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## Emergency Programme to Restore Basic Social and Administrative Services (PURSSAB)

Country: Cote d'Ivoire

### APPRAISAL REPORT

May 2011

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### **Fiscal Year**

1 January – 31 December

### **Currency Equivalents**

(May 2011)

Currency Unit – WAEMU Zone Franc - CFAF

UA 1	=	CFAF 715.531
UA 1	=	EUR 1.0908
UA 1	=	USD 1.620

**Acronyms and Abbreviations**

ADB	African Development Bank
ADF	African Development Fund
ARCC	Coffee and Cocoa Regulatory Agency
ARV	Anti-Retroviral Drugs
BCC	Coffee and Cocoa Exchange
CFAA	Country Financial Accountability Assessment
CNPRA	National Committee for Redeployment of the Administration
CNW	Centre, North, West
CPAR	Country Procurement Assessment Report
CPIA	Country Policy and Institutional Assessment
CTSPEF	Technical Committee to Monitor the Economic and Financial Programme
FDGCC	Fund to Develop and Promote the Activities of Coffee and Cocoa Farmers
FRC	(Coffee and Cocoa Sector) Regulation and Control Fund
FSF	Fragile States Facility
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IAHCC	Inter-Agency Humanitarian Coordination Committee
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INHP	National Institute of Public Health
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
OPA	Ouagadougou Peace Agreement
PACRC	Targeted Capacity Building Support Programme
PAIMSC	Post-Crisis Multisector Institutional Support Project
PEFA	Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability
PEMFAR	Public Expenditure Management and Financial Accountability Review
PGIBGA	Gourou Basin Integrated Management Project
PRCAEFP	Project to Build the Capacity of Economic, Financial and Planning Departments
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PSP	Public Health Pharmacy
PVRH	Human Resource Development Project
RBCSP	Results-Based Country Strategy Paper
REP	Regional Economic Programme
TFP	Technical and Financial Partners
UA	Unit of Account
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WAEMU	West African Economic and Monetary Union
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organisation

## Information on the Grant and the Loan

### Information on the Client

**BORROWER** : Republic of Cote d'Ivoire

**EXECUTING AGENCY** : Ministry of Planning

### Financing Plan

Source	Amount (in UA million)	Instrument	Disbursement Period
		<b>Budget Support</b>	
FSF Pillar 1 resources	60.00	<b>Grant</b>	June 2011
FSF Pillar 3 allocation	5.5	<b>Grant</b>	June 2011
Balance of resources from cancelled loans	11.90	Grant	June 2011
Performance-based ADF 12 country allocation	23.10	Loan	June 2011
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.50</b>		

### ADF Financing Information

Grant/loan currency	UA
Type of interest rate	Not applicable
Base rate	Not applicable
Interest rate margin	Not applicable
Financing margin	Not applicable
Commitment charge	0.50% (for the loan)
Other fees (for services)	0.75% (for the loan)
Grace period	10 years (for the loan)

### Indicative Schedule

Activities	Date
1. Negotiation of grant and loan agreements	26 May 2011
2. Board presentation	1 June 2011
3. Effectiveness	June 2011
4. Disbursement of the single tranche	June 2011
5. Supervision	December 2011 - May 2012
6. Completion report	June 2012

### **Programme Summary**

Programme Overview	<p><b><u>Programme Name/Number:</u></b> Emergency Programme to Restore Basic Social and Administrative Services (PURSSAB). P-CI-IZ0-001</p> <p><b><u>Geographic Scope:</u></b> Nationwide</p> <p><b><u>Timeframe:</u></b> 12 months, from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012</p> <p><b><u>Financing:</u></b> UA 105.5 million: UA 11.90 million (ADF grant), UA 23.10 million (ADF loan) and UA 60 million (FSF, Pillar 1) and UA 5.50 million (FSF, Pillar 3)</p> <p><b><u>Operational Instrument:</u></b> General budget support</p> <p><b><u>Sector:</u></b> Social.</p>
Programme Description	<p>The main purpose of PURSSAB is to contribute to restoring basic social and administrative services, social cohesion and reconciliation as stated in the Government's request.</p> <p>The programme seeks to address the country's urgent needs through the restoration of basic health, educational and social welfare services, water and sanitation networks, public administration services, as well as dialogue, social cohesion and reconciliation mechanisms.</p>
Expected Programme Outcomes and Beneficiaries	<p>The main expected outcomes include restoring the operation of basic health units (50%), schools and social welfare centres. It also involves access to drinking water and sanitation for 80% of the population. The programme will enable the Government to have better knowledge of the impact that the crisis has had on the economy, deploy a "Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission" and conduct the related hearings.</p> <p>The end beneficiary of the programme is the entire Ivorian population, especially those in areas most affected during the recent crisis. The intermediate beneficiaries include: the public administrations targeted, especially the health, education, social welfare, water and sanitation sectors, as well as the economic, finance and planning departments.</p>
Needs Assessment and Relevance	<p>The UA 100.5 million financial support will contribute to filling the 2011 budget deficit, help to undertake urgent operations in basic social services, and restore peace and social cohesion. Furthermore, the support will build the capacities of the departments targeted.</p> <p>PURSSAB's areas of intervention are relevant in light of Government's priorities as set forth in the Letter of the Development Policy and the 2011-2012 Country Brief on Côte d'Ivoire. Furthermore, the programme will help to extend the key achievements of the on-going Post-Crisis Multisector Institutional Support Project in the health, education and social welfare sectors.</p>
Bank's Value Added	<p>The Bank's value added in this operation emanates from the experience and lessons drawn from previous emergency programmes implemented in the sub-region. These lessons and experiences were taken into account when preparing the programme.</p>
Institutional Development and Knowledge Building	<p>The programme contributes to institutional development by restoring the operation of basic public services. It also contributes to the re-launch of the peace and reconciliation process, hence to improving an environment conducive to the return of businesses.</p>

## RESULTS-BASED LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

**Country and Programme Name:** Côte d'Ivoire - Emergency Programme to Restore Basic Social and Administrative Services (PURSSAB)

**Purpose of the Programme:** The overall purpose of PURSSAB is to contribute to restoring basic public services, social cohesion and reconciliation.

RESULTS CHAIN		PERFORMANCE INDICATORS			MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS/MITIGATIVE MEASURES
		Indicators (including ISC)	Baseline Situation	Target		
IMPACT	<b>Contribute to restoring basic public services, social cohesion and reconciliation</b>	Rate of functionality of basic social services (operation of schools, health centres, social welfare centres and target public departments)	40% in 2010	80% in 2012	CTSPEF annual report	<b>Risk:</b> The first is the risk of persistent political instability and insecurity. <b>Mitigative Measure:</b> The establishment of the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission, as well as the support of the international community (UNOCI) in reunifying the security forces.
	OUTCOMES	<b>I – Restoring access to basic social and administrative services</b>				
I.1 – Restore access to health, education and social welfare services		Rate of functionality of health centres under the emergency programme	20% in 2010	50% in 2012	Reports of the Ministries of Health, National Education and Social Welfare	
I.2- Restore access to urban drinking water, sanitation and waste disposal services, especially in areas affected and for the displaced population.		Proportion of the population with access to drinking water	50% in 2010	80% in 2012	Report of ONEP and the Ministry in charge of Sanitation	
I.3 – Restore the operation of target public departments (*)		Proportion of civil servants redeployed	30% in 2010	60% in 2012	CNPRA Report	
<b>II – Contributing to promoting social cohesion and reconciliation</b>						
II.1 – Facilitate the implementation of dialogue mechanisms		Establishment of a “Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission”  Conduct of the national peace sensitization campaigns	Non-existent	Commission operational in 2012	Report of the Commission	
II.2 – Promote the culture of peace and inclusion		Non-existent	Campaign launched in 2011	Campaign implementation monitoring report		
II.3 – Consolidate the return to order and security	Identification of ex-combatants for their resettlement	Non-existent	Identification of ex-combatants conducted in 2012	Related identification report		
OUTPUT S	<b>I.1 – Restoring access to health, education and social welfare services</b> I.1.1- Procure equipment, drugs and input for targeted health structures	Number of mobile clinics and ambulances available	0 in 2010	5 clinics and at least 100 ambulances in 2011	Reports of the Ministries of Public Health, National	<b>Risk:</b> Delay in resumption of workers in the social sectors, economic and financial departments, as well as delay in implementing activities

RESULTS CHAIN	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS			MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS/MITIGATIVE MEASURES
	Indicators (including ISC)	Baseline Situation	Target		
I.1.2- Restore the operation of education establishments damaged (equipment rehabilitation and training)	Number of school kits supplied and teachers trained	0 in 2010	600000 kits At least 750 teachers trained in 2012 120 schools rehabilitated	Education and Social Welfare	<b>Mitigative Measures:</b> - Set up an effective staff redeployment mechanism and sensitize staff on the need to go back to their duty station. - Security in post-conflict zones should be provided through the peace restoration plan.
I.1.3- Rehabilitate and equip basic social welfare service centres	Number of centres rehabilitated and equipped	0 in 2010	4 in 2011		
<i>I.2- Restoring access to urban drinking water, sanitation and waste disposal services, especially in areas affected and in favour of the displaced population.</i>					
I.2.1- Restore access to drinking water by rehabilitating standpipes, restoring connections and disinfecting wells	Number of fountains rehabilitated Number of connections made Number of boreholes disinfected	0 in 2010 0 in 2001 0 in 2010 0 in 2010	At least 50 in 2011 5000 in 2012 600 in 2012 At least 74 in 2012	ONEP Report  ONEP Report	
I.2.2- Restore access to sanitation services through the rehabilitation of lift stations and sanitation works in schools and health centres	Number of stations rehabilitated Number of sanitation works rehabilitated				
I.2.3- Restore household waste management services.	Household waste collection rate	10% in 2010	46.1% in 2011	Report of the Ministry in charge of Sanitation	
<i>I.3- Restoring the operation of target public departments (*)</i>					
I.3.1- Provide public administration with adequate human and material resources	Share of material resources available to restart public administration	0% in 2010	70% in 2012	CNPRA Report	
I.3.2- Adopt the national capacity building programme	Adoption of an updated national programme	Non-existent	Programme prepared and adopted in 2012	Report of the national programme	
I.3.3- Evaluate the impact of the crisis on the economy by preparing reports on public enterprises and parastatals, on financial systems and the private sector	Preparation and dissemination of reports	Non-existent	Reports prepared and disseminated in 2011	Copies of reports	
<i>II.1 – Facilitating the implementation of dialogue mechanisms</i>					
Set up the “Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission”	Decree establishing the Commission The Commission rendered operational	Non-existent Non-existent	Decree adopted in 2011 Commission operational in 2011	Publication of the decree Activity report of the Committee	
<i>II.2 – Promoting the culture of peace and inclusion</i>					
Prepare a peace sensitization programme and launch national campaigns	Adoption of the sensitization programme Launch the information campaign	Non-existent	Programme adopted in 2011 Campaign launched in 2011	Copy of the Programme Follow-up Report	
<i>II.3- Consolidating the return to order and security</i>					

RESULTS CHAIN	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS			MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS/MITIGATIVE MEASURES
	Indicators (including ISC)	Baseline Situation	Target		
Set up an ex-combatant identification programme to ensure their social resettlement	Action plan for identification	Non-existent	Action plan adopted in 2011	Copy of the action plan	
	Conduct the identification	Non-existent	Identification done in 2012	Final identification report	
<b>Financing Plan:</b>					
<b>Source</b>	<b>Amount in UA million</b>				
Resources of FSF Pillar 1	60.0				
ADF 12 country allocation	11.90				
Balance of resources from cancelled loans	23.10				
FSF Pillar 3 allocation	5.50				
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.50</b>				
(*) Public departments targeted include: Health, Education, Water and Sanitation, Economy and Finance, Planning					

**REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION OF MANAGEMENT  
OF THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS  
CONCERNING A PROPOSAL TO AWARD A GRANT TO COTE D'IVOIRE FOR THE  
EMERGENCY PROGRAMME TO RESTORE BASIC SOCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE  
SERVICES (PURSSAB)**

**I PROPOSAL**

I.1 **This proposal concerns a total UA 100.5 million, comprising two grants of UA 60 million (FSF, Pillar 1) and UA 5.50 million (FSF, Pillar 2), respectively, and a loan of UA 23.10 million (resources accruing from the cancellation of two loans) to Côte d'Ivoire to finance the Emergency Programme to Restore Basic Social and Administrative Services (PURSSAB).** This is an emergency general State budget support programme that will be implemented over 12 months starting July 2011. It constitutes the Bank's contribution to Government's efforts to address major social needs, exacerbated by the post-election crisis. The appraisal conducted in May 2011 was completed by correspondence with the Ivorian authorities and the development partners. It follows a request made by the Government and falls within the context of its Emergency Economic and Social Recovery Programme (April 2011) and Country Brief 2011-2012 adopted in May 2011.

I.2 **The political crisis has seriously worsened the already precarious humanitarian situation.** The country is now in a **post-conflict period**, in other words "between the end of hostilities and the restoration of services provided in times of peace and normalcy." The country has fallen behind considerably especially in terms of poverty reduction and attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Living standards have deteriorated, resulting in an increase in the poverty rate from 38.4% in 2002 to 48.9% in 2008. With the recent post-election clashes, the situation has become even more worrying in the areas of health, education, water, sanitation, civil protection and social welfare, and supply of public services in general. **In this context, the core objective of the programme is to address the emergency by providing necessary resources to restore basic social and administrative services, and contribute to promoting social cohesion and reconciliation.** The programme focuses on providing assistance to enable the population to have access to health, education, drinking water and sanitation services. It also aims at contributing to restoring social services that are pre-requisite to the on-going reconstruction process. To successfully conduct the social services restoration effort, the programme also plans to strengthen the economic, financial and planning services. In addition, it seeks to facilitate the implementation of dialogue mechanisms, contribute to national reconciliation, and promote the culture of peace and social inclusion.

