

## CÔTE D'IVOIRE

## TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION

Côte d'Ivoire is a unitary republic with three tiers of subnational government. The first, at the regional level, is made up of 31 regions. The second comprises 14 districts, and the third counts 201 municipalities.<sup>1</sup>



Unless otherwise indicated, all the information in this profile is taken from the previously published Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs).<sup>2</sup>

## 1. NATIONAL STRATEGIES FOR SDG IMPLEMENTATION

In 2015, Côte d'Ivoire set about taking the SDGs into account in its national, sectoral and local plans. Côte d'Ivoire's **National Development Plan (PND) 2021-2025** is aligned with the SDGs.

## 1.1 NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISMS

The **Ministry of Planning and Development** is responsible for coordinating the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, in collaboration with the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development. The national coordination for SDG implementation relies on an **inter-ministerial Steering Committee** and a **Multi-Stakeholder Committee** made up of stakeholders from the private sector, civil society, LRGs and development partners.

## 1.2 VNR ELABORATION PROCESS

For both VNR processes, **workshops** were organized with the private sector and development partners. Consultations were also held in districts with representatives from all tiers of subnational government, local leaders and civil society groups to collect information. A **drafting team** was established to prepare the draft version of the reports before they were presented to a broader group of stakeholders at a national workshop. A **permanent technical unit** (CTPSE-ODD) coordinated the 2022 VNR process.

## 1.3 MONITORING

A **permanent technical unit** (CTPSE-ODD) was set up to monitor SDG implementation. It is supervised by the Ministry of Planning and Development and works in collaboration with all stakeholders to develop indicators to measure progress. Following a prioritization exercise, 40 priority targets and 63 indicators were identified for Côte d'Ivoire. The availability of indicators and disaggregated data is one of the challenges identified by the VNRs. The country adopted in 2019 a **National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (SNDS)** which proposes organizational, financial and technical measures to monitor the implementation of the PND and the global agendas.

## 2. LRGs INVOLVEMENT IN SDG LOCALIZATION

Although 62% of municipalities responding to a survey disseminated by the **Union of Cities and Municipalities of Côte d'Ivoire (UVICOCI)** in 2022 still have not formally committed to implementing the SDGs, most municipalities carry out actions closely related to the SDGs. 35% of responding LRGs have their own mechanisms and/or indicators for monitoring and evaluation and 32% have achieved between 30% and 60% of the SDGs.<sup>3</sup>

The government has organized workshops, consultations and awareness-raising missions in all regions and districts to promote the localization of the SDGs and reinforce local ownership. Consultations at the local level were held as part of the

1. See: <https://www.sng-wofi.org/country-profiles/>

2. See: [https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/23327COTE\\_dIVOIRE\\_Draft\\_Rapport\\_VNR\\_CIV.pdf](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/23327COTE_dIVOIRE_Draft_Rapport_VNR_CIV.pdf) (2019); [https://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/vnrs/2022/VNR%202022%20Cote%20dIvoire%20Report\\_0.pdf](https://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/vnrs/2022/VNR%202022%20Cote%20dIvoire%20Report_0.pdf) (2022)

3. See: [https://gold.uclg.org/sites/default/files/cote\\_divoire\\_2022.pdf](https://gold.uclg.org/sites/default/files/cote_divoire_2022.pdf)

PND 2021-2025 process. In 2022, a workshop was organized to promote ownership of the tools and principles for LRGs' preparation of VLRs, and regional consultations were held for the production of local reviews in the districts. Moreover, the government is seeking to provide all regions with appropriate planning instruments that integrate the SDGs. LRGs participate in national coordination and monitoring mechanisms for the implementation of the SDGs. The **Union of Cities and Municipalities of Côte d'Ivoire (UVICOCI)** and the **Assembly of Regions and Districts of Côte d'Ivoire (ARDCI)** take part, at a consultative level, in the **Steering Committee** for the implementation of the SDGs and in the **permanent technical unit**. LRGs are also represented by the two associations in the **Multi-Stakeholder Committee**. However, among the main challenges faced by LRGs in supporting SDG localization, UVICOCI and ARDCI mention limited coordination between the different levels of government.

