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Country programme document**Côte d'Ivoire***Summary*

The country programme document (CPD) for Côte d'Ivoire is presented to the Executive Board for discussion and approval at the present session, on a no-objection basis. The CPD includes a proposed aggregate indicative budget of \$41,455,000 from regular resources, subject to the availability of funds, and \$120,000,000 in other resources, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for the period January 2026 to December 2030.

* [E/ICEF/2025/27](#).

Note: The present document was processed in its entirety by UNICEF.



Programme rationale¹

1. Between 2021 and 2024, Côte d'Ivoire made significant socioeconomic progress. The country is notable for its stability and administrative and economic reforms, with the governance index up by 4.1 points² and the human development index up by 0.077 points,³ the latter placing the country in the medium human development index category. The electricity coverage rate is 90 per cent, the urban hydraulics rate is 80 per cent and the school enrolment rate is 95 per cent. With 50 per cent of the population under universal health coverage, the country is undeniably a regional leader.

2. As the economic powerhouse of the West African Economic and Monetary Union, Côte d'Ivoire aims to join the upper-middle-income group of countries by 2030, due to its stable economic growth (averaging 6.5 per cent between 2021 and 2023).⁴

3. The third most populous country in the subregion, Côte d'Ivoire's population of 32.5⁵ million in 2025 (52.5 per cent in urban areas) is relatively young: 14.2 per cent of people are under the age of 5 years – 48 per cent of them girls – and 44 per cent are under the age of 18 years, including 6.4 million adolescents.⁶ By 2050, Côte d'Ivoire will be the country with the tenth highest proportion of people under 18 years of age.

4. The National Development Plan (NDP) 2021–2025 has prioritized public resources allocations to the social sectors, which have increased, although further efforts could strengthen the health (5.1 per cent of the state budget) and social protection (less than 1 per cent) budgets.⁷

5. Despite the poverty rate falling from 39.5 per cent to 37.5 per cent between 2018 and 2021,⁸ children and adolescents remain very vulnerable, with 63 per cent⁹ affected by multidimensional poverty. Climate change is exacerbating this situation, particularly in the North, North-East and West, where vulnerability indices are highest (6.9 in the Savanes District, 6.5 in Zanzan and 6.2 in Montagnes (out of 10)).¹⁰

6. While urbanization has improved access to healthcare and education, social infrastructures have not kept pace with the social demand created by demographic growth, especially at the decentralized level.

7. The country has made significant progress in reducing mortality. Maternal mortality decreased from 614 to 385 deaths per 100,000 live births between 2012 and 2021. Despite a drop in mortality among children under the age of 5 years (from 108

¹ All data cited are taken from the 2021 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), unless otherwise indicated.

² Mo Ibrahim Foundation, "Côte d'Ivoire", Ibrahim Index of African Governance data portal, available at <https://iiag.online/locations/ci.html>, accessed on 13 May 2025. <https://iiag.online/locations/ci.html>

³ United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), *Human Development Report 2010*, UNDP, New York, 2010; and UNDP, *Human Development Report 2021/2022*, UNDP, New York, 2022.

⁴ World Bank, 'The World Bank in Côte d'Ivoire: overview', available at <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/cotedivoire/overview#:~:text=C%C3%B4te%20d%27Ivoire%20has%20maintained,shy%20of%20pre%20pandemic%20highs,dated%203%20April%202025>.

⁵ National Agency of Statistics (ANStat), 2021 General Census of Population and Housing estimates.

⁶ The country hosts 70,500 asylum-seekers (Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, 2025).

⁷ UNICEF, "Situation Analysis 2024", budget analysis of social sectors in Côte d'Ivoire from 2020 to 2024.

⁸ Harmonized Survey on Households' Living Standards, 2018 and 2021.

⁹ UNICEF, National Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis, 2024.