I.3 **Furthermore, the programme includes a major capacity building component financed through FSF Pillar 3,** the purpose of which is to urgently address challenges in that area, especially brought about by the destruction and looting during the four-month long post-election crisis. The list of interventions under this Pillar is given as Annex 3.

I.4 **The outputs expected from implementing PURSSAB include:** (i) improving access to and quality of health, education, social welfare, water and sanitation services; (ii) restoring the operation of target public departments (Health, Education, Social Welfare, Water and Sanitation, Economy and Finance, Planning); (iii) setting up the institutional mechanism of the "Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation" Commission; and (iv) preparing a peace information programme. This programme under consideration is a fundamental step towards responding to pressing social demand and initiating normal return of public service activities, as well as the economic and social development process.

## II COUNTRY AND PROGRAMME CONTEXT

### 2.1 Government Strategy and Priorities

2.1.1 **The Government's programme is defined in the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper 2009-2013 (PRSP) adopted in March 2009.** However, the post-election crisis disrupted and jeopardized the urgency and priority of the PRSP activities. The national strategy comprises operational sector programmes and projects that can improve the living conditions of the population, particularly the most vulnerable. It contains several thrusts, among which: (i) consolidation of peace, security of persons and property, and promotion of good governance; and (ii) improved access to and quality of basic social services, preservation of the environment, promotion of gender equality and social welfare.

2.1.2 **The Government initiated the implementation of the Economic and Financial Programme backed by an IMF Extended Credit Facility, whose signature end March 2009 allowed the country to reach the HIPCI decision point.** An updated Government programme backed by an IMF Rapid Credit Facility is being prepared, in collaboration with the technical and financial partners, including the Bank.

### 2.2 Recent Economic and Social Developments, Prospects, Constraints and Challenges Recent Macro-economic and Social Trend

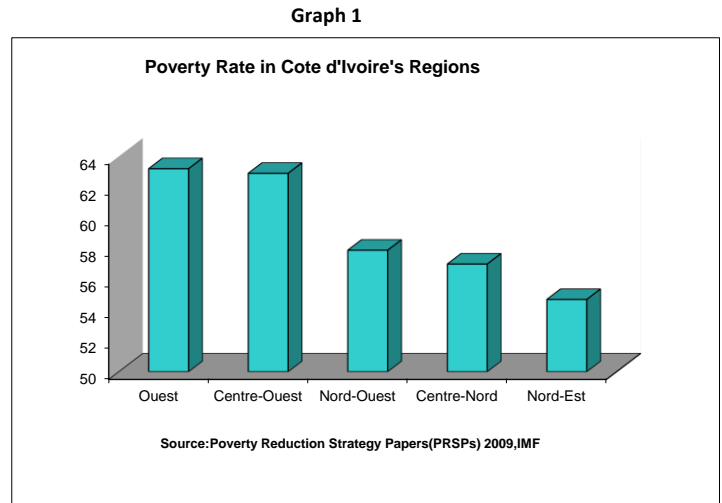
2.2.1 **At the macro-economic level,** the post-election crisis and sanctions by the international community have weighed heavily on the Ivorian community. The country is in dire need of cash. For several months, practically all financial institutions and private businesses were forced to close shop due to insecurity and suspension of the bank clearing system following the closure of the Central Bank of West African States (BCEAO). A measure banning cocoa export (cocoa accounts for 35% of State revenue) was also taken. With the economy paralyzed, insecurity in the production zones and malfunction of the distribution and marketing circuits, the GDP trend in real terms would be in the region of -6% in 2011, compared to 2.4% in 2010 and 3.8% in 2009, thus seriously eroding the gains accumulated since the signing of the Ouagadougou Peace Agreement (OPA) in 2007. However, the economy is expected to gradually recover in 2012 (about 6%), subject to the normalization of the security situation from the second half of 2011, as well as the lifting of sanctions, the resumption of international cooperation and the implementation of incentive measures in favour of the productive sectors.

2.2.2 **Regarding public finances,** the ban on coffee and cocoa exports during the first four months of 2011, the suspension of business activities, the exemption of motor licensing payment for 2011 and the closing of banks largely contributed to the drop in public revenue. Preliminary budgetary revenue and expenditure estimates for 2011 in GDP per cent stand at 14.7% and 16.9% respectively, indicating a budgetary balance of -2.3% of GDP. In 2010, these ratios were 20.3%, 22.3% and -2% of GDP, in that order. The financing identified and the need to clear accumulated domestic and external arrears indicate a financing gap of CFAF 1200.1 billion (UA 1.67 billion). This will further worsen with the full coverage of humanitarian expenditure.

2.2.3 **On the monetary front,** the closure of the BCEAO national agency and the suspension of commercial banking activities led to a liquidity drought in the country, with an impact on monetary aggregates. At the external accounts level, the current account balance is expected to drop due principally to the decline in the volume of cocoa and oil exports. As at end April 2011, arrears accumulation of CFAF 385.9 billion (UA 539.48 million), i.e. 3.4% of GDP, was recorded.

2.2.4 **Concerning public debt**, the Government concluded restructuring agreements with its domestic and foreign creditors, and honoured its current commitments until the advent of the post-election crisis. A restructuring agreement with the Paris Club was signed in May 2009 according to Cologne Terms. Negotiations with the London Club led to the signing of a preliminary agreement on 29 September 2009. The authorities hope to reach the HIPCI completion point in 2012 after evaluating the implementation of Government's programme backed by the Rapid Credit Facility (RCF)<sup>1</sup>, for which discussions are ongoing. Debt viability analysis shows Côte d'Ivoire to be highly distressed. Therefore, the country is considered incapable of sustaining new concessional debt over the ADF-12 and IDA-16 periods. On this basis and given its performance, Côte d'Ivoire can only receive ADF and IDA concessional financing in the form of grants.

2.2.5 **As for poverty**, the country has fallen significantly behind with regard to poverty control and attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Living standards have also deteriorated following the rise in poverty from 38.4% in 2002 to 48.9% in 2008. In terms of the Human Development Index, Côte d'Ivoire was classified 149<sup>th</sup> out of 169 countries in 2010 (see Annex 5). Classification per zone puts the North on top of the poverty threshold (nearly 80%). The following regions record high levels, well above the national average: West (63.2%) Centre-West (62.9%), North-West (57.9%), Centre North (57.0%) and North-East (54.7%).



2.2.6 **Regarding the social context**, the post-election crisis led to an even more worrying situation in health, education, water, sanitation and social welfare.

2.2.7 **In the health sector, the post-election crisis engendered an emergency health situation due to the disorganization of the health system, especially in conflict zones** following the looting of sector structures (health services and administrative premises), the disappearance of several supervision vehicles and the displacement of nearly 50% of the health personnel. Prior to the crisis, the health sector was already in a troubling situation. There is no doubt that the post-election crisis had a negative impact on the maternal death and infant mortality rate – 470 for 100 000 live births (ADB statistics, 2010) and 116.9 per thousand, respectively. The HIV-AIDS prevalence rate was estimated at 3.4% in 2010 (UNAIDS, 2010). As a result of the latest crisis, the supply of essential drugs to health structures, including ARVs and inputs by the Public Health Pharmacy (PSP), was suspended due to the embargo on drugs. **Furthermore, potentially endemic diseases have increased.** Epidemics (measles in Sud Comoé and cholera in Abidjan) have re-surfaced. In the West, new cases of polio have been reported even though Côte d'Ivoire was at the eradication phase. The epidemiological surveillance system has been disrupted owing to the irregularity and shortage of reliable data. In case of epidemic outbreak, response is highly compromised since the logistics system of the National Public Health Institute (INHP) was looted. Population displacement also engendered new cases of acute, if not severe, malnutrition in the West, with rates as much as thrice higher in the refugee camps. There is a problem evacuating the sick to referral structures for lack of ambulances. Reaching the MDGs – especially MDGs 4, 5 and 6 (reduction of the infant mortality rate, reduction of the maternal death rate and control of transmissible diseases including HIV-AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis – is seriously compromised in the currently deteriorated health context.

<sup>1</sup> The RCF replaced the Extended Credit Facility (ECF) concluded in March 2009.

2.2.8 **As regards education**, the status of infrastructure at the public primary level (2008-2009 data) shows that of 47 446 classrooms, nearly 3 024 (7%) are no longer used and 7 570 (17%) are in poor condition. Furthermore, 539 classrooms (1%) are roofless and 11 251 (25%) in a poor state. Concerning sanitation in these schools, nearly half (4 344 or 49%) lack clean drinking water points, of which 57 in rural areas; 60% of primary schools do not have working latrines. This situation is worsened by the fact that infrastructure, teaching aids and materials were partly or totally destroyed during the crisis. **Moreover, close to 800 000 children have been unable to obtain primary instruction due to the closure of schools in 10 of the 27 Regional Education Directorates for more than five months.** This disruption in teaching, coupled with the closure of school canteens, could have a negative impact on the enrolment rate in regions where it was already low, and could lead to children abandoning schooling altogether. According to a report of the United Nations Humanitarian Team in Côte d'Ivoire (April 2011), 28 schools have been closed in Daloa, Issia, Sinfra, Tiébissou and Lakota due to insecurity. Some schools were used as accommodation for the displaced and refuge for fighters. Overall, the climate of insecurity and social disruptions has dealt a blow to the initially stable educational environment.

2.2.9 **Regarding social welfare, the urgency lies in the massive population displacement and its consequences.** Indeed, the recent crisis generated considerable population displacement estimated at almost one million. The increasing cases of gender-based violence against women and girls, within a context of limited access to medical and social services, have also been noted. No fewer than 528 cases of rape related to the post-election violence were recorded in March 2011, some perpetrated against young girls aged between 6 and 16. The post-election crisis engendered serious consequences in connection with availability of water and drugs for families. Moreover, the dislocation of families and communities destabilizes social relations, exposing women and children to a higher risk of violence that requires urgent action (provision of medical, psychological and social coverage).

2.2.10 **As regards drinking water supply and sanitation, the proportion of the population with access to improved sanitation facilities in 2008 was very low** (average 23% nationwide, with 36% in the urban area and 11% in the rural area). The drinking water access rate stood at 76% in the urban area and 50% in the rural area. The situation has further deteriorated since the recent conflict following the destruction of water supply and sanitation networks. Some wells were also transformed into mass graves. The post-electoral crisis caused the interruption of drinking water in practically all Ivorian cities. The sanitation programme financed with the Post-Conflict Country Assistance Fund (in Bouaké, Korhogo, Man, Duékoué and Bondoukou) was suspended. This wrought public health consequences on the population, given the associated risk of major epidemic outbreaks – hence the need to act with dispatch to restore the water and sanitation networks. Disruptions in the waste collection system increase the risk of epidemic outbreaks. The crisis interrupted the delivery of public sanitation services. Community sanitation services scaled down their activities.

2.2.11 **In connection with social cohesion and reconciliation, the post-election crisis engendered a social divide and revived ethnic tensions.** All attempts at mediation failed. Faced with that situation, hostilities between armed groups resumed, leading to loss of life, massive population displacement and thousands forced to go on exile. The peace process once more became fragile, intercommunity cohesion was altered, and a climate of distrust towards certain countries reigned. Thus, despite the gradual return to calm and calls for national reconciliation by the new authorities, a gaping social divide persists in certain regions and some urban areas. This underscores the need for urgent interventions to restore stability.

## Constraints, Challenges and Prospects

2.2.12 **The major constraints stem from insufficient financial resources to support the restoration of basic social services.** This is due to the country's economic situation and the fact that most PTFs have not yet re-engaged in Cote d'Ivoire. In addition, the return to security and social cohesion are challenges that need to be met to facilitate resumption of activities.

2.2.13 **The economic and social prospects of Cote d'Ivoire depend largely on pacification of the country and successful implementation of emergency programmes for reconstruction.** Subject to urgent normalization of the security situation, coupled with the lifting of sanctions and resumption of international cooperation, strong recovery of GDP growth in real terms is expected as from 2012 (6%). The return to stability also depends on meeting the on-going social demands, particularly youth under-employment. Furthermore, the resumption of basic social services is also urgently required. To that end, TFP commitment and support are required for Cote d'Ivoire to achieve sustainable economic and social recovery.

## 2.3 Status of Bank Portfolio

**The last review of the Bank portfolio took place in 2010, nearly 14 years after that of 1996.** Given the long period of inactivity of the portfolio (6 years) due to suspension of disbursements to the country, the current Bank portfolio in Cote d'Ivoire is as follows: three active projects: (i) the Post-Crisis Multisector Institutional Support Project (PAIMSC); (ii) the Targeted Capacity Building Support Programme (PACRC); and (iii) a private sector project. These projects are not classified as projects at risk. The portfolio also includes a project that has been approved but not yet signed, the Gourou Basin Integrated Management Project (Sanitation of Indenié junction and the lagoon).