Nearly 77% of municipalities responding to the UVICOCI survey in 2022 were involved in the 2022 VNR, compared to 20% in 2019.<sup>4</sup> As part of the 2022 reporting process, regional consultations were held with representatives from all tiers of subnational government, local leaders and civil society groups, with the aim of preparing local reviews of SDG implementation to nurture the VNR. Furthermore, UVICOCI has been invited to participate in the validation of each stage of the drafting process and to contribute through its VSR (see below), amongst other ways, to the country's bottom-up data collection process.

## 2.1 LRGs PARTICIPATION

### ► In the VNR process



Comments: UVICOCI was consulted as part of the 2022 VNR process.

### ► In national coordination mechanisms for SDG implementation



Comments: LRGs are involved in the Multi-Stakeholder Committee, and UVICOCI and ARDCI take part, at a consultative level, in the Steering Committee for the implementation of the SDGs and in the technical permanent unit.

This assessment is based on the information collected in the VNRs and in the Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments' annual survey on the localization of the SDGs.

## 2.2 VNR REFERENCES

In the 2019 VNR, there is a brief paragraph on LRG involvement in the SDG implementation process, as part of the presentation of the SDG appropriation and institutional mechanisms in Côte d'Ivoire; both national local government associations are mentioned (see VNR, 2019, p. 17). The 2022 VNR refers to LRGs as a lever to implement the SDGs, thanks to their proximity to the inhabitants and territorial stakeholders. There is a box in the VNR on the conclusions of the regional consultations held as part of the reporting process, which includes recommendations for SDGs 4, 5, 14 and 15, based on inputs from LRGs, local leaders and communities. However, there is no information on locally-led initiatives for SDG implementation and the report takes little advantage of the VSR process conducted by UVICOCI.

## 2.3 SPECIFIC PROJECTS AND CASES

► In **Yopougon**, a suburb of Abidjan, an initiative fosters interculturalism and social cohesion. This project promotes cultural citizenship among the local youth in a post-election crisis context through participatory programmes.<sup>5</sup>

► The municipality of **Cocody** created a Sustainable Development Committee in 2017 to promote the participation of the populations in the implementation of the SDGs. In collaboration with the international NGO Earth Rights Institute-USA, the municipality developed the project "Cocody green city, carbon sink of Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire and Africa". It also funds innovative projects for the empowerment of women and youth such as modern butchers and urban agriculture.<sup>6</sup>

4. See: [https://gold.uclg.org/sites/default/files/cote\\_divoire\\_2022.pdf](https://gold.uclg.org/sites/default/files/cote_divoire_2022.pdf)

5. Although this initiative enabled the conditions for peaceful coexistence, the youth unemployment rate remains high and requires ongoing dialogue to ensure social cohesion. UCLG, 2019, GOLD V Report, <https://www.gold.uclg.org/sites/default/files/ENG-GOLD-V-2020.pdf>

6. See: [https://gold.uclg.org/sites/default/files/cote\\_divoire\\_2022.pdf](https://gold.uclg.org/sites/default/files/cote_divoire_2022.pdf)

► The city of **Bouaké** is implementing the project “Bouaké Sustainable City” in partnership with the municipalities of Reutlingen and Bobo Dioulasso. Multiple stakeholders are involved in this project such as civil society, the private sector, research centers, and neighborhood committees. It promotes participatory and inclusive governance and the installation of young people in the green economy. The project includes training and awareness activities for a better consideration of the environment by the stakeholders.<sup>7</sup>

► The city of **Bondoukou** carries out actions in health care such as investment in biomedical equipment and advocacy for the allocation of qualified personnel in health centers. In addition, the city supports agriculture by distributing seeds and fertilizers, and addressing issues related to rural land tenure security.<sup>8</sup>

## 2.4 VOLUNTARY SUBNATIONAL AND/OR LOCAL REVIEWS (VSRs / VLRs)

The first VSR in Côte d'Ivoire was published by the **Union of Cities and Municipalities of Côte d'Ivoire (UVICOCI)** in 2022. The VSR stresses that municipalities still have little knowledge of the 2030 Agenda and do little awareness-raising on sustainable development, even though they carry out activities closely related to the SDGs. The report shows that the main gaps slowing SDG implementation at the local level are limited access to information and insufficient support from national governments.

