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**Country programme document for Côte d'Ivoire
(2021–2025)**

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I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

1. Since 2011, Côte d'Ivoire, a lower-middle-income country, has been engaged in a process of peace consolidation and economic reconstruction after a decade (2000-2010) of political difficulties that have torn the nation's socioeconomic fabric, undermined peaceful coexistence and adversely affected its economic development gains. Since the end of the post-electoral turmoil, the country recorded strong economic growth of approximately 8.4 per cent annually (2012-2019) that led to a significant drop in the poverty rate from 44.4 per cent in 2015 to 39.45 per cent in 2018, with regional variations.

2. The coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic has slowed the momentum, with growth projections revised from 7.2 per cent to 1.8 per cent in 2020. Slow progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals has impacted the country's response capacities and resilience. In turn, the impact of the pandemic could slow achievement of the Goals. More than 32 per cent of households risk falling below the poverty line. Private businesses, public enterprises, international institutions, non-governmental organizations and other entities were impacted by the pandemic, which severely compromised job prospects for many young people, especially women. COVID-19 has highlighted the capacity gap in human capital and the need to address structural inequalities, particularly quality of and access to public health services.

3. The Government has identified new pillars of the 2021-2025 National Development Plan (NDP) focused on: deepening governance and modernization of the State; transformation of the economy; development of human capital; strengthening social inclusion; and regional development and support to infrastructure. UNDP is positioned as a key partner to support the country's transformation agenda. The new United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), coordinated by the office of the Resident Coordinator, has eight strategic areas perfectly aligned with the NDP: youth promotion; gender equality; basic education and functional literacy; basic social services; sustainable agriculture; industrialization; management of natural resources; and governance.

4. On its path to emergence, Côte d'Ivoire faces several structural development challenges, exacerbated by the unprecedented impact of COVID-19. Aligned to the UNSDCF, in collaboration with the United Nations family and its partners, UNDP is strategically positioned to support the Government in addressing four main challenges:

(a) **Non-inclusive governance and lack of social cohesion.** In 2019, the country engaged in the third-cycle universal periodic review (UPR) before the Human Rights Council. The Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Committee on the Rights of the Child also considered periodic reports submitted to them. The incomplete transitional justice process and ongoing alleged human rights violations in the absence of a solid accountability system, constitute major challenges to social cohesion and lead to negative perception of justice and safety by the populace. According to Transparency International (2018), corruption is perceived as omnipresent and the country ranks 105 of 180 countries on the Corruption Perceptions Index, losing two places. Considering the recent terrorist attack on a military outpost on the northern border and the threat of violent extremism to regional stability in the coastal areas of West Africa, the Government created a military operational zone on 13 July 2020, reinforcing its security services and troops in the area ahead of the presidential elections. The causality dilemma between governance and social cohesion was also overlooked. However, Côte d'Ivoire has shown strong progress in overall governance as shown by the improvement of 9 points in the Ibrahim Index of African Governance in the period 2010-2019, which enabled the country to move from twenty-second to eighteenth place between 2018 and 2019;

(b) **Non-inclusive growth and persistent inequalities.** Côte d'Ivoire has a low Human Development Index of 0.516, although its ranking showed a slight gain from 172 to 165 of 189 countries in 2019. Income inequalities have reduced but remain high especially outside the

economic centre of Abidjan with a Gini coefficient which fell from 41 per cent to 35 per cent over the period 2015-2018, benefiting mainly the better educated people in urban areas. Some 8 per cent of the poor are in urban areas, representing about 1 million people left behind, mostly women and youth;

(c) **Persistent gender inequalities.** Though declining, gender inequality remains significant, with a national Gender Inequality Index of 0.657 in 2018, compared to 0.663 in 2015 and 0.667 in 2011. Côte d'Ivoire ranks 157 of 189 countries. Poverty affects more women (47.4 per cent) than men (45.4 per cent). In 2019, women's participation in government remained low at 11.37 per cent for the current parliament, 14.8 per cent in the Government and 7.96 per cent in municipalities. The 2019 Government law promoting the representation of women in elected bodies sets a minimum of 30 percent women candidates for single-member or list ballots. Young people lack civic education and face limited access to frameworks for dialogue and decision-making, which are often reflected in incidents of electoral violence;