## III. RATIONALE, MAIN ELEMENTS OF PROGRAMME DESIGN AND SUSTAINABILITY

### 3.1. Linkages with CSP and underlying Analytical Work

3.1.1 *Linkages with CSP:* **PURSSAB is consistent with the Bank's intervention strategy in Cote d'Ivoire, as defined in the 2011-2012 Country Brief.** By increasing access to basic social services and functioning of public administration and by helping to promote social cohesion and reconciliation, the programme will contribute to the resumption of economic activity and implementation of priority actions of the two pillars of the Country Brief. In addition, the programme is based on the guiding principles of the Strategy for Enhanced Engagement in Fragile States, which stipulates that Bank support should particularly target: (i) the rehabilitation/reconstruction of basic infrastructure; and (ii) governance and capacity building.

3.1.2 **Prerequisites for implementation of a general budget support:** The post-election crisis has significantly worsened the country's economic and social situation. However, the reforms initiated since 2008 and the strong commitment of the new authorities to economic recovery will enable Cote d'Ivoire to meet the basic requirements for a budget support operation applicable to fragile States, as shown in the table below.

**Table 1**  
**Conditions for Use of Budget Support Instruments in Fragile States**

Conditions Precedent	The country must meet the criteria of both filters for eligibility for the FSF	The Assessment Note for eligibility for resources from the second cycle of the Fragile States Facility (FSF), approved by the Boards in May 2011, established the eligibility of the country for the FSF resources for Pillars 1 and 3 (ADF/BD/WP/2011).
	There must be consensus between the government and donors on development priorities that could be supported by the programme	The development priorities supported by the Programme are discussed in partnership and there is consensus between the Government and donors.
	The country must be in the process of implementing a credible institutional capacity building programme	The Government has a national capacity building programme which is already being implemented with the support of several TFPs.
	There must be a national programming document, e.g. a national development plan, a post-conflict needs assessment (PCNA), an interim poverty reduction strategy	The country has the 2009-2013 PRSP adopted in mid-March 2009 by the government. Furthermore, the new government has prepared an emergency programme to take into account the impacts of the crisis.
Safeguard Mechanisms	The justification for the operation should be included in the programming document (country fact sheet, CSP or CSP reviews), and in the appraisal report, and should include measures to mitigate fragility risks	The justification for the operation is included in the Country Brief 2011-2012, which will be approved by the Board along with this programme.
	The operation will not be audited by a public audit agency, but by an audit firm at least once a year during implementation of the operation	The cash flows in the Treasury account opened with the BCEAO National Agency will be audited to ensure that: (i) PURSSAB resources are included in the budget, and (ii) that the resources are included in the public expenditure operations. The audit will be conducted by an independent audit firm acceptable to the Bank. The audit report will be submitted to the Bank within six months following completion of the programme, that is 31 December 2012. Furthermore, the Government has undertaken to audit the PURSSAB using the national system in place, namely the Accounts Bench, which audits budget execution. While waiting for the Accounts Bench to offset delays in audited budget bills, the Government will, not later than 31 March 2012, submit a budget execution report acceptable to the Bank for the fiscal year 2011 specifying the use of the ADF budget support resources for 2010.
	Where the institutional capacity is considered low, the Bank Group, through the FSF, should hire professionals and assign them to the public agencies concerned so as to strengthen the institutional capacity to support the operation.	Institutional support is underway with FSF and ADF funding. Similarly, this programme contains an important capacity building component financed under Pillar 3 of the FSF.
	The Bank will always involve other donors, although it will play a lead role in coordinating the activities and disbursement of resources	Other donors are also involved in providing budget support, particularly the EU and France. The Bank programme is coordinated with these two donors.
	The disbursements will be made in several tranches.	The disbursements will be made in a single tranche.

The FSF prerequisites have been fulfilled. However, a waiver is requested for the ADF prerequisites. The country is signing a new programme with the IMF which will be supported by the Rapid Credit Facility (RCF)

**3.1.3 Analytical work: A number of analytical studies and consultations underpin the proposed budget support operation.** As regards financial governance, studies and assessments of public finance, a PEMFAR was jointly implemented in 2007 with the World Bank, IMF and European Union. Its review in 2010 deemed the fiduciary system generally satisfactory. A comprehensive study on poverty was conducted in 2010, and it helps to give more guidance in targeting actions against poverty at national level. The study could be updated, drawing on the study on the social impact of the recent post-election crisis. Furthermore, under the PAIMSC, technical analysis reports were produced in October 2010, namely the technical audit and progress reports by the agencies of the United Nations System. A pre-feasibility study for the establishment of a drug manufacture plant, prepared with Bank financing, will provide data for the design of interventions under this programme.

### 3.2. Donor Collaboration and Coordination

3.2.1 **Since April 2011, aid has been coordinated by the Ministry of Planning (Department of Coordination and Monitoring), which has relevant information on various donor commitments in Cote d'Ivoire.** The post-crisis programme has a Coordination Committee involving the Government and donors. The committee holds monthly meetings, attended by the Bank through its Special Representative in Cote d'Ivoire (ROSA).

3.2.2 **A meeting of donors (IMF, Bank and World Bank) held in Washington in April 2011 agreed to implement an interim programme in the very short term to meet the urgent needs of the country.** In the medium term, a three-year programme will be developed to help the country to reach the HIPC completion point. The IMF recently started discussions on an economic recovery programme in 2011 in collaboration with the Bank and the World Bank. Furthermore, the World Bank intends to restructure its active portfolio with an undisbursed amount of USD 240 million to meet the new needs brought about by the crisis. It will mainly support the restoration of infrastructure and basic services. The European Union will grant about EUR 216 million for operations relating to socio-economic infrastructure, transport, sanitation, health and education. On 21 April 2011, France signed an agreement with the country for the first tranche of a EUR 350 million loan to the Ivory Coast, including EUR 200 million to support the payment of civil servant salaries at the end of April 2011. It also pledged to support the country's arrears to the Bank and the World Bank. In addition, United Nations Agencies are closely involved in this post-crisis effort, particularly in humanitarian operations in Cote d'Ivoire and neighbouring countries.

3.2.3 **Lastly, in the social sector, there are several coordination and monitoring mechanisms and agencies in the country and they have been strengthened with the current humanitarian crisis situation.** The United Nations Country Team (UNCT), local and international NGOs, civil society, the Strategic Reflection Group (UNCT and donors), and the Inter-Agency Humanitarian Coordination Committee (IAHCC) are bodies that meet regularly. The same collaborative framework was used in developing this programme.

### 3.3 Results and Lessons from Similar Operations

3.3.1 **Lessons from previous programmes were used in designing this programme. Before the crisis, the Bank had a varied portfolio** in the agriculture, social development and energy sectors. After the signing of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement in August 2007, the Bank co-financed the Post-Crisis Multisector Support Programme that helped to restore government services in the Centre-North-West Region and facilitate the socio-community reintegration of vulnerable groups. Concurrently, the Bank initiated the Targeted Capacity Building Support Programme, which helped to strengthen the coordination of public interventions in PRSP implementation, as well as improve public financial management and good governance. Progress in implementing these operations is satisfactory.

3.3.2. **Lessons learnt from these programmes were used in developing the PURSSAB, namely:** (i) the need for selectivity in interventions adapted to post-conflict situation; (ii) constructive dialogue on the objectives of the programme; (iii) close collaboration with partners in the formulation and implementation of the operation; and (iv) consultation on the intervention as regards rapid impact targeted actions.

### 3.4. Linkages with Other Bank Operations

The proposed support is in line with various on-going operations because it will strengthen the process of rebuilding the country, and promote national reconciliation, which will facilitate implementation of those operations. The Bank is financing three operations, including one in the private sector (see § 2.3). This programme consolidates and supplements the actions initiated to restore government services, and rehabilitate basic social and administrative services at national level.

### 3.5 Bank's Comparative Advantages

The Bank's comparative advantages stem from experience gained in project implementation in emergency and post-conflict reconstruction situation in the sub-region (Guinea Bissau, Liberia and Sierra Leone). Furthermore, thanks to the presence of the Bank in the country through its Headquarters, it has been able to maintain high-level dialogue with the authorities. In addition, the Bank participates in a Post-Crisis Multisector Support Programme (PAIMSC) which seeks to restore government services in the Centre-North-West region. The PAIMSC has been on-going since 2008 and lessons have been drawn from it to develop this programme, and will help to increase major achievements in the health, education and social protection sectors under the PAIMSC.

### 3.6. Application of Principles of Good Practices in Conditionalities

The programme design took into account the principles of good practices in conditionalities, particularly as regards ownership of reforms by the country. Furthermore, the country already initiated major reforms before the crisis, particularly in financial governance. In this connection, and because of the urgency of this operation, no conditions precedent, in terms of programme measures, have been defined.

## IV. THE PROPOSED PROGRAMME

### 4.1. Programme Goals and Objectives

4.1.1. **The main goal of the PURSSAB is to contribute to the restoration of basic social and administrative services, social cohesion and reconciliation.** In light of the deterioration of public finance due to the post-election crisis, with an estimated financing gap of CFAF 1,200.1 billion in 2011, the programme seeks to meet the urgent needs of the country by restoring health, education and social protection services, water and sanitation networks, target public administration services, as well as mechanisms for dialogue and promotion of social cohesion and reconciliation.

### 4.2 Components, Objectives and Expected Outcomes

4.2.1 **To contribute to the immediate challenges relating to malfunctioning of the target government and basic social services and national harmony, the programme objectives are as follows:** (i) promote access to basic social and administrative services by rehabilitating social services and water supply and sanitation networks, as well as capacity building for government services responsible for economic governance; and (ii) help to promote social cohesion and reconciliation. The programme measures are presented in the Matrix of Measures in Annex II.

4.2.2 The programme has several capacity building components that will be funded with FSF Pillar 3 allocations for UA 5.5 million, in particular updating and support for implementing the National Capacity Building Programme. It is recommended that the activities specified in Annex 3 (including strengthening of the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission) should be funded with the FSF allocation.

## **COMPONENT I: RESTORE ACCESS TO BASIC SOCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES**

4.2.3. **The need to restore basic social services**, particularly in health, education, social welfare, water, sanitation and economic and financial administration, and planning is urgent for the resumption of activities indispensable for improving the living conditions of the Ivorian population.

### *Sub-component I-1: Restoring access to health, education and social welfare services*

#### **4.2.4. Context and Challenge**

- **In the health sector**, medical equipment and essential drugs, particularly those for women and children, ARVs and vaccines are out of stock. This situation has been compounded by the looting of equipment and vehicles of health facilities. The major challenges concern: (i) improving the availability and accessibility to quality health services; (ii) improving the availability of drugs, including ARVs and other quality strategic supplies for health centres; and (iii) meeting the new needs of the population and the sector due to the post-election crisis. One of the top priorities is to operationalize structures and facilities that have been destroyed, so as to decongest the hospitals that are still operating.
- **The education system has been completely disorganized** as a result of the successive crises. Many students and teachers have been displaced, and some schools are used as accommodation for displaced people and shelter for the fighters. The infrastructure and teaching equipment and materials have been partially or completely destroyed. School canteens are no longer functioning. The major challenge now is: (i) the reintegration of pupils into schools; (ii) the creation of a school environment conducive to quality education by rehabilitating the infrastructure; (iii) provision of materials and equipment; (iv) the reopening of school canteens; and (v) capacity building for school authorities.
- **As regards social protection**, the recent events have caused the displacement of nearly 200,000 people in “Moyen Cavally et des Montagnes” region (Man, Guiglo and Duékoué) and more than 300,000 people in Abidjan. These massive influxes of poor people have created more responsibilities for host families, mainly in terms of housing, food and travel expenses. Furthermore, gender-based violence has become a phenomenon that affects a significant proportion of the Ivorian population. As a result of recent events, a significant number of women, girls, and boys have experienced violence (rape as a weapon of war, abduction, physical violence, etc.) during travel and at home. These abuses and cruelty have resulted in trauma and after-effects that need to be treated. The situation of children has deteriorated due to the closure of schools, limited access to health services and lack of sources of income. The situation of old people has also deteriorated because of lack of access to care services and social security.

4.2.5 **Programme Measures:** To re-establish access to health, education and social welfare services, the Government intends to restore basic services in: (i) public health, by procuring equipment, drugs and

inputs for targeted health facilities; (ii) education, by rehabilitating and equipping primary schools and guidance structures, procuring textbooks and school kits required for schools, building the capacity of volunteer teachers being recruited and managers in educational statistics and codification of positions, and buying food for school canteens; and (iii) social welfare by rehabilitating and equipping of social welfare centres, and equipping centres for managing violence.

4.2.6 Expected Outcomes: After completing this programme, the major expected outcomes as regards restoration of basic services are that half of the health facilities will be operational and that the PSP supply chain will be restored; 120 schools in targeted areas will be rehabilitated and equipped; 600 000 kits will be procured for schools; volunteer teachers and managers will be trained; social welfare centres will be rehabilitated and operational; and four integrated violence management centres will be equipped and operational.

***Sub-component I-2: Restoring access to drinking water, drainage and urban sanitation services, particularly in the affected areas and for displaced persons***

4.2.7 Context and Challenges: **In the Water and Sanitation Sector** in Abidjan and conflict areas such as Duékoué and Guiglo, five thousand (5000) connections have been damaged. In the rural areas, six hundred (600) boreholes equipped with hand pumps for safe water have been damaged and rendered unsanitary. There is need to dig new wells or boreholes, restore and disinfect the structures and equipment concerned. In the sanitation sub-sector, the city's 2000 km public sanitation and drainage network is damaged. In particular, lifting stations and a number of lines of the waste water disposal system and channels and drains have damaged sections and are generally clogged. As regards solid waste management, the removal rate (collection and dumping) prior to the crisis period was 46.1%. This service was completely stopped, with the result that 300,000 tonnes of household waste has accumulated in random dumps around Abidjan.