¹⁰ UNICEF, Equity and vulnerability analysis report, 2024.

to 74 per 1,000), many children remain vulnerable to the main causes of death (malaria, respiratory infections and diarrhoea) due to inadequate quality of care and limited access to health facilities. The country pioneered the malaria vaccine in 2024, after introducing coronavirus disease (COVID-19) vaccines, the second dose of the measles, mumps and rubella vaccine in 2021 and the second dose of the inactivated polio vaccine in 2022. Vaccination coverage has increased, but obstacles to achieving full immunization remain. To ensure sustainable financing for immunization, in 2024 the country adopted a strategy for transitioning to domestic financing.

8. The mother-to-child HIV transmission rate remains high, at 10.6 per cent, with a significant proportion of pregnant women and 49 per cent¹¹ of exposed children not receiving adequate treatment. A major challenge is in identifying children and adolescents living with HIV, 45.3 per cent of whom are unaware of their serostatus.

9. The country is a regional leader in nutrition and has a multisectoral strategy. Despite essential nutrition services being introduced at the health facility level, the quality of services and eating behaviours remain challenging. Only 26.1 per cent of infants are breastfed within an hour of birth, and 25.3 per cent are exclusively breastfed for up to six months.¹² Nearly 79 per cent of children do not have a diversified diet, and 39.2 per cent eat unhealthy foods,¹³ especially in urban areas. Only 14 per cent of women receive guidance on feeding their children.¹⁴ Nutrition for adolescent girls and women is a priority, as 61 per cent of women are anaemic.¹⁵ Climate change, rapid urbanization and promotion of unhealthy foods present challenges in preventing malnutrition among women, children and adolescents.

10. Côte d'Ivoire has strengthened its efforts to make Act No. 2015-635, on universal access to education, effective. Within the framework of the Education and Training Sector Plan 2016–2025, initiatives have been launched. They are guided by the recommendations of the 2022 General Assembly on national education and literacy. These efforts have led to a significant increase in school enrolment, reaching 7,143,022 children in 2023/24,¹⁶ 49.7 per cent of whom are girls and 50.3 per cent of whom are boys. Such actions have ensured a gross primary school intake rate of 117 per cent, a rate of transition to lower secondary school of 65 per cent, and completion rates of 85.2 per cent for primary school and 81.1 per cent for lower secondary school.¹⁷ However, challenges remain, especially for girls and children in rural areas, due to socioeconomic and cultural constraints.

11. The pre-primary education enrolment rate is low (11.2 per cent in 2023) due to underfunding and the challenges around multisectoral coordination. Although 78.6 per cent of children have completed primary school, learning outcomes remain low, and children continue to drop out or repeat years. The primary school completion rate for girls is higher (80.3 per cent compared with 76.4 per cent for boys), although it falls for girl in secondary school. Some 2.4 million¹⁸ children are out of school (33.9 per cent in rural areas and 36.9 per cent in poor households, compared with 21.4 per cent in urban areas and 14.8 per cent in wealthy households), 2 million of whom have

¹¹ Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, Spectrum 2024, available at <https://www.pnlsoci.com/>.

¹² ANStat, Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transition (SMART) survey, 2025.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ DHS, 2021.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Government of Côte d'Ivoire, Ministry of National Education and Literacy, school statistical yearbooks 2023–2024, available in French at https://mena-desps.org/static/docs/statistics/poche/poche_20232024.pdf, accessed 2 June 2025.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ ANStat, in-depth analysis of the situation of children outside the school system, 2024.

never been to school. Factors such as child marriage, child labour, adolescent pregnancy and violence exacerbate the situation.

12. Nearly 64 per cent of children have no access to basic sanitation, and 69 per cent have limited access to drinking water, with major inequalities between urban and rural areas. Over 38 per cent of schools and 57 per cent of health centres have no drinking water, and only 33 per cent of schools have functional latrines. Suboptimal hygiene practices – such as open defecation, which is practised by 21 per cent of the population – remain a cause for concern. This situation is exacerbated by the effects of climate change, regional security crises and a sectoral governance framework that is barely operational.