(d) **Limited sustainability in the management of natural resources and vulnerability to climate change.** Côte d'Ivoire has experienced a degradation of its natural capital and an increasing vulnerability to climate change. The country has lost nearly one third of its stock of natural resources. Ivorian forests are degrading at a rate of approximately 171,000 hectares per year, including protected areas. The post-disaster needs assessment (2019) estimates the cost of losses and damages at over \$36 billion and the recovery needs at \$400 billion. The country repeatedly faces floods and landslides caused by heavy rains, primarily affecting urban coastal areas such as Abidjan, where increasingly uncontrolled urbanization continues to increase multidimensional vulnerability to climate change and disasters and increases poverty.

5. UNDP has comparative advantages to contribute to the efforts of the United Nations country team (UNCT). The programmatic offer is anchored in its mandate as a lead development agency in the United Nations system, carried out through an integrated development approach. Following the socioeconomic impact assessment of the COVID-19 pandemic to support the national response, UNDP developed a guidance note for effective implementation of recovery policies in line with the NDP, UNSDCF and the corporate COVID-19 offer 2.0, "Beyond Recovery: Towards 2030". UNDP co-facilitates the inclusive governance, and industrialization and sustainable development outcome groups under the UNSDCF, together with the International Organization for Migration, United Nations Industrial Development Organization and United Nations Environment Programme respectively. UNDP builds on its experience and the development results obtained under the previous country programme (2016-2020), in particular regarding the integration of the Sustainable Development Goals into national policies and programmes, the institutionalization of the International Conference on the Emergence of Africa, improvement of the legal framework for youth employment, support for the national forest policy and the mobilization of resources from the Green Climate Fund. UNDP demonstrated leadership in support to the NDC revision process, working with other partners alongside the government and positioning the NDCs in the country's post-COVID-19 recovery process. UNDP will act as a Sustainable Development Goal integrator through the establishment of a country platform to facilitate the implementation of integrated home-grown solutions to complex development challenges, based on approaches that enshrine the principles of human rights, gender sensitivity and environmental and social standards.

6. In response to recommendations of the independent country programme evaluation and the Common Country Analysis, the programme will address the challenges of governance and the quality of institutions, inclusive growth and reduction of inequalities and the sustainable management of natural resources and climate change adaptation, including the circular relationship among all three. This UNDP comparative advantage will involve capitalizing on the achievements and activating development levers such as the high potential of natural resources and the best development planning approaches to support accelerated efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

7. The country programme will contribute to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and African Union Agenda 2063 and is fully aligned to the NDP (2021-2025). It will be implemented in line with joint interventions planned in the new UNSDCF (2021-2025), involving the following pillars: (a) inclusive governance, rule of law and institutional modernization; (b) inclusive growth and reducing inequalities; and (c) sustainable management of natural resources, climate change adaptation and resilience. The programme will align with the knowledge areas identified under the UNDP Global Policy Network to develop local and national programme management capacities.

8. UNDP will adopt a holistic, risk-informed, conflict-sensitive intervention strategy that considers the country's socioeconomic and politico-security contexts and the subregional dimensions. A thematic and geographic focus will foster greater effectiveness for sustainable outcomes. UNDP will consider both the already-critical Sustainable Development Goal baselines and the socioeconomic consequences of COVID-19. The programme will thus emphasize reducing vulnerability, particularly within households, small and medium-sized businesses and the informal sector, to contribute to reducing inequality and capacity gaps. The programme will seek to support youth employment, particularly young women, by promoting innovation and green jobs, using its accelerator lab and experiences of the accelerator labs network to identify solutions to endemic unemployment. The new programme will address the interdependence between inclusive governance and social cohesion.