4.2.8 Programme Measures: To renew access to the drinking water, drainage and urban sanitation services, the Government plans to restore: (i) access to urban and rural drinking water supplies through repair of the standpipes and damaged connections identified, development of mini-drinking water schemes, as well as rehabilitation and disinfection of boreholes identified; (ii) access to sanitation through rehabilitation work and construction of lifting stations for the Abidjan public network; cleaning the drains and piping of the public sanitation network; refurbishment of sanitation installations of schools and health centres and in highly populated areas; and (iii) proper management of household waste by resuming collection in Abidjan.

4.2.9 Expected Outcomes: On completion of the programme, it is expected that: (i) 80% of the population will regain access to drinking water supply; (ii) 80% of the population will regain access to sanitation services; and (iii) the 46.1% household waste collection rate will be restored.

***Sub-component I.3: Restoring the functioning of the targeted departments***

4.2.10 Context and challenges: **The crisis period saw massive movements of people fleeing the combat zones.** These included Government employees, whose departure has created a void in the administration. Government offices have also been vandalized and damaged. This state of affairs has significantly weakened the capacity of the administration and the level and quality of public service delivery, particularly in the social sectors. This has happened despite the adoption of a National Capacity Building Programme whose implementation had barely begun when the post-electoral crisis set in. Therefore, the Government is facing a double challenge: (i) providing the public administration with adequate human

resources to restart its activities; and (ii) building the human and material capacity of the economic, finance and planning departments, whose rehabilitation will allow for more effective supply of social services. Moreover, the crisis has had an impact on the public and private sectors. This impact must be identified, to enable the Government envisage optimal action. That constitutes another major challenge for the Government.

4.2.11 Programme Measures: To restore the functioning of the public service, the Government will: (i) provide the targeted public departments with adequate human resources to resume their activities by redeploying staff nationwide; (ii) build the capacity of the targeted public departments by adopting the updated National Capacity Building Programme which focuses on them; (iii) provide the targeted public departments with adequate resources by procuring the equipment and materials required to resume its activities; (iv) assess the impact of the crisis on the economy, through the preparation of impact assessment reports concerning public enterprises, financial departments and the private sector, respectively; and (v) implement the Emergency Plan for Production of Basic Statistics.

4.2.12 Expected Outcomes: On programme completion, it is expected that the Government would have gained better knowledge of the impact of the crisis on the economy. This should enable it to identify and apply the most effective measures to restart the economy.

## **COMPONENT II: CONTRIBUTE TO PROMOTING SOCIAL COHESION AND RECONCILIATION**

4.2.13 The November 2010 elections were expected to bring an end to the country's decade-long political and military crisis. Unfortunately, the refusal to recognise the results of those elections only deepened the political and social divide.

### ***Sub-component II.1 Facilitating implementation of dialogue mechanisms***

4.2.14 Context and Challenges: **The prevailing differences were such that the traditional conflict resolution mechanisms could not bring the crisis to an end.** Moreover, civil society actors failed to end their differences and exercise decisive political leverage. The main challenge for the Government lies in setting up credible and inclusive dialogue mechanisms that could restore trust and intercommunity cohabitation, and foster renewed national peace and harmony.

4.2.15 Programme Measures: To facilitate implementing the dialogue mechanisms, the Government intends to establish a "Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission" by issuing a decree establishing the mechanism and providing it with the human and material capacity required to enable it to play its role.

4.2.16 Expected Programme Outcomes: On completion of the programme, it is expected that the "Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission" will be fully operational and conduct all the necessary hearings.

### **Sub-component II-2 Promoting a Culture of Peace and Inclusion**

4.2.17 Context and Challenges: **The inadequate - if not total lack - of communication or misinformation worsened the disastrous effects of the crisis.** Furthermore, with constant interference and manipulation by the Executive, the information regulatory bodies could not function properly. During the war in Abidjan, some newspapers and radio stations were ransacked and looted. Community radio stations tried to come together to help restore and maintain social cohesion, and resolve local conflicts by

creating a network for information exchange (news and related programmes) called “*Expression Citoyenne*” (Citizens’ Voice), under the umbrella of the *Reseau Radios Cohesion Social et Citoyenneté en Cote d’Ivoire* (Network of Radios for Social Cohesion and Good Citizenship in Cote d’Ivoire, RCCI). Another major challenge is to strengthen these public and private bodies as channels for the dissemination of messages of peace and for harmonious coexistence in all communities.

4.2.18 Programme Measures: To promote the culture of peace and inclusion, the Government will seek to strengthen sensitization by formulating an information programme, conducting awareness campaigns to foster peace, and building the capacity of the regulatory bodies.

4.2.19 Expected Programme Outcomes: On completion of this programme, it is expected that the awareness campaigns will be launched.

### ***Sub-component II-3 Contributing to Restoring Order and Security***

4.2.20 Context and Challenges: **Despite the gradual return to peace, security has not completely been restored because of the circulation of arms, the presence of militias and failure to confine the armed factions.** This situation has led to armed attacks and looting attributed to these armed gangs. The Government intends to pursue efforts to restore order and security nationwide. To this end, its first priority is to launch an operation to identify former members of the Defence and Security Forces (FDS), the Republican Forces of Cote d’Ivoire (FRCI) and the militias, so as to curb the circulation of arms and proliferation of militias. The operation will consist in determining their profile to facilitate their reintegration under the National Community Resettlement and Rehabilitation Programme (PNRFC). This operation will also facilitate the formation of a unified army comprising former FRCI and FDS soldiers, as per the Ouagadougou Agreement. The main challenge facing the Government in this sphere is that of forming the unified army and ensuring the socio-economic integration of ex-combatants into civilian life.

4.2.21 Programme Measures: With the aim of consolidating the return of order and security, the Government is planning a programme for identification of the ex-combatants, based on the formulation of an action plan for their identification and profiling.

4.2.22 Expected Programme Outcomes: On programme completion, it is expected that the ex-combatant identification and profiling report will be produced.

## **4.3 Financing Needs and Arrangements**

**The programme envisaged by the Government will require financing and support from the Technical and Financial Partners (TFPs).** Based on the preliminary 2011 data, and aside from the resources to be raised on the financial market (CFAF 605 billion), the financing needs exceptionally (on account of the post-electoral crisis) stand at CFAF 672.7 billion. The TFP intervention will be in the form of project grants and loans, as well as sector and general budget support. The Bank’s financial support will consist of an ADF grant of UA 71.9 million (CFAF 55.3 billion) and a loan of UA 23.1 million (CFAF 17.7 billion), as well as institutional capacity building support of UA 5.5 million (CFAF 4.2 billion). In all, the specific resources of this operation (UA 100.5 million) will be used to cover 11.4% of the residual financing gap.

Table 2  
2011 Financing Needs and Sources (CFAF billion)

	2011
Financing gap	1184.4
Financing identified	588.9
Cancellation, rescheduling and debt maturities deferred	155.5
Budget support	500.8
IMF	114.2
World Bank	45
ADB	77.2
WAEMU	2
AFD	262.4
Project loans	67.8
Project grants	14.5
Programme grants (crisis-exit spending)	5.8
Residual financing gap	595.5

Source/ Ivorian Authorities – DGBF Provisional Budgetary Framework – 17 May 2011 version

#### 4.4 Beneficiaries of the Programme

**4.4.1 The programme beneficiaries are mainly the entire Ivorian population of some 20 million inhabitants, particularly the displaced people and refugees.** These people are generally in difficult circumstances owing to the halt in economic activity, the embargo, looting and massive destruction of property, and population displacement. The most direct beneficiaries are: (i) the 200,000 displaced persons in the Moyen Cavally and Dix-Huit Montagnes regions; (ii) the 177,500 refugees outside the country, of which 160,000 in Liberia (Source: HCR, May 2010), including 65,000 unaccompanied children, who will now be able to return home; and (iii) the nearly 600,000 residents of the Abobo and Yopougon suburbs, who have been displaced by the recent fighting.

**4.4.2 The major beneficiary entities are schools, the primary social and health system, the Abidjan drinking water and sanitation systems, the rural drinking water systems and organizations assisting women who are victims of violence.** The outputs will benefit the population of the area, estimated at nearly 6.5 million, with women accounting for half the number.

**4.4.3 In addition, the knowledge to be gained concerning the impact of the crisis on the economy, and which will be developed as part of the programme, will facilitate formulation of the most effective measures in support of private sector development.**

#### 4.5 Social Impact

**The rehabilitation of the social, administrative and security systems will have a considerable impact on the population's living conditions.** The refurbished water and sanitation systems and quality services to be made available will encourage health personnel, teachers and other civil servants to return. They will also bring back displaced persons and refugees, and help to revive the economic activities that were greatly disrupted during the crisis years. The awareness campaigns on the concept of peace and the resumption of the dialogue mechanisms will significantly reduce the tension and consolidate the country's stability.

## 4.6 Impact on Gender

**Women account for 52% of the Ivorian population. They have borne the brunt of the conflict since 1999.** They make up nearly 60% of the 200,000 displaced persons in the West and 55% of the 177,000 refugees outside the country. They have been the main victims of the insecurity, poor access to basic social services and the gender violence that has worsened their unstable living conditions. Under this programme, they will be the prime beneficiaries and, as such, be provided access to water, drugs, quality health care, social welfare and psycho-social management of trauma cases, as well as properly functioning sanitation facilities. School enrolment could also improve the living conditions for women and girls in the long run. Furthermore, improvement of the living conditions in the said areas is expected to promote the rapid return of displaced persons and refugees to their areas of origin as well as revive economic activities that have seriously suffered from the protracted conflict. The reforms under the programme will benefit the female working population, who account for nearly 60% of the staff of the health, education and social protection services.

## 4.7 Impact on the Environment

**The proposed programme involves general budget support. It will have no impact on the environment** and is classified under Category III. However, the refuse collection services and rehabilitation of the drains and wastewater evacuation systems will have a positive impact on the environment, and thereby bring about a general improvement of living conditions.

# V. IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

## 5.1 Implementation Arrangements

5.1.1 **Executing Agency: The Ministry of the Economy and Finance will be responsible for implementation of the PURSSAB and the Capacity Building Programme under the FSF Pillar 3.** To this end, it will ensure that Ministries and relevant Ivorian government structures fully play their role in implementing reforms and measures falling within their areas of expertise. Day-to-day programme monitoring and evaluation will fall to the Technical Committee in charge of Monitoring the Economic and Financial Programme (CTSPEF), chaired by the Director-General of the Economy (DGE) and involving sector ministries. Under the supervision of the Economy and Finance Minister, the CTSPEF will produce a mid-term review report and an annual performance report. The CTSPEF has human resources and the administrative modernization capacity to carry out the required regular monitoring through the Implementation Unit of the Project to Build the Capacity of Financial and Economic Administrative Bodies and Planning (PRCAEFP). Pillar 3 of the FSF will, as need arises, support the capacity building of the PRCAEFP Unit. The Bank will closely monitor the implementation of the programme, through supervision missions with the support of the Bank's Official Headquarters Representation in Abidjan (ROSA).

5.1.2 **The grant and loan will be a budget support operation.** Accordingly, the procurement of goods and services will be carried out in accordance with the national rules of procedure. The national public procurement system, as it was reformed, is of generally acceptable quality. The quality of the Ivorian public procurement system was assessed as part of the Public Expenditure Management and Financial Accountability Review conducted in November 2007 by the World Bank in collaboration with the ADB, IMF and the European Union. This assessment rated Cote d'Ivoire's procurement system as average (about 1.5, which corresponds to the average of the rating system adopted by OECD). The new

Procurement Code adopted in 2009, which was a transposition of WAEMU guidelines, was to a large extent consistent with the principles established by International Best Practices in Public Procurement. However, some aspects of the procurement system will eventually require modernization. Also, all procurement of goods and consulting services financed by FSF Pillar III funds will be consistent with the Bank's rules and procedures using the related standard procurement documents.

5.1.3 **Disbursements:** Subject to fulfilment by the Donee of the preconditions set under the protocol agreements, the two grants (ADF: UA 11.90 million and FSF: UA 60 million, Pillar 1) will be disbursed in a single tranche, including the reallocated loan balance of the two cancelled projects (PVRH and the Moyen Comoé Development Project), amounting to UA 23.1 million. All these resources will be disbursed into a Special Treasury Account opened with the National BCEAO Branch in Abidjan. Moreover, the grant resources under FSF Pillar 3, amounting to UA 5.5 million will be disbursed, based on requests, into a separate account opened for this purpose.

5.1.4 The choice of a single tranche disbursement of the two grants is doubly justified: (i) the need to cover urgent budget financing needs in a crucial year to mitigate the effects of the crisis and revive the economy; and (ii) strong Government commitment, demonstrated during design of the programme and the high level of ownership for its implementation.

5.1.5 **Financial Management:** **Given that this is a budget support programme, the resources allocated thereto will use the entire public expenditure system (resource allocation, expenditure chain, control).** The Ministry of the Economy and Finance will be responsible for the administrative, financial and accounting management of these resources. Fiduciary risks captured on the basis of the latest public finance management system assessment (PER 2003, CFAA and CPAR 2004, PEMFAR 2007) are mitigated by: (i) the continued implementation of on-going public finance management reforms; (ii) the joint IMF-World Bank-ADB reviews based on regular macroeconomic and financial performance evaluations; and (iii) the annual audit of the Special Treasury Account opened with the National BCEAO Branch by the Audit Bench, according to the following arrangements.