13. Despite substantial progress in child protection, with a reduction in violence from 87 per cent to 75 per cent since 2016, and a drop in child labour from 31 per cent to 22 per cent, Côte d'Ivoire faces persistent challenges. Recent data show that 20 per cent of children aged 15 to 19 years' experience physical violence and 75 per cent of those aged 1 to 14 years are victims of violent discipline, while the rate of sexual violence among children aged 15 to 19 years stands at 5 per cent. Child labour, although decreasing, still affects around 600,000 children in cacao farming, fuelled by poverty, sociocultural barriers, inequalities and the effects of climate change.

14. Progress has been made in social assistance, with the number of social centres increasing from 81 to 191 between 2020 and 2024, and judicial child protection services increasing from 11 to 17. Since 2021, birth registration mechanisms have reached over 90 per cent of maternity hospitals and vaccination centres. However, geographical and demographic disparities persist. Social centres do not cover the entire country, and the number of social workers remains insufficient. There is a need for service quality to be improved, since some civil registration staff work on a voluntary basis. Public funding for children's social and legal services is insufficient to meet the needs of vulnerable children. An increase of 30 per cent¹⁹ in the budget allocated to these services is necessary to ensure a minimum package of services.

15. Côte d'Ivoire has made progress in youth rights and well-being, owing to government initiatives such as the Programme Jeunesse (Youth Programme). Nevertheless, young people, especially girls, face sociocultural barriers and limited access to basic social services. While programmes such as U-Report have improved their representation, their voice remains marginalized. Violence and lack of skills hinder their socioeconomic inclusion.

16. Lessons learned from the results of the evaluation of the 2021–2025 cooperation programme include:²⁰ (a) the economic transition of Côte d'Ivoire requires a new UNICEF strategy, focused on supporting reforms and policies, and strengthening service systems; (b) scaling up initiatives require institutional anchoring and domestic resources; and (c) integrating innovations and an intersectoral approach promotes equitable access to basic social services.

Programme priorities and partnerships

17. The 2026–2030 cooperation programme between UNICEF and the Government of Côte d'Ivoire, the last before the deadline for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, developed as part of a participatory process involving all development partners – the Government, the United Nations system, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), civil society, academics, children, adolescents and young people – will enable the country to fulfil its commitments to children's

¹⁹ Côte d'Ivoire, Investment case on social centres, internal report, 2022.

²⁰ Universalis, "Evaluation of the UNICEF Cote d'Ivoire Country Programme 2021–2025, available at <https://www.unicef.org/evaluation/reports/detail/20478>.

rights, as set out in the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child and the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

18. The cooperation programme is derived from the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) and contributes to the NDP. It is inspired by the priorities set out in Agenda 2063 of the African Union, the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Sustainable Development Goals and the UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2026–2029. The vision of the country programme is as follows: In Côte d'Ivoire, newborns, children, adolescents, young people, pregnant and breastfeeding women, and mothers, especially those living in vulnerable areas, enjoy their rights to health, nutrition, protection, education, social protection, and a healthy and safe environment made possible by national systems offering high-quality, integrated, equitable, innovative and sustainably financed services that are climate-resilient and respond to specific vulnerabilities, enabling them to acquire the skills they need to thrive, even in emergencies, while placing young people and communities at the heart of the action, in partnership with local authorities, civil society and the private sector.

19. In line with the UNICEF Strategic Plan, UNSDCF and NDP, the programme aims to reduce inequalities, with a particular focus on adolescent girls in line with the UNICEF approach to programming for girls in West and Central Africa.

20. The programme's expected outcomes and systematic changes will be achieved through the following strategic priorities: (a) mobilizing public and innovative finance through evidence-based advocacy and technical assistance and diversified partnerships; (b) effectively addressing iniquities and inequalities; (c) strengthening multisectoriality and integrated programming; (d) strengthening digital transformation and innovations as accelerators of results for children and adolescents; (e) strengthening systems and community resilience; and (f) adapting to climate change and green financing opportunities in the context of a green NDP.