9. UNDP will perform its integrator role within the United Nations development system by: (a) establishing integrated platforms to support acceleration of the Sustainable Development Goals; (b) supporting the development of an integrated data ecosystem with the UNCT; (c) mobilizing innovative financing for the Goals, specifically through the integrated national financing framework; (d) promoting new integrated development solutions; (e) transferring knowledge and technologies via South-South and triangular cooperation; (f) combining an offer of high-level policy advice and targeted downstream programmatic interventions during and post-COVID-19; (g) co-creating innovative development approaches through the accelerator lab to reach those furthest behind; (h) developing a fresh partnership with civil society and the private sector; (i) strengthening partnerships with donors and international financial institutions including the World Bank, Islamic Development Bank, European Investment Bank and African Development Bank; (j) continuing to adopt a human rights-based approach; and (k) securing government funds.

10. The new programme seeks to contribute to restoring trust in institutions, an Ivoirian society living in a peaceful environment, resilient to crises and shocks and enjoying the benefits of inclusive growth and shared prosperity. The theory of change underlying the programmatic offer purports that:

(a) If essential governance functions are strengthened by building respect for human rights, enhanced transparency, equitable access to justice and participation by young people and women, with special emphasis on local government, and if conflict prevention and management systems function based on mediation and reconciliation, then Ivoirian citizens will live, over the long term, in an environment characterized by the rule of law and national cohesion;

(b) If the business environment is favourable to the emergence of a community-based local economy and if private sector investments can be mobilized to bolster entrepreneurship among young people and women, then economic growth will be inclusive, create jobs and reduce poverty and inequalities;

(c) If production and consumption practices that preserve natural capital are used, and if the adoption of environmental standards for natural resource management enables the development

of green value chains, and mechanisms to prevent and respond to shocks and disasters are operational, then Ivoirians will build resilience to conflict and climate change.

Inclusive governance, rule of law and quality of institutions

11. Priority will be given to strengthening national governance systems including the national response to COVID-19 so as to build confidence in institutions to bridge the gap between people and the State. This will entail supporting state modernization through e-governance and digitalization of public administration to ensure continuity and effectiveness in the delivery of essential services.

12. Interventions will aim to: strengthen institutional capacities, using a human rights-based and people-centred approach; strengthen the rule of law; and support reforms to improve transparency and access to justice and security, with particular attention to the penal chain, anti-corruption, gender-based violence and social cohesion. The programme will use a holistic approach to support the judiciary to combat impunity and an integrated response to gender-based violence. It will focus on integrating digital transformation and solutions in the justice system to deliver high-quality judicial services. UNDP will forge partnerships with the European Union, the Government of Germany, Japan International Cooperation Agency, United States Agency for International Development and United Nations agencies.

13. UNDP will strengthen national mechanisms for the promotion and protection of human rights through supporting the implementation of UPR recommendations accepted by the country. UNDP will contribute to strengthening accountability and responsibility of public institutions and the Ivory Coast Financial Intelligence Unit responsible for combating corruption, money-laundering and financial crimes.

14. Efforts will build on the previous programme achievements to improve the quality of democracy by supporting the electoral process to achieve transparent, inclusive and peaceful elections and encourage electoral reforms in the post-electoral period. The new programme will strengthen the functioning of the parliament and judiciary in terms of accountability and civic engagement, with national dialogue processes to promote positive values, attitudinal change and participation of young people and women.

15. UNDP will cooperate with United Nations agencies particularly the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, United Nations Population Fund and United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women to consolidate gains in democracy, peace, justice, security, gender equality and women's empowerment. Emphasis will be placed on removing structural barriers and risks to women's economic empowerment, political and social participation and leadership.

16. The UNDP contribution to building social cohesion and preventing violent extremism will prioritize capacity-building for national and community entities responsible for conflict prevention, early warning systems and strengthening dialogue, mediation and reconciliation with increased participation of women and young people.

17. To strengthen inclusive processes and local governance, particular emphasis will be given to local planning and access to basic services, including financing and budgeting, decentralization, support to the electoral process and the participation of and leadership by young people and women.