5.1.6 **Audit:** **The PURSSAB will be audited by the Audit Bench as part of the external audit of State budget implementation, as well as by an independent external audit.** The audit will concern the financial movements of the Treasury account opened with the National BCEAO Branch, to ensure: (i) that PURSSAB resources are included in the budget; and (ii) that these resources are channelled through the public expenditure system. This audit will be conducted by an independent audit firm acceptable to the Bank. The audit report will be submitted to the Bank within six months after the end of the programme not later than 31 December 2012. In addition, the Government is committed to conducting the PURSSAB audit using the existing national mechanism, which, in this case, is the Audit Bench which audits budget implementation. While waiting for the Audit Bench to offset delays in the audited budget bill, the Government will submit, not later than 31 March 2012, a budget implementation report acceptable to the Bank for the year 2011. The capacity building programme under the FSF Pillar 3 will be audited separately by an external audit financed with funds from the same Grant.

## 5.2 Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements

5.2.1 **Programme monitoring and evaluation will be conducted by the CTSPEF, which satisfactorily monitored and evaluated previous programmes.** In this regard, it has competent human resources, an adequate multi-sector institutional mechanism, and the necessary monitoring and evaluation equipment.

5.2.2 **The matrix of measures jointly agreed between the Bank and the authorities will be the programme's common monitoring and evaluation framework** (Annex 2). CTSPEF will collect data and coordinate the monitoring and evaluation, and will make available the relevant information to the Bank. The Bank will conduct a supervision mission in coordination with other TFPs, to assess progress based on the indicators of the matrix of measures. At the end of the programme, a completion report will be prepared by the Bank in collaboration with the Government.

## **VI. LEGAL INSTRUMENTS AND AUTHORITY**

### **6.1 Legal Instruments**

**6.1.1 Four agreements will be signed.** A loan agreement for reallocation of the funds from the cancelled loans referred to in Section 5.1.3, a Protocol Agreement for FSF Pillar I resources, a Protocol Agreement for ADF resources, and a Letter of Agreement for FSF Pillar III resources.

### **6.2 Conditions Precedent to Bank Group Intervention**

#### **A- Conditions precedent to effectiveness of the Grant/Loan Agreements**

**6.2.1** The FSF and ADF Protocol Agreements (Pillar I), and the FSF Letter of Agreement (Pillar III) will become effective on the date of their signature by the Donee, the Fund and the Bank. The effectiveness of the loan agreement will be subject to fulfilment by the Borrower of the conditions set forth under Section 10.01 of the General Conditions Applicable to Loan and Guarantee Agreements.

#### **B- Conditions precedent to the disbursement of resources under the ADF Protocol Agreement, the Protocol Agreement (FSF Pillar I) and the Loan Agreement (reallocation of cancelled loans):**

**6.2.2** In addition to the conditions for effectiveness stipulated in paragraph 6.2.1 above, the disbursement of funds under the abovementioned agreements will not be subject to any conditions precedent to disbursement.

#### **C- Conditions precedent to the disbursement of resources under the Letter of Agreement (FSF Pillar III)**

**6.2.3** In addition to the conditions of effectiveness set forth in paragraph 6.2.1 above, the disbursement of funds under FSF Pillar III will be subject to evidence that the Donee has opened a special account, acceptable to the Bank/Fund, to receive the grant resources.

### **6.3 Compliance with Bank Group Policies**

The PURSSAB is consistent with Bank guidelines on the use of Fragile States Facility (FSF) resources, as well as the use of grants to finance development budget support operations as stipulated in Annex 2 of the relevant guidelines (ADF/BD/WP/2008/83). The programme is also consistent with the revised guidelines on the cancellation of loans, grants and guarantees approved on 11 May 2011 by the ADB and ADF Boards of Directors.

## VII. SUSTAINABILITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT

7.1 **Sustainability: The PURSSAB is in line with the Government's emergency actions. In this regard, ownership will be enhanced** given that the programme will support the Government to operationalize the structures delivering basic services. The recurrent expenses will be borne by the Government under the maintenance policy. Furthermore, the measures taken to restore public administration services, which will continue after this project, allow for the sustainability of interventions. Other aspects will include peacekeeping and social cohesion for which targeted interventions range from the short term to the long term.

7.2 **Risk 1:** Political instability and insecurity. The first risk is that of persistent political instability and insecurity. Despite progress achieved in the past with regard to the national reconciliation process, the resurgence of political tensions is still likely. Social tensions may arise from perceived delays in addressing the most pressing economic and social concerns by the new leadership in the areas most affected by the conflict.

7.3 **Mitigation Measures:** This risk can be mitigated by a momentum from the political class for systematic and consensual implementation of the outstanding OPA measures with the establishment of a Unity Government, through the work expected from the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission, as well as support from the international community for reunification of the security forces. Furthermore, the extension for an additional year of the Security Council arms embargo on Cote d'Ivoire enhances the fight against insecurity. The United Nations Operations in Cote d'Ivoire (UNOCI) will provide support to the Ivorian authorities in the area of collection and storage of illegal weapons by former combatants and militias.

7.4 **Risk 2:** The limited resources given the magnitude of the financing gap. Indeed, following the election crisis, massive cocoa export from the east and north to neighbouring countries (Ghana and Burkina Faso) resurfaced, depriving the treasury of considerable resources. The resurgence of this phenomenon, which was on the decline, and its amplification in the short term will compound the risk mentioned and reduce resources in this post-crisis context. Moreover, the divergent interests of political pressure groups in key sectors of the economy (coffee, cocoa, oil ...) could undermine the fiduciary framework and thwart the enhancement of good governance. To address these risks, the support of technical and financial partners, including the Bank, is required to enable the Government to significantly lessen and even eliminate the loss in tax revenues, strengthen the fiduciary framework, and ensure the traceability of resources.

7.5 **Mitigation Measures:** With the end of the post-election crisis, the redeployment of defence and security forces, especially the customs, at border posts should curb fraudulent exports and lead to a single treasury account. Regarding the fiduciary framework, it should be noted that to reduce resistance to reforms and strengthen governance, measures have been taken to ensure transparency in the coffee and cocoa sector. Some interventions, including emergency disaster assistance, support for regional integration and access to external markets and the strengthening of budget support could mitigate these risks. In the financial and energy sectors, reforms have been initiated to enhance transparency and accountability. Various audits have been launched in these sectors. The fiduciary risk could be mitigated with measures implemented under the Action Plan to improve the public finance and procurement systems in PEMFAR.

7.6 **Risk 3:** Delay in resumption of duty by staff of social sectors and economic and financial administrative bodies and delay in the implementation of activities. Health workers, teachers and staff of social affairs and economic and financial administrations need to be redeployed to operate all health, educational, social welfare facilities that will be rehabilitated and equipped. The application of the different stages of the national procedures could slow down the implementation of activities.

7.7 **Mitigation:** The measures proposed are: an efficient mechanism for the redeployment of personnel and security in post-conflict areas should be established within the framework of a peace restoration plan. The government should take the necessary measures to speed up the implementation of activities.

## **VIII. RECOMMENDATION**

It is recommended that the Boards: (i) approve the proposal for financing amounting to UA 100.5 million, including three grants of UA 60 million (FSF, Pillar 1), UA 11.90 million (ADF) and UA 5.50 million (FSF Pillar 3), respectively, and a loan of UA 23.10 million to the Government of Cote d'Ivoire for the purposes of, and subject to the conditions set forth in this report; (ii) regarding the ADF grant and the ADF loan, to authorize the waiver of budget support eligibility criteria by authorizing the exclusive application of the eligibility criteria for the Fragile States Facility to these two instruments.

Government's Letter of Development Policy

MINISTRY OF ECONOMY

REPUBLIC OF COTE D'IVOIRE AND FINANCE  
Union – Discipline – Work

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**THE MINISTER**  
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N° /MEF/DGE/DCPE  
Abidjan,

To : Mr. Donald KABERUKA  
President of the African Development Bank

**Subject** : Letter of Development Policy

**Mr. President,**

1. This Development Policy Letter (DPL) presents Cote d'Ivoire's socio-economic situation in 2010 and the prospects for 2011. It outlines the policies and specific objectives that the authorities intend to pursue as part of Government's programme in 2011. The authorities count on the assistance of the international community, especially that of the African Development Bank, in the form of budget support through the Emergency Programme to Restore Basic Social and Administrative Services (PARSSAB).

**I. Political and Economic Context**

2. The post-election crisis that began in the wake of the second round of the presidential elections, led to significant loss of human life and serious human rights violations. Due to the escalating violence and the use of heavy arms, the death toll on the civilian population rose to over 3,000<sup>2</sup>, with thousands wounded and a high number of Ivorian refugees fleeing to neighbouring countries, especially Liberia and Ghana. With the end of the war in April 2011, President Alassane Ouattara appealed for national reconciliation and resumption of activities. A new page is about to open in consolidating the new-found peace, fostering reconciliation and facilitating the country's socio-economic recovery. The Government has affirmed its desire to tackle urgent issues, namely: (i) ensure the security of persons and property in Abidjan and throughout the country; (ii) establish a Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission to restore social cohesion that broke down in the last two decades; (iii) create a National Commission of Inquiry to investigate crimes committed during the crisis; and (iv) ensure resumption of economic activities.

3. Since mid-April 2011, there has been a gradual normalization of the situation. The Presidents of the two key State institutions and senior officials of the Ivorian defence and security forces have pledged allegiance to the President of the Republic. Joint patrols comprising the Republican Forces of Cote d'Ivoire (*Forces Républicaines de Côte d'Ivoire* - FRCI) and impartial forces (ONUCI and the French *Licorne* forces) operate in all the communes of Abidjan. The security situation is getting better, and looting has reduced. Water and electricity have been restored in zones where they had been suspended during the crisis. Markets and businesses have re-opened. Government departments, banks and schools are gradually resuming work despite some difficulties.

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<sup>2</sup> According to the Ivorian authorities

4. The President-elect was sworn-in before the Constitutional Council on 6 May 2011 and his investiture took place on 21 May 2011. A Government of National Union enlarged to the Opposition and Civil Society is envisaged. Legislative elections planned for the end of 2011 will renew the National Assembly after over five years beyond the statutory mandate of MPs. The hitch-free conduct of this election is one of the major challenges towards full political normalization. Furthermore, the formation of a single army and the redeployment of security forces throughout the country are still challenges for the Government.

### **I.1. Economic Context**

5. The conclusion of the Economic and Financial Programme backed by the Extended Credit Facility (ECF) and the improved security situation allowed for the consolidation of economic growth. In 2009, GDP growth stood at 3.8% buoyed by performances of the cocoa (+14.71%), mineral extraction (+13.7%), telecommunications (+9.8%), transport (+4.3%), trade (+3.8%) and agro-food (+17.8%) sectors. In 2010, growth fell to 2.4% against the target of 3% due to the impact of the post-election crisis. However, the upward trend was supported by the construction sector (+27.2%), agro-food (+13.4%), telecommunications and trade. Inflation averaged 1% thanks to continued enforcement of the reduction of tax on rice and consumer goods. The lifting of the measure exempting rice from tax and the fluctuating oil prices on the world market pushed inflation which stood at 1.8% in 2010.

6. As regards public finance, public revenue (excluding grants) was estimated at 19.1% of GDP in 2010 against 18.9% in 2009. This increase in 2010 is mainly linked to the positive effects of reforms undertaken to raise the import levy on general goods. Expenditures rose by 9.6% from 21.1% of GDP in 2009 to 22% in 2010 due to organization of Presidential Elections and the 9.34% hike in recurrent expenses. The basic primary balance turned negative, falling from 0.7% of GDP in 2009 to -1.2% in 2010.

7. With regard to the monetary situation, the total money in circulation increased 17.2% in 2009 compared to 2008 due to the strong expansion of credit to the private sector (10.6%), the 83.2% net increase in loans to the Government and a 12.6% increase in net external assets. In 2010, the growth of total money in circulation was 8.2% due to higher external assets and credits to the private sector.

8. As regards external accounts, the current account continues to post a surplus. The surplus was consolidated in 2008 and 2009, rising from CFAF 201.9 billion to CFAF 763.8 billion due largely to the imports and exports rebate. The surplus registered between 2008 and 2009 and estimated at 5.2% of GDP allowed for the replenishment of foreign reserves. In 2010, the current account surplus was CFAF 520.5 billion, leading to reserves of CFAF 50 billion.

9. The Government has re-established economic and financial relations with all partners, and hopes to benefit from their support to finally come out of its socio-political crisis. It intends to clear all arrears owed to multilateral institutions, primarily the World Bank and the African Development Bank, with the financial assistance of France.

## II. Implementation Status of Reforms in 2010

10. The Economic and Financial Programme covering the 2009-2011 period aims to accelerate reconstruction and growth, reduce poverty and make progress towards achieving the MDGs in a reunified country with a consolidated climate of peace. These objectives are in line with those of the PRSP which served as benchmark for coordinating the programme with the civil society and development partners. The implementation of the programme in 2010 made it possible to: (i) achieve a real GDP growth of 2.4%; and (ii) contain the HCPI inflation rate at 1.8%. However, the basic primary balance fell to -1.2% due to the increase in crisis-related expenditures and the drop in revenue due to disruptions in economic activity resulting from the post-election crisis.

11. The structural reforms contained in the Economic and Financial Programme backed by FSF and approved by the IMF in March 2009 were implemented satisfactorily until September 2010 as attested by the conclusions of the IMF review mission of September 2010. However, their implementation slowed down as from the second half of 2010 due to the preparations and holding of presidential elections. The Government normalized the budgetary framework by adopting the 2011 budget before the end of 2010. However, the changes that occurred require adjustments that will be made within the framework of a budget amendment.