Health and water, sanitation and hygiene

21. Aligned with pillars 2 and 3 of the UNSDCF, pillars 2 and 3 of the NDP 2026–2030, Impact Result 1 of the UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2026–2029, Sustainable Development Goals 3 and 6, the National Health Development Plan and the UNICEF Strategy for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (2016–2030), the programme has four major priorities:

(a) To cope with the transition from external funding, particularly that from Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, increased mobilization of domestic resources is essential. UNICEF will support analyses on funding to bolster advocacy and will help digitize health services in partnership with the Ministry of Health, Public Hygiene and Universal Health Coverage (MSHPCMU), and bilateral and multilateral partners.

(b) In the area of prevention, the national priority will be to ensure vaccine equity, particularly for “zero-dose” children, by integrating the nutrition, civil registration and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) sectors, as well as digitizing monitoring systems. The introduction of the malaria vaccine will be combined with seasonal chemoprevention, in cooperation with NGOs, local associations and decentralized health departments.

(c) Strengthened governance of the WASH sector in support of the Ministry of Hydraulics, Sanitation and Hygiene (MINHAS) and ensuring equitable and sustainable access to climate-resilient WASH services in communities, schools and health centres, through multipurpose solar water supply systems, transitioning to the regional approach of community-led total sanitation and combining it with social marketing.

(d) Implementation of pilot actions for climate change resilience and environmental protection (early warning system, tree planting, environmental education, promotion of green energy, etc.) and development of a youth engagement strategy.

Nutrition

22. Aligned with pillar 2 of the UNSDCF, pillar 3 of the NDP, Impact Result 1 of the UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2026–2029, Sustainable Development Goal 2 and the National Multisectoral Nutrition Plan, UNICEF will provide technical and financial support to strengthen equitable access for children, adolescents, and pregnant and breastfeeding women to adequate nutrition services, healthy diets and improved care practices, in line with the First Foods initiative. While working particularly closely with the National Council for Food and Nutrition and related ministries, the United Nations system and the private sector, UNICEF has identified three major priorities:

(a) Strengthening food systems and community-based initiatives as part of a multisectoral approach (health, social protection, WASH, education), including the multisectoral nutrition community approach “FRANC”.

(b) Scaling up innovations to prevent anaemia and overnutrition, and using digital solutions to strengthen capacity and monitoring, by leveraging community participation and communication, including in urban areas.

(c) Strengthening multisectoral systems and governance for nutrition, and developing new partnerships (public and private) and financing strategies.

Education

23. Aligned with pillar 2 of the UNSDCF, pillar 3 of the NDP, Impact Result 2 of the UNICEF Strategic Plan, Sustainable Development Goal 4, pillar 1 of the Africa strategy and the Education and Training Sector Plan, UNICEF will promote access to high-quality education and training to improve learning (including life skills) through innovative offerings that are adapted to the needs of the labour market. Two major priorities will be targeted in collaboration with the Ministry of National Education and Literacy, the Ministry of Technical Education, Vocational Training and Apprenticeship, and the Education Sector Group, including:

(a) Intersectoral collaboration will be supported for a holistic response to the large number of out-of-school children and adolescents (especially girls), with a focus on geographical and socioeconomic disparities, and on strengthening adolescent leadership and empowerment, in partnership with key ministries responsible for education and the Ministry for the Promotion of Youth, Professional Integration and Civic Services.

(b) Support for the Ministry of National Education and Literacy will focus on sectoral dialogue in aid of strategic decisions promoting institutional strengthening through the scaling up of effective initiatives to improve foundational learning, strengthening of digitalization in accordance with the objectives of the digital strategy, support for planned reforms (lower secondary school reform, and bridges between general education and technical education and vocational training), and improved resource management.

Child protection

24. Aligned with pillar 2 of the UNSDCF, pillars 3 and 4 of the NDP, Impact Result 4 of the UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2026–2029, Sustainable Development Goals 8 and 16 and the National Child Protection Plan, the programme will adopt a multisectoral

approach, collaborating with key ministries, the United Nations system and the private sector to strengthen the protection system. Three priorities will be targeted, including:

(a) Digital transformation with the integration of the Primero case management system and the development of the e-Justice and birth registration system, in line with the UNICEF contribution to Africa's development agendas, the commitment to the Africa Programme on Accelerated Improvement of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics, and in compliance with the United Nations Legal Identity Agenda.