18. By drawing lessons from the COVID-19 pandemic, UNDP will promote investment in a resilient health system that addresses the social determinants of health, maintains core functions and provides care to the most disadvantaged and marginalized communities, including persons living with HIV/AIDS. Emphasis will be placed on institutional coherence and the promotion of innovation through setting up e-governance systems in the public sector. UNDP will strengthen institutional coordination to improve crisis management and promote resilient

recovery and effective implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals through policies and decision-making based on reliable data primarily from national sources.

Inclusive growth, resilience and reducing inequalities

19. Through this pillar, UNDP will support the Government in reducing income inequalities and underemployment through innovative entrepreneurship and development of income and employment opportunities for vulnerable populations living in extreme poverty, with a focus on women and youth. Stimulating local economies through promotion of circular economy approaches, including in the digital, green and blue economy sectors, will be prioritized to build better, more resilient and sustainable communities.

20. UNDP will establish partnerships with dedicated institutes, the European Union and United Nations agencies to support the development and implementation of policies that promote structural transformation of the economy towards achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030. The focus will be on eliminating structural constraints to develop inclusive value chains in the agriculture, tourism and mining sectors. Emphasis will be placed on the participation of local economic actors, the development of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises in sectors involving young people, women, people with disabilities, displaced people, migrants and other vulnerable groups. The aim is to strengthen multi-stakeholder platforms to facilitate dialogue within the value chains integrating economic, social and environmental aspects.

21. UNDP will support the strengthening of public-private dialogue to advance reforms for social progress and strengthen the resilience of enterprises to shocks, drawing lessons from the COVID-19 pandemic. These interventions will facilitate the transition to sustainable employment and the creation of more productive and inclusive jobs for women and young people, thereby reducing poverty.

22. UNDP will focus on improving access to renewable energy as a lever in promoting private investment and accelerating progress towards the Goals, in partnership with Germany. This intervention aims to develop and scale up capacities to create green jobs and facilitate the creation of productive activities in rural areas, especially for women and young people.

23. UNDP will encourage innovation and partner with the private sector to help young entrepreneurs to innovate, develop, scale up and diversify their businesses; promote the adoption of innovative, inclusive business models that respect human rights; enable youth-owned MSMEs to recover from the impact of COVID-19 and other shocks; promote green jobs; and foster ecosystem platforms such as YouthConnekt.

24. UNDP will adopt an integrated local development approach to carry out interventions in the target provinces, taking account of economic opportunities offered by each intervention zone with the involvement and ownership of decentralized communities in charge of local development. These interventions will be aligned to local development plans integrating the Sustainable Development Goals.

Sustainable management of natural resources and adaptation to climate change

25. UNDP will work to build community resilience, giving particular attention to: (a) local and national development planning, integrating constraints and opportunities related to climate change; (b) investments in climate-resilient and environmentally sustainable livelihoods; and (c) strengthening environmental and forest management, support for efficient mobilization of climate finance, (d) leading the support to the process of NDC revision in the run-up of the next COP. Jointly with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and UNEP, UNDP will support dialogue on the sustainable management of forest resources, involving ministries in charge of the environment, forests and agriculture, the parliament, the private sector and CSOs.

26. The programme will promote development of low-carbon emissions, local strategies emphasizing forest-related economic partnerships and pooling of innovative solutions in the area of sustainable forest management. It will also support sustainable, modern and competitive agriculture and use of international standards and smart production systems that protect natural resources, and other green and blue economy sectors. To that end, UNDP will support South-South cooperation initiatives to encourage the sharing of knowledge and best practices. The partnerships built through international commitments to combat climate change will seek to take continued advantage of climate finance, including the Global Environmental Facility, the GCF and the Adaptation Fund. Specifically, UNDP will support national processes for mobilizing climate funds. Strong partnerships will be forged with GEF, GCF and United Nations agencies.