12. As regards fiscal reforms, the Government has completed the redeployment of the tax administration and recruited more staff to improve control of the normalized bill. It also began putting in place an exemptions tracking software package to maximize tax revenue. At the level of customs, the Government audited the Customs Computer System to improve its operation. Precautionary measures were adopted in the adjustment period. They concern mainly the training of a tariff specialist, the strengthening of “front-line” services, and the introduction of simplified procedures between the Customs department and those of its key partners. To increase customs revenue, officers have been trained in the techniques of gauging petroleum products, and new mechanisms are being explored to reduce uncollected revenue for which quarterly reports are regularly produced. With respect to expenditures, on-going reforms aim at streamlining them. In that regard, the Government has continued to limit recourse to advances and launched the census of civil servants and State employees. To accelerate execution and ensure fluidity in processing fiscal and financial information, the decentralization of SIGFIP is continuing alongside the interface between SIGFIP and ASTER.

13. Reforms of the public administration have sought to make Government departments more efficient. To that end, work is far advanced on efforts to design the reform plan so as to create the post of Secretary-General of Ministries and institute a standard organizational chart for all Ministries. This reform will be strengthened by strict control of staffing trends through an integrated system of managing civil servants and State employees. This new mechanism will take into account the adjustment of the retirement age, which has been extended for the second time from 57 to 60 years.

14. As regards public financial reforms initiated within the framework of WAEMU, the transposition of guidelines is in progress. This involves: (i) the Transparency Code, (ii) the organic framework of the Finance Law, (iii) the State budget nomenclature, (iv) the general regulations governing public accounts, (v) the State’s accounting plan, and (vi) the Table of State Financial Operations (TOFE). The Government is in the process of setting up the National Public Debt Committee pursuant to the relevant regulation. Moreover, the implementation of action plans arising from WAEMU recommendations on fiscal transition and the overall financial sector strategy has begun.

15. Efforts to streamline the financial sector continued in State-owned banks and micro-finance institutions. The National Investment Bank (BNI) continues to implement its action plan stemming from the Banking Commission's recommendations, as well as a financial and operational audit to improve prudential ratios. BFA and Versus Bank – which also apply Banking Commission recommendations and enjoy treasury powers to recover overdue claims through recovery committees – are also pursuing the same objective. With regard to the Ivorian Housing Bank (BHCI), the increase in its share capital has started and will ultimately raise the capital to CFAF 12.1 billion. Furthermore, the *Caisse Nationale des Caisses d'Epargne* (National Savings Fund) (CNCE) has finally been transformed into a bank, but remains under close supervision as far as its credit operations are concerned. The concern to improve the micro-finance portfolio quality led to the suspension of a number of micro-financial officials from their posts either for poor management or for poorly applying the regulatory authority's directives. Besides, special measures have been adopted to accelerate recovery of overdue claims.

16. The Government has implemented the action plan derived from the 2007 PEMFAR Review. Pending the mid-term review in 2011, an internal evaluation has shown that significant progress has been made, although much still remains to be done as regards adoption or transposition of some fundamental instruments.

17. With regard to the cocoa/coffee sector, the Government continued to produce and publish quarterly analytical publications on physical and financial flows in 2010. Moreover, to boost farmers' incomes, the Government adopted an ad valorem tax on cacao whose total levy may not exceed 22% of the CIF price. Two studies were conducted to ensure the effectiveness of conveyance of resources to farmers and the operating costs of structures as part of institutional reforms to be undertaken in the sector. The reform should take into account the election of new managers, for which the census of farmers has started following the conclusive audit of the census technique.

18. In 2010, the energy sector suffered from damages on the Azito thermal power plant. The consequences were load shedding and higher subsidies linked to electricity imports and lease of the Aggreko thermal power plant. Despite this shock, the Government pursued reforms in the sector, especially through the publication of quarterly communiqués adopted in Cabinet meeting related to physical and financial flows of the energy sector. Similarly, the mechanism for automatic pricing of petroleum products continued to be applied despite tax adjustments following the social unrest of February 2010. The new Oil and Gas Code on sharing contract and association agreement has been finalized, and is being analysed for adoption. However, to maintain social peace during the election period, the 10% price increase planned in October 2010 was postponed to 2011.

19. Reforms on governance and business climate improvement are far advanced. Begun in 2009, the training of magistrates in commercial law continued in 2010. Draft instruments on creating commercial courts, the Ethical Charter and Code of Professional Ethics are available. Instruments related to the national good governance plan, the law on unlawful enrichment, decrees to create the Business Facilitation Centre and the Industrial Land Management Agency and the ordinance on the exequatur of arbitral court decisions will be analysed by Government with a view to their adoption.

20. In the social sectors, the Government finalized sector-based Medium Term Expenditure Frameworks (MTEF) in 2010 ahead of the design of a comprehensive MTEF in line with WAEMU Guidelines.

### **III. 2011 Programme**

#### **A. General Objectives**

21. Due to the socio-political crisis, GDP growth in 2011 will be negative, in the neighbourhood of 6% to 7%. The Economic and Financial Programme will in 2011 seek to: (i) stabilize the inflation rate measured using the Harmonized Consumer Price Index (HCPI) at 3%; (ii) maintain the overall budget deficit (excluding grants for payment of arrears) at 1.6% of GDP due to the rise in pro-poor expenditure of 0.6% of PIB and investment expenditure on internal resources of 0.3% of GDP. Government will strive to quickly implement the PRSP measures and triggers to reach the HIPC completion point at the earliest possible date.

22. To achieve these objectives, the Government will pursue its efforts to: (i) reduce macro-economic and financial imbalances; (ii) ensure debt viability; (iii) accelerate structural reforms; and (iv) create a conducive institutional framework for private sector activities. The improvement of public resource management will continue so as to secure the required budgetary margin to increase allocations to the social sectors and basic socio-economic infrastructures, and ensure greater transparency. The Government also intends to continue: (i) the restructuring of the cocoa/coffee and energy sectors; (ii) the reform of Government departments for greater efficiency; (iii) the reform of social security for financial rebalancing; (iv) the strengthening of the financial system; (v) the promotion of good governance, and (vi) the management of humanitarian and security issues and improvement of the social conditions of the people.

#### **B. Governance, Transparency and Structural Reforms**

##### ***a. Governance and Transparency***

23. The Government has placed good governance and transparency at the core of its economic programme. It intends to continue implementing the public financial management action plan based on the PEMFAR. Actions will focus on: (i) improving the legal and institutional framework of the public financial management system; (ii) strengthening transparency in public financial management; (iii) optimizing resource allocation to pro-poor sectors; (iv) strengthening budget discipline; (v) improving budget execution tracking and control; (vi) developing entitlement mechanisms; (vii) improving the laws and regulatory framework governing public procurements; and (viii) strengthening the institutional and operational framework of public procurements. Furthermore, the Government intends to implement the national plan to combat corruption and unlawful enrichment, as well as the Ethics Charter and Code of Professional Ethics of the public service.

24. In 2011, the Government will continue implementing structural measures which have an impact on the economic environment and public finance transparency. These measures should in the long run lay the basis for more in-depth and wider structural reforms. The Government intends to implement a capacity-building programme to not only support the design and implementation of a medium-term debt strategy, but to also strengthen financial and taxation departments and the para-public sector. To that end, the Government will solicit the technical assistance of TFPs, especially the ADB Group. It also intends to improve communication (including publication) of the results of public policies.

**b. *Reform of Public Expenditure Management***

25. The budgetary framework for 2011 aims to continue consolidating public finance, while responding to the need to get out of the crisis and normalize financial relations with external partners. Thus, a basic primary surplus of about [-1.2%] of GDP is expected for 2011. Furthermore, the 2011 budget will continue to include incidental tax revenue for investments from the Rural Investment Fund levied on cocoa/coffee and all the dividends from State-owned corporations.

26. The interface of the budget management and accounting systems (SIGFIP and ASTER) will be fully exploited to produce quarterly budget execution reports. To attain this objective, strict compliance with budget execution procedures will be strengthened and recourse to treasury advances reduced. The training of vote holders in expenditure execution procedures, budget nomenclature and the tracking of expenditure processing deadlines in SIGFIP will be continued. In 2011, the Government also intends to increase the number of audit and control missions in the public and para-public sector conducted by IGF, the Financial Control Directorate and the Equities and Privatization Directorate (DPP). Furthermore, public expenditure review missions will be strengthened to improve the quality of public expenditure.

**c. *Energy Sector Reform***

27. The Government is determined to continue efforts, with World Bank support, to ensure the transparency and reform of the energy sector for greater efficiency and higher contribution to State revenue. In the oil and gas sub-sector, it plans to: (i) strengthen the legal and regulatory framework and apply the relevant international accounting standards, and (ii) build capacity to negotiate and monitor contracts and formulate an action plan to boost State revenue. After Cote d'Ivoire's adherence to the EITI, the Government published annual EITI reports for 2007 and 2008 which are being validated for Cote d'Ivoire to be declared a compliant country. Reports for 2009 and 2010 are being prepared. In the electricity sub-sector, the Government intends to adopt and implement a restructuring plan, based mainly on the validated audit of the sub-sector so as to restore financial balance, strengthen public-private partnerships, increase electricity supply and improve inter-connection at the sub-regional level.

**d. *Cocoa Sector Reforms***

28. The Government intends to continue its cocoa/coffee sub-sector institutional reform efforts to boost farmers' incomes. Before end-December 2011, it will adopt a sub-sector strategy with World Bank support, comprising a new institutional and legal framework. The strategy will focus on improving the marketing and intermediation system to ensure that the expected drop in cocoa/coffee taxes largely benefits the farmers. In that regard, the strategy will seek to strengthen farmers' commercial power (through rural investments) and competition among buyers (through compulsory posting of local and international market prices), while also preserving small and medium-size export enterprises (PMEX) and COOPEXs that are efficient.

**e. *Financial Sector Reforms***

29. Under the IMF and World Bank's Financial Sector Review Programme (PESF), the Government will ensure that floundering banks are recapitalized in line with BCEAO requirements, and will not inject any new resources into BFA and Versus Bank. As regards the CNCE, the Government will apply stricter rules on minimum capital and capital adequacy ratios. The restructuring of UNACOOPEC will continue through the implementation of an action plan and the closure of deficit-running cooperatives. The authorities will continue to strengthen the financial services provided to small businesses and the rural sector through greater oversight over micro-finance institutions (large ones will be supervised by the

Banking Commission once the revised law on banking becomes effective), as well as through restructuring and/or consolidation, based on the National Micro-finance Strategy (SNM). The already operational National Financial Information Processing Unit (CENTIF) will monitor compliance with money laundering laws (LBC) and the national law on the financing of terrorism, and will place special emphasis on the sensitization and training of stakeholders, including through its website.

30. With regard to retirement schemes, the Government will adopt the Social Insurance Fund (CNPS) reform plan and comply with the State's debt service calendar. As regards the CGRAE, the Inter-ministerial Committee for Retirement Regime Reform will: (i) conduct social dialogue for reform through redistribution; (ii) monitor feasibility studies on a complementary scheme through capitalization; (iii) supervise work to update instruments related to old-age pension and CGRAE; and (iv) propose reform instruments to the Government.

**f. *Business Climate Reform and Promotion of Good Governance***

31. To reaffirm its commitment to create a general environment of good governance, the Government intends to implement specific actions to improve the business climate, promote ethics in the civil service in order to effectively fight corruption, and promote good governance. Specifically, this entails:

- *Improving the business climate:* (i) adopt the Ordinance on the exequatur of decisions of courts of arbitration to accelerate the settlement of trade disputes; (ii) continue to train magistrates and process servers in the Uniform Acts of OHADA; (iii) create trade courts.
- *Ethics in the civil service:* (i) adopt the Ethical Charter and Code of Professional Ethics of the ministerial function in Cabinet Meeting; (ii) continue to strengthen transparency and accountability in the civil service in 2010.
- *Fight against corruption and promotion of good governance:* (i) ratify the United Nations and African Union Conventions on corruption before end-2010; and (ii) adopt the National Good Governance and Anti-Corruption Plan after its validation end-2010 in Cabinet Meeting.

**g. *Social Programmes Sector***

32. The Government is determined to continue implementing the PRSP in 2011. The Government's social sector and poverty reduction strategy outlined in the PRSP hinges on measures geared towards greater and better-targeted intervention in favour of the priority sectors of education, health, security and basic infrastructure.

33. With bright prospects for achieving education for all by 2015, the Government will adopt a sector-based education/training plan, based on the education Policy Letter adopted in 2010 and the three-year education revival plan for 2010-2013. It focuses on access to education, quality improvement and maintaining pupils in the school system. In that respect, it intends to increase the number of teachers and classrooms (at a higher rate than the growth rate of children of school-going age) so as to reduce the size of enrolment per class and extend training capacity. The Government will restore those schools that were affected by the post-election crisis and train volunteer teachers and workers of the decentralized State services of the education sector.

34. In health, the Government has designed the second National Health Development Plan (PNDS) for 2009-11. It aims to improve the Ivorian people's access to quality health services and the sector's effectiveness and efficiency. Thus, in 2011, the Government will continue restructuring the health system by: (i) rehabilitating, re-equipping and constructing health infrastructure, and (ii) improving the accessibility and availability of essential drugs and medical inputs in health structures, especially by clearing all arrears owed by the Public Health Pharmacy (PSP) and restoring the logistics chain. The Government also intends to raise the rate of delivery assisted by skilled health personnel to 65% on average at the national level.