## 2.5 MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

Innovative financial strategies are presented in both VNRs. Côte d'Ivoire's VSR highlights that one of the challenges faced by LRGs in supporting SDG localization is insufficient financial resources: LRGs receive 2% of the national budget.<sup>9</sup> Nonetheless, 26% of LRGs integrated the SDGs into their local budgets, with a concrete allocation of resources for their implementation.

# 3. RELEVANT INFORMATION

**General comments:** A new **decentralization** process has been underway since 2011. The general territorial organization is being reshaped with a corresponding general framework for decentralized administration: regional and municipal councils. Decentralization of responsibilities and resources is recognized in the 2016 Constitution.<sup>10</sup> However, the provisions of the Constitution on the concomitance of the transfer of competences and related financial resources are not effective. In 2014, two districts were recognized as decentralized subnational governments. In 2021, 12 new districts were created.<sup>11</sup>

## 3.1 WOMEN PARTICIPATION

A 2019 law in favor of women's representation in elected assemblies requires parties and political groupings to earmark a minimum of 30% of the total number of candidates presented in the elections for deputies, senators, regional councilors, district councilors, and municipal councilors for women. Today, of the 201 mayors, 11 are women and 60 are female deputy mayors; and of the 31 presidents of the regional councils, only one is a woman.<sup>12</sup>

## 3.2 COVID 19

LRGs disseminated information related to the pandemic to the population in local languages on the radio to facilitate understanding and identified the most vulnerable households in order to communicate the information to the various national aid funds.<sup>13</sup> Municipalities also carried out awareness-raising activities and distributed hygiene kits and food kits to support the most vulnerable households.<sup>14</sup>

7. See: [https://gold.uclg.org/sites/default/files/cote\\_divoire\\_2022.pdf](https://gold.uclg.org/sites/default/files/cote_divoire_2022.pdf)

8. Answer of the UVICOCI to the GTF Survey in 2022.

9. See: [https://gold.uclg.org/sites/default/files/cote\\_divoire\\_2022.pdf](https://gold.uclg.org/sites/default/files/cote_divoire_2022.pdf)

10. UCLG, 2019, GOLD V Report, <https://www.gold.uclg.org/sites/default/files/ENG-GOLD-V-2020.pdf>

11. UCLG Africa, Cities Alliance, 2021, “Assessing the Institutional Environment of Cities and Subnational Governments in Africa”, [https://www.citiesalliance.org/sites/default/files/2022-05/CitiesAlliance\\_Assessing%20Inst.%20Environment%20of%20Cities%20and%20Subnal.%20Govs%20in%20Africa\\_EN.pdf](https://www.citiesalliance.org/sites/default/files/2022-05/CitiesAlliance_Assessing%20Inst.%20Environment%20of%20Cities%20and%20Subnal.%20Govs%20in%20Africa_EN.pdf)

12. UCLG Africa, Cities Alliance, 2021, “Assessing the Institutional Environment of Cities and Subnational Governments in Africa”, [https://www.citiesalliance.org/sites/default/files/2022-05/CitiesAlliance\\_Assessing%20Inst.%20Environment%20of%20Cities%20and%20Subnal.%20Govs%20in%20Africa\\_EN.pdf](https://www.citiesalliance.org/sites/default/files/2022-05/CitiesAlliance_Assessing%20Inst.%20Environment%20of%20Cities%20and%20Subnal.%20Govs%20in%20Africa_EN.pdf)

13. Answer of the UVICOCI to the GTF Survey in 2022.

14. See: [https://gold.uclg.org/sites/default/files/cote\\_divoire\\_2022.pdf](https://gold.uclg.org/sites/default/files/cote_divoire_2022.pdf)

## 4. SDG INDICATORS<sup>15</sup>

5.5.1. (b) Proportion of seats held by women (%) in local governments		15 (2018)
6.1.1. Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (%)	Urban	54 (2020)
	Rural	15 (2020)
6.2.1. (a) Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	Urban	-
	Rural	-
11.1.1. Proportion of population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)		60.1 (2018)
11.6.1. Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed (%)		41.2 (2003, Abidjan)
11.6.2. Air pollution – annual means of particulate matter in cities (population weighted)		57.7 (2016)
11.b.2. Proportion of local governments that have adopted local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national strategies (%)		0 (2020)

<sup>15</sup> The data used for this table come from the UN SDG Indicators Database. See: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal>  
 More information on the country's progress towards the SDGs here: <https://country-profiles.unstatshub.org/civ>