27. In a context marked by the country's vulnerability to climate change and strong pressures on natural resources which threaten the ecosystem and the living conditions of the population, the programme will contribute to developing the capacities of national stakeholders and strengthen the management of natural resources through the adoption of best practices in: (a) protection of biodiversity; (b) ecosystem restoration; (c) reduced pressure on natural resources; and (d) crisis management. UNDP will stress the application of international standards and the adoption of risk-informed and conflict-sensitive interventions.

28. The programme will focus on building capacities in disaster risk reduction and management in the context of post-COVID-19 recovery. These include strengthening the institutional framework for disaster risk reduction to support post-disaster recovery; improving multi-hazard early warning systems at national and local levels; supporting the revision of land-use and urban development plans; and promoting the mapping of risk areas and the assessment of damages for prevention and improved risk governance for resilience and sustainable growth.

29. UNDP will help the Government bring together relevant ministries and development partners, including the European Union, AfDB and World Bank, to coordinate development financing and support the establishment of innovative financing mechanisms for the achievement and monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals within the integrated national financing framework.

III. Programme and risk management

30. This country programme document outlines the UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarter levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures and internal control framework.

31. The programme will be nationally executed. If necessary, national execution may be replaced by direct execution for part or all of the programme to response to force majeure. The harmonized approach to cash transfers will be used in collaboration with other United Nations agencies to manage financial risks. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to relevant projects.

32. UNDP is committed to working with other United Nations agencies in response to the 2016 quadrennial comprehensive review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system, specifically by implementing the common chapter of the strategic plans of UNDP, UNFPA, the United Nations Children's Fund and UN-Women. This will entail working jointly on strengthening national data systems disaggregated by gender and age, gender-based violence, promoting the rights of the disabled and climate and disaster resilience.

33. Taking full advantage of reform of the United Nations development system, UNDP will play an integrator role within the UNCT by establishing a multi-actor platform to provide integrated solutions to the multifaceted challenges facing Côte d'Ivoire. To promoting knowledge products, UNDP will operationalize the accelerator lab to explore, map and test local initiatives and scale up innovative results.

34. Risks of further socioeconomic shocks linked to the COVID-19 pandemic and social and environmental issues, including insecurity associated with the spread of violent extremism, could jeopardize UNDP access to target populations. UNDP will strengthen collaboration with development partners and other United Nations agencies to foster conflict analysis, community security and human security approaches as well as more integrated planning/programming across the peace-humanitarian-development nexus.

35. In view of the forthcoming presidential elections, the risk of potential post-electoral unrest is high and a review of national priorities remains a possibility. To mitigate this risk based on improved risk management, the crisis risk dashboard is activated. Given the severity of the risks, a programme criticality exercise may be envisaged. UNDP will revise its programme offer to maintain alignment with the set priorities.

36. There is a financial risk associated with the fact that the programme relies on government co-financing. If the COVID-19 pandemic and its socioeconomic impacts persist and growth stagnates, government contributions may be affected. To mitigate financial risks, UNDP will diversify its resource base (AfDB, IDB, Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa) and instruments (blending) and regularly update its partnership and communication strategy and related action plan.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

37. UNDP will prioritize use of national and global data sources and traditional monitoring methods, specifically field visits to monitor its programmes and projects. The country office will build the capacities of national partners and staff to implement social and environmental standards and the UNDP accountability mechanism. UNDP will use its accelerator lab to collect real-time data on innovative local solutions emerging from programme implementation.

38. Based on programme results and the political environment, the theory of change and resources framework will be adjusted as needed. External assessments, independent evaluations, GEF evaluations and audits conducted in accordance with the organization's directives will guide programme implementation.

39. UNDP will implement its gender equality strategy, advance the Gender Equality Seal Initiative and invest at least 15 per cent of the budget in gender interventions. The gender marker will be used to monitor spending and improve gender planning. Five per cent of the budget will be allocated to monitoring, quality assurance and communication on results.