(b) In partnership with the Ministry for Women, the Family and Children, the Ministry of Employment and Social Protection, and the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, the capacities of social workers, legal actors and institutions will be strengthened to improve child protection, with an emphasis on case management and prevention. Families will be supported in promoting protective practices and addressing violence, particularly at school.

(c) The United Nations system's cross-border and multisectoral approach to the challenges of the Sahel will be strengthened, with a focus on violence, child labour and child marriage. Public–private partnerships will be strengthened, and child protection will be integrated into climate risk management mechanisms.

Social policies and inclusion of adolescents and young people

25. Aligned with pillar 2 of the UNSDCF, pillars 3 and 5 of the NDP, Impact Result 3 of the UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2026–2029, and Sustainable Development Goals 1, 4, 8 and 10, and in coordination with all components, this component will strengthen domestic resource mobilization capacities, expenditure efficiency and the expansion of social protection, and will adopt transformative and innovative approaches to the participation and empowerment of adolescents and young people in order to reduce their vulnerabilities. Three priorities will be pursued:

(a) Strengthening of policy dialogue to mobilize domestic and innovative financing for greater budget allocations to social sectors, and budget monitoring for greater transparency and efficiency in spending.

(b) Technical support to strengthen national systems for social protection, and employability of adolescents and young people, with a view to progressive universal coverage of social protection and increased participation of adolescents and young people in the job market and in public decision-making, including accountability mechanisms, in partnership with the World Bank, the United Nations system, the private sector and the U-Report network.

(c) Strengthening of national mechanisms for monitoring children's rights, including the recommendations of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, generation of evidence on the poverty and vulnerability of children and young people, and support for community involvement of adolescents and young people, including in the struggle for gender equity.

Programme effectiveness

26. This component aims to ensure that the cooperation programme is designed, coordinated, financed, monitored and evaluated effectively to achieve results for children and adolescents. It will facilitate the coordination of cross-sectoral priorities, including knowledge management, communication, advocacy, partnerships, innovation, and emergency preparedness and response, as well as social and

behavioural change, the centrality of programmes to the specific needs of adolescents and young people, particularly girls, and community empowerment. UNICEF will strengthen the capacities of the national statistical system to produce reliable data on the rights of children and adolescents. The organization will also mobilize domestic resources and external partners (public and private) to support national institutions through effective operational support between the UNICEF office in Abidjan and subnational offices.

27. The programme will optimize analysis of the root causes of inequality, especially for girls and persons living with disabilities, working on individual, community and systemic barriers and opportunities for multisectorality and combining efforts. UNICEF will focus on technical support and policy and strategic dialogue to integrate the rights of children and adolescents into development policies.

Summary budget table

<i>Programme component</i>	<i>(In thousands of United States dollars)</i>		
	<i>Regular resources</i>	<i>Other resources</i>	<i>Total</i>
Health and WASH	8 900	46 000	54 900
Nutrition	3 500	18 000	21 500
Education	5 100	29 000	34 100
Child protection	4 600	13 000	17 600
Social policies and inclusion of adolescents and young people	6 300	7 500	13 800
Programme effectiveness	13 055	6 500	19 555
Total	41 455	120 000	161 455

Programme and risk management

28. The programme document is the main mechanism of accountability to the Executive Board for aligning results and resources. The responsibilities of programme managers are outlined in the policies and procedures governing UNICEF programmes and operations.

29. The Ministry of the Economy, Planning and Development is responsible for the overall coordination of the cooperation programme, and co-chairs the UNSDCF Joint Steering Committee. The programme will be implemented in collaboration with sector ministries through multi-year workplans. UNICEF will contribute to the UNSDCF outcome groups.