35. As regards the drinking water sector, the proportion of the population having sustainable access to a better water source has been increasing steadily since 1993. At the national level, it rose from 51.2% in 2002 to 61% in 2008 (source DSRP/INS). This is also the case in urban and rural areas. However, there is an imbalance in the two areas. It increased in urban areas from 74% in 1993 to 76% in 2008 against 43.8% to 50% in rural areas over the same period. The Government's objective in 2015 is to achieve a national access rate of 82.5%; specifically, it targets 88% in urban areas and 75% in rural areas.

36. To that end, the Government plans to: (i) mobilize from its partners the required financing to improve the people's access to drinking water, (ii) implement the new institutional framework characterized by: (i) the creation of the National Drinking Water Board (ONEP), (ii) support for delegation of the drinking water public utility to the private sector in urban areas, and (iii) the promotion of professionalization in the operation and maintenance of works in rural areas through local councils.

37. With regard to sanitation, the proportion of the population with access to improved sanitation facilities is very low. In 2008, it was 23% at national level, with 36% in urban areas and 11% in rural areas. This weakness is due to: (i) the absence of a national sector policy and sanitation master plan for most large towns, (ii) the lack of facilities for the drainage of run-off water and for the collection and treatment of sewage in the neighbourhoods, (iii) the poor maintenance of existing infrastructure and the insufficiency of public latrines.

38. Thus, Government plans to (i) adopt a national sanitation policy, (ii) design and implement sanitation master plans in large towns; (iii) rehabilitate and upgrade the infrastructure of existing public networks, and (iv) promote autonomous sanitation in towns further inland.

39. To implement this ambitious programme, Government plans to mobilize financial partners, while targeting the priority sectors.

40. With regard to the urban sanitation sector, the post-election events caused widespread uncleanness throughout the country. The collection, transportation, disposal of solid household wastes and the cleaning of major roads are no longer carried out effectively. In 2011, the Government's priority will be to clean up the people's living environment and contribute to curbing health and environmental risks. This will entail increasing the garbage collection rate from 46.1% currently to 60%. To that end, a series of urgent actions and measures will be carried out. These will help to: (i) finally streamline the institutional and operational framework of the sanitation sector, (ii) grant tax facilities to enterprises/structures of the sector for the procurement of equipment and materials adapted to garbage removal, (iii) increase the financial allocation for the disposal of household wastes, (iv) update data on the identification of all refuse dumps, and (v) ensure the cleaning of roads in inhabited zones on a daily basis.

#### **IV. Monitoring/Evaluation**

41. The Strategic Monitoring Committee of the Economic and Financial Programme, chaired by the Minister of the Economy and Finance, will implement all programmes concluded with the TFPs, mainly the ADB Group. The day-to-day monitoring/evaluation of the programme will be the responsibility of the Economic and Financial Programme's Technical Monitoring Secretariat.

I hope that the guidelines and commitments made by the Government will contribute to strengthening financial cooperation with the African Development Bank (ADB) and all multilateral and bilateral partners, and thereby enable Cote d'Ivoire in 2011 to benefit from budget support under the Emergency Programme to Restore Basic Social and Administrative Services (PARSSAB).

Yours sincerely,

Charles KOFFI DIBY

**Cote d'Ivoire - Emergency Programme for the Restoration of Basic Social Services (PURSSAB)**  
**Matrix of Programme Measures**

Objective	Actions	Programme Measures	Output Indicators	Outcome Indicators
<b>Component I - Restoring access to basic social and administrative services</b>				
<b>I.1 - Restore access to health , education and welfare services</b>	<b><i>I.1.1-Restoring basic services of public health</i></b>	I.1.1-Procure equipment, medicines and supplies for targeted health facilities	I.1.1- Operational capability of 5 mobile clinics and availability of 120 supervision vehicles and 102 ambulances before the end of 2011	I.1.1.1-At least 250 health facilities of the emergency programme are functional (50% of health facilities) I.1.1.2- The PHP logistics chain is restored
	<b><i>I.1.2-Restoring basic education services</i></b>	I.1.2.1-Rehabilitate and equip primary schools and guidance facilities  I.1.2.2-Procure the textbooks and school kits necessary for schools  I.1.2.3-Build the capacity of volunteer teachers being recruited and managers of school statistics  I.1.2.4-Procure food items for school canteens	I.1.2.1-delivery of 4000 table sets and availability of 94 vehicles for supervision and guidance and 100 computers before the end of 2011  I.1.2.2-600 000 kits are purchased for the schools before the end of 2011  I.1.2.3-749 volunteer teachers and 168 officers of the devolved education administrative bodies are trained before the end of 2011  I.1.2.4-Availability of a stock of food items in school canteens, equivalent to 50 days of operation before the end of 2011	I.1.2-120 damaged primary and secondary schools in Abidjan and about 150 primary schools (Man and Guiglo) are rehabilitated, equipped and provided with the necessary human resources
	<b><i>I.1.3-Restoring basic social welfare services</i></b>	I.1.3.1-Renovate and equip social welfare centres  I.1.3.2-Equip centres for the management of violence victims	I.1.3.1- human and material resources needed to restart the activities of the centres are in place before end 2011 I.1.3.2-The human and material resources required to restart the activities of violence management centres are in place before end 2011	I.1.3-50% of social welfare centres and 4 centres for the integrated management of violence victims are functional

Objective	Actions	Programme Measures	Output Indicators	Outcome Indicators
<b>I.2 - Restoring access to clean water, urban hygiene and sanitation, particularly in the affected areas and for displaced populations.</b>	<i><b>I.2.1-Restoring drinking water access services in urban and rural areas;</b></i>	I.2.1.1-Rehabilitate standpipes identified  I.2.1.2-Restore damaged connections.  I.2.1.3-Rehabilitate and disinfect identified wells;  I.2.1.4 Rehabilitate mini-drinking water supply schemes.	I.2.1.1-49 water taps rehabilitated by 2011;  I.2.1.2-5000 connections restored by end-June 2012;  I.2.1.3-600 wells equipped with manually driven pumps, rehabilitated, renovated and disinfected before the end of June 2012  I.2.1.4-9 mini drinking water supply schemes rehabilitated by 2011	I.2.1-80% persons (%) regain access to drinking water
	<i><b>I.2.2-Restore access services to individual and collective sanitation facilities in urban and rural areas</b></i>	I.2.2.1-Rehabilitate lift stations in the Abidjan collective network;  I.2.2.2-Clean up the gutters and canals of the Abidjan collective sewage network;  I.2.2.3-Rehabilitate and renew sanitation works at the level of schools, health centres and concentration areas.	I.2.2.1-3 lift stations are rehabilitated before the end of June 2012  I.2.2.2-2000 linear meters before the end of June 2012  I.2.2.3-5000 wastewater facilities (schools, health centres and areas of concentration) are rehabilitated before the end of June 2012	I.2.2-80% of persons (%) regain access to sanitation services
	<i><b>I.2.3-Restore household waste management services.</b></i>	I.2.3-Ensure household waste collection in Abidjan	I.2.3-150 000 tonnes of household waste, accumulated as a result of the events, are removed before the end of 2011	I.2.3-46.1% of household waste collection is re-established
<b>I. 3 - Restore the operation of Government departments</b>	<i><b>I.3.1 Provide adequate human resources to target sectors of the public administration to resume their activities</b></i>	I.3.1- Redeploy government services countrywide	I.3.1- 60 % of the staff of target Government departments have gone back to their duty stations before the end of June 2012	I.3.1- -Government services in target sectors have effectively resumed throughout the national territory

Objective	Actions	Programme Measures	Output Indicators	Outcome Indicators
	<i><b>I.3.2-Build the capacity of government services in target sectors</b></i>	I.3.2- Adopt the updated National Capacity Building Programme targeting primarily government services	I.3.2- The updated National Capacity Building Programme is adopted before end 2011	I.3.2- The human and material capacity of target government services is built
	<i><b>I.3.3-Provide the public administration with adequate material resources to restore the effective operation of target State services</b></i>	I.3.3- Procure equipment required for restarting the core activities of target government departments	I.3.3- Needs in terms of equipment required to restart the core activities of target Government departments are at least 70% met by end June 2012	
	<i><b>I.3.4-Assess the impact of the crisis on the economy</b></i>	I.3.4.1- Prepare a report on the impact of the crisis on public and para-public enterprises  I.3.4.2- Produce a report on the impact of the crisis on revenue-collection departments  I.3.4.3- Implement the emergency basic statistics production plan  I.3.4.4- Prepare a report on the impact of the crisis on the formal and informal private sector	I.3.4.1- The report on the impact of the crisis on public and para-public enterprises is available before the end of 2011  I.3.4.2- The report of the impact of the crisis on revenue-collection departments adopted before end 2011  I.3.4.3- The basic statistics plan is implemented before the end of June 2012  I.3.4.4- Report on the impact of the crisis on the formal and informal private sector is available before the end of 2011	I.3.4 - The government has a better grasp of the impact of the crisis on the economy
<b>Component II - Contribute to the enhancement of social cohesion and reconciliation</b>				
<b>II.1 - Facilitate the implementation of the dialogue mechanisms</b>	<i><b>II.1 - Establishment of the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Committee</b></i>	II.1.1-Adopt the decree establishing the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission" II.1.2-Provide the "Dialogue, Reconciliation and Truth Commission" with human and material resources for its operation	II.1.1-The decree establishing the commission is adopted before end 2011  II.1.2-The Commission is provided with the necessary means for its operation before the end of 2011	II.1-The "Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation" Commission is operational and is conducting related hearings
<b>II.2 - Promote the culture of</b>	<i><b>II.2 - Strengthen advocacy</b></i>	II.2.1- Develop an awareness	II.2.1-. The awareness and	II.2 .-. Peace advocacy

Objective	Actions	Programme Measures	Output Indicators	Outcome Indicators
<b>peace and inclusion</b>	<i>for peace and inclusion</i>	and information programme on peace  II.2.1-Conduct peace advocacy campaigns	information programme on peace is drawn up before the end of 2011 II.2.1-Peace advocacy campaigns are launched before end 2011	campaigns are launched
<b>II.3 - Consolidate the restoration of order and security</b>	<i>II.3-Launch the identification of former combatants</i>	II.3.1-Preparation of an action plan for the identification of former combatants	II.3.1-The action plan is adopted before end 2011	II-3 - The identification and profiling report for combatants is prepared
		II.3.2-Carry out identification and profiling of former combatants in accordance with the action plan established	II.3.2-The profiling/identification of former combatants is completed by the end of June 2012	
(*) Target government services comprise: Health, Education, Water and Sanitation, Economy and Finance, Plan				

**Capacity Building (FSF Pillar III)**

**1. List of Activities and Table of Costs**

DESCRIPTION	LCB	SHORT LIST	TOTAL
Procurement of pre-collection equipment for 350 youths	244 572		244 572
PC hardware	1 048 500		1 048 500
Studies (diagnostic study on the private sector, situation of public and parastatal enterprises, studies on revenue collection authorities, study on an emergency plan for production of basic statistics)		559 080	559 080
Training of 50 persons in Cote d'Ivoire (senior staff in the social sectors, economic, finance and planning departments)		524 090	524 090
Ambulances (20)	838 538		838 538
Campaigns to promote peace and reconciliation (posters and leaflets, support for local radio stations, broadcasts and debates, press)		559 025	559 025
Other awareness campaigns (urban hygiene, sanitation, drinking water, education and health) and workshops for 100 person for 3 days to build the capacity of staff in the social sectors, economic, finance and planning departments		724 500	724 500
Support to the National Capacity Building Programme and advisory support		698 790	698 790
Recruitment of a procurement specialist		20 000	20 000
External audit		21 000	21 000
<i>Total</i>	2 131 610	3 106 485	5 238 095
Contingencies (5%)	106 581	155 324	261 905
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2 238 191</b>	<b>3 261 809</b>	<b>5 500 000</b>

**2. Procurement and Institutional Arrangements**

All goods and consultancy services will be procured in line with Bank Rules of Procedure for the Procurement of Goods and Works, or Rules of Procedure for the Use of Consultants, as the case may be, using appropriate standard Bank documents.

**Goods (UA 2 238 191)**

Household waste pre-collection equipment for 350 youths amounting to UA 244 572, IT hardware for UA 1 048 500 and ambulances for UA 838 538 will be procured through national competitive bidding, with each contract not exceeding UA 200 000.

**Services (UA 3 106 485)**

- (i) Studies (diagnostic studies on the private sector, state of public and para-public enterprises, study on financial regulations, study for an emergency plan to produce basic statistics amounting to UA 559 080 will be conducted through selection of consultancy firms on the basis of a short list, with quality and cost as appraisal criteria;
- (ii) The training of 50 (UA 524 090) managerial staff from the social sectors, economic, financial and planning departments will be conducted by selecting consultancy firms on the basis of a short list, with quality and cost as appraisal criteria;
- (iii) Awareness raising campaigns to promote peace and reconciliation (posters and brochures, support to community radio programmes, broadcasts and discussions, the press) for UA 559 025 will be conducted based on a short list of consultancy firms, with quality and cost as appraisal criteria;
- (iv) Awareness raising campaigns (urban sanitation, drainage, drinking water, education and health sectors) and workshops for 100 persons for three days to build the capacity of staff in the social sectors (urban sanitation, drainage, drinking water, education and health), economic, financial and planning departments for UA 724 500 will be conducted based on a short list of consultancy firms, with quality and cost as the appraisal criteria;
- (v) Institutional support to the “Capacity Building Programme” and advisory support (UA 698 790) will be provided by a consultancy firm selected from a short list, with quality and cost as appraisal criteria;
- (vi) A procurement specialist for UA 20 000 will be recruited using procedures for selecting individual consultants;
- (vii) A firm to audit FSF resources (UA 21 000) will be recruited based on a short list of audit firms. The appraisal method will be based on selection at least cost;
- (viii) For contracts estimated at below UA 200 000 awarded to consultancy firms and UA 50 000 awarded to individual consultants, the Borrower may limit the publication of the Call for Expression of Interest to national and regional newspapers. However, any consultant eligible – whether regional or otherwise – who desires to provide the services solicited may express an intention to appear on the short list. For contracts estimated at above UA 200 000 for consultancy firms and UA 50 000 for individual consultants, the Call for Expression of Interest shall be published on UNDB Online and on the Bank’s website.