40. A knowledge management strategy will be adopted to make the results and lessons learned available to diverse audiences. Collaboration with universities, institutes, national and international partners will be strengthened. UNDP will invest in communicating its results through real-life stories, using innovative tools including social media.

Annex. Results and resources framework for Côte d'Ivoire (2021-2025)

National priorities: 1. Deepening of governance and modernization of the State; 2. Strengthening social inclusion				
UNSDCF Outcome 8 : By 2025, governance systems are more inclusive, accountable, efficient, have quality data, and people live in an environment where the rule of law, labour rights, gender equality, peace and security are respected and effective				
Link with the Strategic Plan, Outcome 2: Accelerate structural transformations conducive to sustainable development				
Outcome indicators: Baseline data, targets	Data source and frequency of data collection, and responsibilities	Country programme products (including indicators, baselines and targets)	Main partners and partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by effect (in thousands of \$)
<p>Indicator 1a: Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) score Baseline: 35 (2019) Target: TBD</p> <p>Indicator 1b: Safety index Baseline: 1.1 (2018) Target: TBD</p> <p>Indicator 1c: CPI score Baseline: 35/100 (2019) Target: TBD</p> <p>Indicator 1d: Ibrahim Index of African Governance Baseline: 54.5 Points (22nd rank) (2018)</p> <p>Indicator 1e: Gender Inequality Index Baseline: 0.657 (2018) Target: TBD</p> <p>Indicator 1f: E-Government Development Index Baseline: score 193, ranking 171st (2019) Target: TBD</p>	<p>Source: World Bank report for Africa Frequency: Biennial Responsibility: World Bank</p> <p>Source: National Security Council http://www.gouv.ci Frequency: Annual/biennial Responsibility: Ministry of Security and Civil Protection</p> <p>Source: Transparency International Annual Report transparency.org Frequency: Annual/Biennial Responsibility: Transparency International</p> <p>Source: African Governance Report Frequency: Annual/Biennial Responsibility: Mo Ibrahim Foundation</p> <p>Source: Côte d'Ivoire voluntary national review report Frequency: Annual Responsibility: Ministry of Planning and Development</p> <p>Source: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs</p>	<p>Output 1.1. The institutions in charge of promoting the rule of law, the private sector and CSOs have technical and operational capacities to strengthen the promotion and respect of fundamental rights and to fight more effectively against gender-based violence.</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.1a. Proportion of human rights violations including cases of gender-based violence, disaggregated by age and sex of the victim and nature of the offence reported to administrative and judicial authorities judged and processed Baseline: 54% (2019) Target: 65% Source: Reports of the National Council for Human Rights, Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, Association of Women Lawyers of Côte d'Ivoire Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.1b: Proportion of human rights violations and other crimes including cases of gender-based violence, disaggregated by age and sex of the victim reported to the institution in charge of human rights treated Baseline: 55% (2019) Target: 80% Source: Reports of the National Human Rights Council, Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, Association of Women Lawyers of Côte d'Ivoire Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.2: Proportion of legal aid beneficiaries disaggregated by age and sex of the victim Baseline: 35% (2019) Target: 60% of applicants for legal aid Source: Reports from the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights (Department of Civil and Criminal Affairs) Frequency: Annual</p>	<p>National Assembly and Senate</p> <p>Ministry of Justice and Human Rights</p> <p>Ministry of Planning and Development</p> <p>National Council for Human Rights</p> <p>Association of Women Lawyers of Côte d'Ivoire</p> <p>National Democratic Institute</p> <p>Ministry in charge of solidarity and social cohesion</p> <p>Ministry in charge of modernization and innovation of the public service Prime Minister's Office</p>	<p>Regular: \$4,000</p> <p>Other: \$13,412</p>

