professionalise asset management, improve the operational efficiency of distributors and guarantee better long-term financing capacity;
- Issue a text on the regulation of the management, treatment and recovery of waste that governs the marketing of the by-products of sanitation and waste;
- Implement the Programme for the Transfer of the Administrative and Political Capital to Yamoussoukro; and
- Establish a national regional-performance index: an annual ranking of the regions according to the effectiveness of project implementation, with incentive budgets.

PILLAR 6: Promoting good governance and modernising the State

- Adopt legislative and regulatory texts on the Territorial Civil Service and the Municipal Police, with a view to the effective transfer of competences and resources to local authorities;
- Implement the Medium-Term Revenue Mobilisation Strategy (SRMT 2024–2028) in order to increase tax and customs revenue, notably through: (i) the broadening of the tax base; (ii) the rationalisation of tax expenditure; (iii) the near-total digitalisation of the procedures of the financial administrations, notably with the use of artificial intelligence; and (iv) the improvement of the governance of the financial administrations;
- Create and make operational the Academy of Good Governance and Anti-Corruption Leadership;
- Develop and implement the new Financial Inclusion Strategy;
- Accelerate reforms to increase the participation of pension funds, insurance and reinsurance companies, and natural persons in issuances of public securities;
- Operationalise the evaluation of public administrations through the adoption of implementing decrees and the establishment of a lasting mechanism for financing performance evaluation;
- Adopt legislative texts establishing Rapid-Treatment Tribunals (TTR) to guarantee the speed, effectiveness and legitimacy of the handling of simple or urgent cases;
- Establish an integrated system for monitoring the achievements of the NDP 2026–2030;
- Issue regulatory texts governing co-production, distribution and audiovisual-rights-purchase contracts among the sector's actors;

- Issue texts for the establishment of a one-stop window for monitoring Côte d'Ivoire's contributions to International Organisations;
- Accelerate the reform of the national statistical system;
- Create the Supreme Council of the Court of Auditors;
- Accelerate the reforms relating to the consolidation of national identity and the formation of responsible citizenship, while operationalising the concept of the "New Ivorian"; and
- Create a "Strategic Council for State Reform" to lead the modernisation of the administration (simplification, motivation, productivity).