30. UNICEF will implement programming that takes into account the risks and commitments to children in humanitarian action. Key risks include reduced external funding, the effects of challenges in the Sahel, epidemics and the effects of climate change. Resilience programming in the north will alleviate the emergency situation regarding the Sahel crisis. Risks associated with cash transfers made to implementing partners will be mitigated by specific measures in line with the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers framework. UNICEF will apply the “do no harm” principle, principally to protect children from sexual exploitation and abuse.

Monitoring, learning and evaluation

31. UNICEF will strengthen the collaboration and technical support of the National Agency of Statistics (ANStat). This includes integrating routine administrative systems, improving data regularity and national capacities, and positioning ANStat regionally. UNICEF will support national sociodemographic surveys, focusing on disaggregated data to monitor equity and disparities. Use of secondary data will be emphasized, particularly for in-depth analysis in collaboration with universities and research centres.
32. The results and resources framework will serve as a basis for programme monitoring. The results of the UNSDCF to which UNICEF contributes will be examined during annual reviews with the Ministry of the Economy, Planning and Development and other partners. These reviews will enable UNICEF to analyse the results obtained, identify opportunities and risks, and guide programming adjustments.
33. UNICEF will help the Government comply with international instruments and recommendations on children's rights. The organization will also work with civil society and national institutions to make public policies more effective.
34. UNICEF will continue to support operationalization of the framework on the evaluation of public policies by strengthening national capacities and evaluation associations for greater accountability and learning on interventions.

Annex

Results and resources framework

Côte d'Ivoire – UNICEF country programme of cooperation, 2026–2030

Convention on the Rights of the Child: articles 1–42 National priorities: NDP 2026–2030 Pillar 2: Strengthening of infrastructure, balanced regional development and environmental sustainability Pillar 3: Development of human capital and skills, and creation of decent jobs Pillar 4: Promotion of equity, gender and solidarity Pillar 5: Strengthening of governance and modernization of the State
Sustainable Development Goals: 1–6, 8, 10, 13, 16 and 17
UNSDCF outcomes involving UNICEF: By 2030, actors in agricultural, industrial and service value chains use more integrated, competitive, resilient and innovative systems and modes of production, supported by stronger coordination mechanisms around sector strategies and policies. By 2030, people, particularly women, children, adolescents, young people and vulnerable groups, especially in rural and peri-urban areas, have better access to essential services (basic social services, justice, civil registration, culture), and to economic, political and cultural opportunities, and benefit from better social protection, including in emergency contexts. By 2030, communities benefit from an inclusive and sustainable development model that fosters innovation, scientific research, and equitable and environmentally friendly economic growth, promotes the circular economy and integrates concrete actions to combat climate change, and implements measures to protect and restore biodiversity, while adopting new practices that restore and preserve natural resources.
Related Impact Results of the UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2026–2029: 1–5

UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
					RR	OR	Total
1. By 2030, people, especially women, children and adolescents, in disadvantaged areas have access to high-quality HIV health services, drinking	Percentage of live births attended by skilled birth attendants B (2021): 84% T (2030): 98%	District Health Information Software 2/Demographic and Health Survey (DHS)/Multiple Indicator	By 2030, high-quality, equitable and gender-sensitive HIV health services are provided, promoted and accessible to pregnant women, mothers, newborns, children, adolescents and	MSHPCMU, Ministry of the Economy, Planning and Development (MEPD), United Nations system, World Bank,	8 900	46 000	54 900

UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
					RR	OR	Total
water supply and basic sanitation services that are climate-resilient, and they adopt good hygiene practices, thus fostering their development.		Cluster Survey (MICS)	young people, including in emergency situations.	Agence française de développement, Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, private sector, civil society MINHAS, Ministry of Environment, Sustainable Development and Ecological Transition (MINEDDTE), ANStat, MSHPCMU, technical and financial partners, private sector			
	Percentage of children from 0 to 11 months of age vaccinated with three doses of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis/pentavalent vaccine nationwide B (2021): 84% T (2030): 99%	DHS2/vaccine coverage survey DHS/MICS	By 2030, climate-resilient basic drinking water, hygiene and sanitation services are available in communities, schools and health centres, benefiting the entire population, particularly children, adolescents, young people and women.				
	Proportion of the population with access to at least basic drinking water services B (2021): 81% T (2030): 90%	MINHAS reports and database DHS/MICS					
	Proportion of the population practising open defecation B (2021): 19% T (2030): 10%	MINHAS reports and database DHS/MICS					
2. By 2030, children, adolescents and women in targeted vulnerable areas have access to high-quality nutrition services, adopt good nutrition and care practices, and have nutritious, healthy and diversified diets, including in humanitarian and climate shock contexts.	Percentage of children aged 0–6 months who are exclusively breastfed B (2025): 25.3% T (2030): 50%	DHS/MICS/Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transition (SMART) survey	Institutions, structures and communities have the capacity and evidence to implement multisectoral, specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions in an optimal and innovative way.	National Council for Food and Nutrition, MSHPCMU, Ministry for Women, the Family and Children (MFFE), Ministry of Communication, Ministry of Commerce and Industry,	3 500	18 000	21 500
	Proportion of children from 6 to 23 months of age who receive minimum dietary diversity B (2025): 21.2% T (2030): 30%	DHS/MICS/SMART survey	Children, adolescents and women have increased access to equitable, high-quality nutrition services, healthy, nutritious diets, and the skills to adopt good nutritional and attentive care practices.				

UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
					RR	OR	Total
	Percentage of adolescent girls and women with anaemia B (2021): 61% T (2030): 40%	DHS/MICS/SMART survey		Ministry of Agriculture, radio stations, NGOs, local authorities and communities, academia, United Nations system, international financial institutions, technical and financial partners, private sector			
3. By 2030, children and adolescents between the ages of 4 and 19 of school-going age, including vulnerable groups, acquire the skills needed to contribute to the socioeconomic development of Côte d'Ivoire.	Gross pre-primary education enrolment rate B (2023–2024): 11.6%; Girls: 12.1%; Boys: 11.1% T (2029–2030): 17.2%; Girls: 17.7%; Boys: 16.8%	Routine annual data (administrative school statistics)	Children and adolescents acquire basic skills and life skills through innovative and effective teaching and learning practices that involve digital technology.	Ministry of National Education and Literacy, Education Sector Group, United Nations system, Ministry of Technical Education, Vocational Training and Apprenticeship Ministry for the Promotion of Youth, Professional Integration and Civic Services, NGOs, private sector	5 100	29 000	34 100
	General lower secondary completion rate B: (2023–2024): 81.1%; Girls: 83.2%; Boys: 79.2% T (2029–2030): T: 90%; Girls: 90%; Boys: 90%	Routine annual data (administrative school statistics)	Children and adolescents have access to alternative educational pathways adapted to the needs of children and adolescents outside the school system.				
	Percentage of students with minimum skills (sufficient threshold) in French in the second and fifth years of primary school B (2022–2023): 25.4% (Girls: 28.0%; Boys: 23.3%) (level: third year of primary school) Early Grade Reading Assessment (EGRA) T (2029–2030): 50% (Girls: 50%; Boys: 50%)	Annual learning assessment reports (Programme for the Analysis of Educational Systems of the Conference of Ministers of Education of French-speaking States and					

UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
					RR	OR	Total
		Governments (CONFEMEN)/ Early Grade Mathematics Assessment (EGMA))					
	Percentage of students with minimum skills (sufficient threshold) in mathematics in the second and fifth years of primary school B (2022–2023): 41.1% (Girls: 36.5%; Boys: 45.5%) (third year of primary school) EGMA T (2029–2030): 65% (Girls: 65%; Boys: 65%)	Programme for the Analysis of Educational Systems of CONFEMEN/E GRA/EGMA					
4. By 2030, children and adolescents in Côte d'Ivoire have universal access to a legal identity and are protected against all forms of violence, abuse and exploitation in the home, in communities, in institutions and online through an integrated, resilient and efficient child protection system, and the application of social norms conducive to child protection.	Percentage of children under 1 year of age whose births are registered with the civil authorities B (2023): 58% T (2030): 90%	Civil registration statistical yearbook	The child protection, civil registration and judicial systems are strengthened by improved governance, enhanced regulatory frameworks and increased resources. Child victims of violence have access to specialized social protection services, and parenting and online education programmes are available. Capacity-building for services and actors ensuring that services are available, accessible and of high quality. Parents, children, adolescents and communities develop the skills to prevent violence, abuse and exploitation, and to promote social norms conducive to child protection.	Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, Ministry of the Interior and Security, MFFE, Ministry of Employment and Social Protection (MEPS), National Office of Civil Status and Identification, United Nations system, World Bank, European Union, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation,	4 600	13 000	17 600
	Number of girls and boys who have experienced violence and are reached by health, welfare, education, social protection, justice or law enforcement services B (2024): 5 283 T (2030): 5 000	Statistical yearbook: MFFE and Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS+)/Primero platform					

UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
					RR	OR	Total
	Percentage of children in conflict with the law exempted from criminal liability or given a non-custodial sentence B (2024): 35% T (2030): 40%	Statistics yearbook: Ministry of Justice and Human Rights		technical and financial partners, NGOs, private sector			
	Number of adolescents and young people participating in or leading civic engagement initiatives through UNICEF-supported programmes B (2024): 40 872 T (2025): 165 872	Reports from implementing partners					
5. By 2030, girls, boys, adolescents and young people, including those with disabilities, are less vulnerable to poverty and shocks, due to sufficient, efficient public investment and more-appropriate social protection and empowerment programmes.	Share of public resources allocated to social sectors in the state budget (percentage of budget) B (2024): 22.7% T (2030): 30%	Budget analyses	The Government and local authorities are empowered in terms of planning, domestic resource mobilization and efficient public spending for children.	Ministry of Finances and Budget, MEPS, MEPD, ANStat, Ministry for National Cohesion, Solidarity and the Fight against Poverty, MFPE	6 300	7 500	13 800
	Percentage of young people not in employment, education or training B (2022): 24.6% (girls)/12.8% (boys) T (2030): 20%	ILOSTAT	Children and their families have access to an inclusive and adaptive social protection system.				
	Number of adolescents and young people participating in or leading civic engagement initiatives through UNICEF-supported programmes B (2024): 40 872 T (2025): 165 872	Reports from implementing partners	Adolescents and young people are empowered to increase their participation in the job market and in decision-making bodies.				
6. By 2030, the cooperation programme is effectively designed,	Number of fully functional sectoral statistical systems B (2025): 0 T (2030): 2	Routine data	Stakeholders are equipped to operationalize a system for regular data production and public policy evaluation, as	MEPD, United Nations system, ANStat, universities,	13 055	6 500	19 555

<i>UNICEF outcomes</i>	<i>Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)</i>	<i>Means of verification</i>	<i>Indicative country programme outputs</i>	<i>Major partners, partnership frameworks</i>	<i>Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)</i>		
					<i>RR</i>	<i>OR</i>	<i>Total</i>
coordinated, managed and financed in accordance with the required quality standards, enabling the best possible results to be achieved for children and adolescents, and the fulfilment of their rights.	Number of government partners, civil society and community actors, influencers and leading figures committed to promoting essential behaviours and advocating for children's rights alongside UNICEF B (2025): 0 T (2030): 100	Routine data	well as for knowledge production and management, planning, quality assurance, monitoring and results evaluation. Stakeholders, including communities, have the capacity and access to resources needed to implement effective social and behavioural change interventions, increase programme visibility and ensure advocacy for children's rights.	research centres, civil society, technical and financial partners, NGOs, private sector			
	Percentage of country programme components evaluated at the end of their cycle B (2025): 0 T (2030): 40%	Evaluation reports					
Total resources					41 455	120 000	161 455