	<p>Frequency: Annual Responsibility: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs</p>	<p>Indicator 1.1.3. Proportion of preventive detainees compared to the prison population in the intervention areas Baseline: 39% Target: 30% Source: Reports from the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights (Directorate of Civil and Criminal Affairs); and the National Council for Human Rights Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.4. Number of confirmed cases of murders, kidnappings, enforced disappearances, arbitrary detentions and acts of torture suffered by women and men, including journalists, people working in the media, trade unionists, human rights defenders, human rights and political actors (SDG 16.10.1) Baseline: 500 (TBC) (2019) Target: 250 Source: Reports of human rights organizations and the National Council for Human Rights Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Output 1.2. State and non-State actors in charge of the State modernization process and citizen control are equipped with digital and/or innovative solutions and offer quality services at national and local levels.</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.1: Number of actors, UNDP partners using accelerator lab innovative development solutions in their service offers Baseline: 0 (2019) Target: 15 Source: Reports from the ministry responsible for modernization and innovation in the public service and the Ministry of the Digital Economy Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.2: Proportion of women, men and young people whose last experience with public services was satisfactory (SDG 16.6.2, IRRF¹ 2.6) Baseline: 40.6% (2015) Target: 50% of women, men and young people attending public services Source: National Institute of Statistics Frequency: Every five years</p> <p>Output 1.3. State and non-State institutions responsible for democratic consolidation and strengthening social cohesion, local authorities and local actors, including women and young people, have technical and operational capacities to improve inclusive processes and the prevention/peaceful management of conflicts</p>	<p>Human rights organizations</p> <p>Umbrella organizations of local authorities</p> <p>European Union Government of Japan/JICA Embassy of Germany United States (USAID) IOM, UNESCO, UN-Women</p>	
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¹ IRRF = UNDP integrated results and resources framework

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National priorities: 1. Transformation of the economy; 2. Development of human capital; 3. Strengthening social inclusion				
UNSDCF Outcome 2: By 2025, small and medium-sized enterprises / industries have greater access to innovative systems of sustainable and inclusive economic diversification and to trade opportunities, as well as to investments, especially in the manufacturing transformation sector.				
Outcome 5: By 2025, young people, girls and boys, especially those in vulnerable situations, have greater access to socio-economic opportunities and develop their full potential				
Link with the Strategic Plan, Outcome1: Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions				
<p>Indicator 2a: Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in a situation of poverty in all its forms, as defined by Côte d'Ivoire (SDG 1.2.2; IRRF 1.1) Baseline: 2012 Target: TBD Indicator 2b: Doing Business ranking Baseline: score 60.7, rank 110th (2019)</p>	<p>Source: Voluntary national review report Frequency: Annual Responsibility: Ministry of Planning and Development Source: Doing Business report</p>	<p>Output 2.1: National and local institutions in charge of development policies have strengthened their capacities in planning, gender-sensitive budgeting, implementation, monitoring/evaluation for the achievement of the SDGs Indicator 2.1.1: Number of national and local institutions with capacities in planning, gender-sensitive budgeting, implementation and monitoring/evaluation Baseline: 0</p>	<p>Ministry of Planning and Development Ministry of Territorial Administration</p>	<p>Regular: \$1,872 Other: \$31,500</p>