**Table – Summary of the Cost by Category and Procurement Method**

Category	Procurement	Amount	Percentage
Goods	NCB	2 131 610	39%
Services	Short list	3 106 485	56%
Contingencies	-	261 905	5%
Total		5 500 000	100%

## **General Procurement Notice (GPN)**

The text of the General Procurement Notice will be agreed with the Ministry of Economy and Finance, and published on the Bank's website and United Nations Development Business (UNDB) online, following the Board's approval of the loan and grant proposals.

## **Review Procedures**

The following documents will be submitted to the Bank for review prior to publication: ○ General Procurement Notice, ○ Bid Invitation, ○ Bidding documents or Requests for Proposals from consultants, ○ Bid Appraisal Reports on firms/suppliers, comprising recommendations concerning the award of goods contracts or Appraisal Report on consultants' technical proposals, ○ Draft contracts of goods where such contracts are modified and different from the draft contracts contained in the bidding documents, ○ Appraisal Reports on consultants' financial proposals, comprising the contract award recommendations, accompanied with the minutes of negotiations and the draft contract initialled.

## **Ex-post Review**

Goods and consultancy service contracts below UA 50 000 will be subject to ex-post review. Consequently, the procurement documents, including price requests and request for proposals, contract appraisal and contract award briefs will be kept in CTSPEF premises for periodic review by Bank supervision missions.

## **Executing Agency**

The Economic and Financial Programme Technical Monitoring Committee (CTSPEF) within the Ministry of Economy and Finance will be responsible for the procurement of goods and consultancy services. In this regard and considering the need for rapid and efficient implementation of the programme, a procurement specialist will be recruited to execute procurement activities required under the programme.

**Funding Request by the Government of Cote d'Ivoire under Pillar III of the FSF**

MINISTRY OF PLANNING  
AND DEVELOPMENT

-----  
THE MINISTER  
-----

REPUBLIC OF COTE D'IVOIRE  
Union – Discipline – Work  
-----

Abidjan,

N \_\_\_\_\_/MPD/CAB/2011

***I.2. The President Of African Development Bank***  
**TUNIS**

**Subject : Request to finance the Support Programme  
for the Restoration of Basic Social and  
Administrative Services**  
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**Mr President,**

I am pleased to submit to you the request by which the Government of Cote d'Ivoire solicits a budget support from your institution to finance the Support Programme for the Restoration of Basic Social and Administrative Services.

As you are aware, the post-electoral crisis that occurred in the wake of the presidential elections of 28 November 2010 has had negative repercussions on national cohesion, Government departments, basic social services, the socio-economic situation and the security of persons and property.

*This programme hinges on the following two main thrusts:*

- ***Restore access to basic social and administrative services;***
- ***Contribute in promoting social cohesion and reconciliation.***

*The total financing needed to implement this programme is **CFAF sixty-seven billion nine hundred and seventy-five thousand million four hundred and forty-five thousand (67 975 445 000).***

*While reiterating to you my sincere gratitude for your constant availability, accept, Sir, the assurance of my high esteem.*

***Dr Albert TOIKEUSSE MABRI***

Côte d'Ivoire - Development Indicators				
Social Indicators	Côte d'Ivoire		Africa	Developing countries
	1990	2010 *		
Area ( '000 Km²)	322		30 323	80 976
Total Population (millions)	12,6	21,6	1 031,5	5 658,7
Population growth (annual %)	3,6	2,3	2,3	1,3
Life expectancy at birth, total (years)	57,3	58,4	56,0	67,1
Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births)	101,3	83,3	78,6	46,9
Physicians per 100,000 People	8,2	14,0	58,3	109,5
Births attended by skilled health staff (% of total)	...	56,8	50,2	64,1
Immunization, measles (% of children ages 12-23 months)	...	67,0	71,1	80,7
School enrollment, primary (% gross)	67,7	73,6	102,7	107,2
Ratio of girls to boys in primary education (%)	71,3	81,4	91,7	96,2
Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above)	...	54,6	64,8	80,3
Access to Safe Water (% of Population)	67,0	80,0	64,5	84,3
Access to Sanitation (% of Population)	20,0	23,0	41,0	53,6
Human Develop. (HDI) Rank (Over 169 Countries)	...	149	n.a	n.a
Human Poverty Index (% of Population)	...	37,4	...	...
Côte d'Ivoire				
Economy	2000	2008	2009	2010
GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US\$)	620	980	1 070	...
GDP (current Million US\$)	10 420	23 465	23 088	22 786
GDP growth (annual %)	-2,3	2,3	3,7	2,0
Per capita GDP growth (annual %)	-4,7	0,0	1,3	-0,3
Gross Domestic Investment (% of GDP)	10,8	10,1	9,4	9,1
Inflation (annual %)	2,5	6,3	4,7	2,7
Budget surplus/deficit (% of GDP)	-1,2	-0,6	-1,6	-2,5
Trade, External Debt & Financial Flows	2000	2008	2009	2010
Export Growth, volume (%)	-2,8	-2,5	8,4	0,8
Import Growth, volume (%)	-19,0	6,8	6,8	6,8
Terms of Trade (% change from previous year)	-20,3	15,2	9,7	6,5
Trade Balance ( mn US\$)	1 439	3 338	4 192	4 469
Trade balance (% of GDP)	13,8	14,2	18,2	19,6
Current Account ( mn US\$)	-293	489	1 674	1 345
Current Account (% of GDP)	-2,8	2,1	7,2	5,9
Debt Service (% of Exports)	1,5	11,0	10,6	10,9
External Debt (% of GDP)	178,8	79,6	77,0	75,0
Net Total Inflows ( mn US\$)	715,2	241,0	-259,3	...
Net Total Official Development Assistance (mn US\$)	350,5	623,3	2 366,3	...
Foreign Direct Investment Inflows (mn US\$)	234,7	482,1	408,9	...
External reserves (in month of imports)	1,8	1,8	2,9	3,0
Private Sector Development & Infrastructure	2000	2005	2009	2010
Time required to start a business (days)	...	45	40	40
Investor Protection Index (0-10)	...	3,3	3,3	3,3
Main Telephone Lines (per 1000 people)	15,3	13,4	17,3	17,3
Mobile Cellular Subscribers (per 1000 people)	27,4	122,1	507,4	507,4
Internet users (000)	2,3	10,4	32,1	32,1
Roads, paved (% of total roads)	7,9	7,9	7,9	7,9
Railways, goods transported (million ton-km)	537	...	...	...

Source: ADB Statistics Department, based on various national and international sources

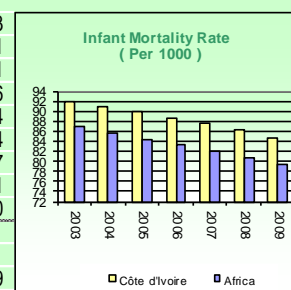
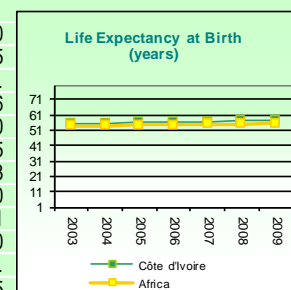
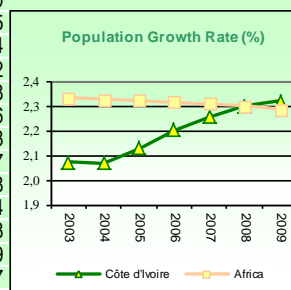
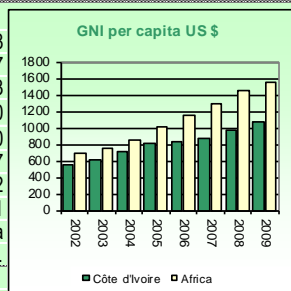
\* Most recent year

Last Update: May 2011

## Côte d'Ivoire

### COMPARATIVE SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	Year	Côte d'Ivoire	Africa	Developing Countries	Developed Countries
<b>Basic Indicators</b>					
Area ( '000 Km <sup>2</sup> )		322	30 323	80 976	54 658
Total Population (millions)	2010	21,6	1 031,5	5 659	1 117
Urban Population (% of Total)	2010	50,1	39,9	45,1	77,3
Population Density (per Km <sup>2</sup> )	2010	66,9	3,4	7,0	2,0
GNI per Capita (US \$)	2009	1 070	1 525	2 968	37 990
Labor Force Participation - Total (%)	2010	39,9	40,1	61,8	60,7
Labor Force Participation - Female (%)	2010	37,1	41,0	49,1	52,2
Gender -Related Development Index Value	2007	0,468	0,433	0,694	0,911
Human Develop. Index (Rank among 169 countries)	2010	149	n.a	n.a	n.a
Popul. Living Below \$ 1 a Day (% of Population)	2008	23,8	42,3	25,2	...
<b>Demographic Indicators</b>					
Population Growth Rate - Total (%)	2010	2,3	2,3	1,3	0,6
Population Growth Rate - Urban (%)	2010	3,6	3,4	2,4	1,0
Population < 15 years (%)	2010	40,4	40,3	29,0	17,5
Population >= 65 years (%)	2010	4,3	3,8	6,0	15,4
Dependency Ratio (%)	2010	79,6	77,6	55,4	49,2
Sex Ratio (per 100 female)	2010	103,6	99,5	93,5	94,8
Female Population 15-49 years (% of total populatic	2010	23,4	24,4	49,4	50,6
Life Expectancy at Birth - Total (years)	2010	58,4	56,0	67,1	79,8
Life Expectancy at Birth - Female (years)	2010	59,8	57,1	69,1	82,7
Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000)	2010	34,0	34,2	21,4	11,8
Crude Death Rate (per 1,000)	2010	10,4	12,6	8,2	8,4
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000)	2010	83,3	78,6	46,9	5,8
Child Mortality Rate (per 1,000)	2010	116,9	127,2	66,5	6,9
Total Fertility Rate (per woman)	2010	4,4	4,4	2,7	1,7
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 100,000)	2008	470,0	530,2	290,0	15,2
Women Using Contraception (%)	2005-08	...	...	61,0	...
<b>Health &amp; Nutrition Indicators</b>					
Physicians (per 100,000 people)	2008	14,0	58,3	109,5	286,0
Nurses (per 100,000 people)*	2008	33,9	113,3	204,0	786,5
Births attended by Trained Health Personnel (%)	2006	56,8	50,2	64,1	...
Access to Safe Water (% of Population)	2008	80,0	64,5	84,3	99,6
Access to Health Services (% of Population)	2005-07	...	65,4	80,0	100,0
Access to Sanitation (% of Population)	2008	23,0	41,0	53,6	99,5
Percent. of Adults (aged 15-49) Living with HIV/AIDS	2007	3,9	4,9	0,9	0,3
Incidence of Tuberculosis (per 100,000)	2009	399,0	294,9	161,0	14,0
Child Immunization Against Tuberculosis (%)	2009	95,0	79,9	81,0	95,1
Child Immunization Against Measles (%)	2009	67,0	71,1	80,7	93,0
Underweight Children (% of children under 5 years)	2006	16,7	30,9	22,4	...
Daily Calorie Supply per Capita	2007	2 528	2 465	2 675	3 285
Public Expenditure on Health (as % of GDP)	2008	4,2	5,7	2,9	7,4
<b>Education Indicators</b>					
Gross Enrolment Ratio (%)					
Primary School - Total	2009	73,6	102,7	107,2	101,3
Primary School - Female	2009	66,0	99,0	109,2	101,1
Secondary School - Total	2005-08	...	37,8	62,9	100,1
Secondary School - Female	2005-08	...	33,8	61,3	99,6
Primary School Female Teaching Staff (% of Total)	2009	23,4	47,0	60,5	81,4
Adult literacy Rate - Total (%)	2008	54,6	64,8	80,3	98,4
Adult literacy Rate - Male (%)	2008	64,2	74,0	86,0	98,7
Adult literacy Rate - Female (%)	2008	44,3	55,9	74,8	98,1
Percentage of GDP Spent on Education	2008	4,6	4,6	3,8	5,0
<b>Environmental Indicators</b>					
Land Use (Arable Land as % of Total Land Area)	2008	8,8	7,8	10,6	10,9
Annual Rate of Deforestation (%)	2005	...	0,7	0,4	-0,2
Annual Rate of Reforestation (%)	2005	...	10,9	...	...
Per Capita CO2 Emissions (metric tons)	2009	0,3	1,1	2,9	12,5



Sources : ADB Statistics Department Databases; World Bank: World Development Indicators;

last update : May 2011

UNAIDS; UNSD; WHO, UNICEF, WRI, UNDP; Country Reports.

Note : n.a. : Not Applicable ; ... : Data Not Available.

Administrative Map of Cote d'Ivoire



*This map has been provided by the staff of the African Development Bank Group exclusively for the use of the readers of the report to which it is attached. The names used and the borders shown do not imply on the part of the ADB Group and its members any judgment concerning the legal status of a territory nor any approval or acceptance of these borders..*