<p>Target: TBD Indicator 2c: Human Development Index (IRRF 2.a) Baseline: 0.516 (2018) Target: TBD</p> <p>Indicator 2d: Unemployment rate disaggregated by age and sex (SDG 8.5.2) Baseline: (2019) Target: TBD</p>	<p>Frequency: Annual Responsibility: World Bank</p> <p>Source: national human development reports Frequency: Annual Responsibility: UNDP</p> <p>Source: Report of the employment survey in Côte d'Ivoire Frequency: Biennial/triennial Responsibility: National Institute of Statistics</p>	<p>Target: 10 Source: Economy and finance reports, reports of the Ministry of the Interior and Decentralization and of the Ministry of Planning and Development Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.2: Number of national and local policies and strategies developed and implemented in the context of reducing inequalities in favour of the poorest populations Baseline: 0 Target: 5 Source: Strategy documents adopted by the Government Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Output 2.2: Public-private dialogue is strengthened and allows an inclusive environment favourable to the development of value chains, circular economy and small and medium-sized enterprises, employment for women and young people in the digital, green and blue economy sector</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.1: Number of SMEs created by women and young people supported per year Reference: 0 Target: 100 Data source: Centre for the Promotion of Investments in Côte d'Ivoire reports Frequency: Annually</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.2: Number of reforms improving the business environment and the development of SMEs for young people and women Baseline: 10 Target: 15 Source: Reports from the Ministry of Planning and Development Committee for the mobilization of external resources, Directorate General of Planning and the Fight against Poverty) Frequency: Annual</p>	<p>Ministry for the Promotion of Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises</p> <p>Ivorian Federation of SMEs</p> <p>General Confederation of Businesses of Côte d'Ivoire</p> <p>European Union</p> <p>UNIDO, FAO, IFAD, UN-Women, WFP, UNICEF, UNFPA</p>	
<p>National priorities: 1. Transformation of the Economy; 2. Regional development and supporting infrastructure</p>				
<p>UNSDCF result 7: By 2025, communities have greater access to terrestrial and marine ecosystems and living environments that are more sustainably managed, integrated, inclusive and improve their resilience.</p>				
<p>Link with the Strategic Plan, Outcome 3: Strengthen resilience to shocks and crises</p>				
<p>Indicator 3a: Official development assistance and public expenditure devoted to</p>	<p>Source: Voluntary national review report Frequency: Annual/biennial</p>	<p>Output 3.1: Public and private institutions engaged in the preservation of the environment and the fight against climate change and the communities have the instruments, innovative approaches and technologies required to</p>	<p>Ministry of the Environment and</p>	<p>Regular: \$500 Other: \$17, 825</p>

<p>the preservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems Baseline: 2019 Target: TBD Indicator 3b: Proportion of sites important for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are in protected areas (by type ecosystem) (SDG15.1.1, 15.1.2) Baseline:2019 Target: TBD Indicator 3c: Annual carbon dioxide-equivalent emissions (per million metric tons) (SDG 9.4.1) Baseline: 2019 Target: Indicator 3d: Economic losses due to natural hazards as a proportion of GDP (SDG 1.5.2, 11.5.2) Baseline: TBD Target: TBD</p>	<p>Responsibility: Ministry of Planning and Development</p> <p>Source: Sector report Frequency: Annual/biennial Responsibility: Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development</p> <p>Source: REDD+ secretariat report Frequency: Annual Responsibility: Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development</p> <p>Source: Voluntary national review report Frequency: Annual/Biennial Responsibility: Ministry of Planning and Development</p>	<p>sustainably manage natural resources in the targeted regions and protect vital ecosystems</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.1: Number of public and private structures with strengthened capacities in natural resource management Baseline: 0 (2019) Target: 30 Source: Reports from public and private structures trained Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.2: Number of community platforms for the sustainable management of forest resources Baseline: 0 (2019) Target: 20 Source: Society for Forest Development report Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Output 3.2: State institutions, local authorities and communities in the targeted regions have the necessary infrastructure, technical and technological capacities for the prevention and management of natural disaster risks and the improvement of resilience</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.1: Proportion of local administrations having adopted and implemented local disaster risk reduction strategies, in accordance with the strategies followed at the national level (SDG 1.5.4) Baseline: 0 (2019) Target: 10 Source: Reports from the National Office for Civil Protection and Reports from the Ministry of the Interior and Decentralization Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.2: Number of people who died, disappeared or directly affected by disasters, per 100,000 people (SDG 11.5.1) Baseline: 100,000 (2019) Target: 5,000 Source: Reports from the National Office for Civil Protection and from the Ministry of the Interior and Decentralization Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.3: Existence of a national mechanism for monitoring the progress of the climate change mitigation and adaptation policy</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.4: Number of climate change mitigation and adaptation measures implemented and producing positive results, per year</p>	<p>Sustainable Development, Ministry of the Economy and Finance, Ministry of Agriculture and Sustainable Development, Ministry for the Promotion of SMEs, Private sector Communities</p> <p>GEF GCF UNEP, FAO, IFAD, UNIDO, ILO</p>	
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