

Côte d'Ivoire

Sectoral Scenarios for Côte d'Ivoire

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Stability scenario

The Stability scenario represents reasonable but ambitious reductions in risk of regime instability and lower levels of internal conflict. Stability is generally a prerequisite for other aspects of development and this would encourage inflows of foreign direct investment (FDI) and improve business confidence. Better governance through the accountability that follows substantive democracy is modelled separately.

The intervention is explained [here](#) in the thematic part of the website.

After more than a decade of political instability, stability has recently improved with a unified army. However, the country still faces threats from regional instability in Mali and Burkina Faso due to the Jihadism insurgency. The IFs governance security index ranges from 0 (low security) to 1 (high security). The Current Path forecast shows lower stability than the average for lower middle-income Africa. Specifically, the score for Côte d'Ivoire on the government security index was 0.67, 4.5% lower than the average for lower middle-income Africa in 2019. The Stability scenario improves security and stability in Côte d'Ivoire. By 2043, the score in the Stability scenario is 0.83, about 12.2% higher than the Current Path forecast and 9.2% higher than the projected average of 0.76 for Africa lower middle-income countries.

The war in Ethiopia has shown how instability can imperil an impressive economic growth record. Ethiopia's case demonstrates that a state's capacity to maintain order is the most important and elusive condition for development. The government and policymakers in Côte d'Ivoire should take proactive measures towards more social and political stability.

By 2033, Côte d'Ivoire's GDP per capita will be US\$92 higher in the Stability scenario compared to the Current Path forecast for that year. In 2043, the difference would increase to about US\$256. Hence, by 2043, Côte d'Ivoire would record a GDP per capita of US\$6 852, a 3.9% increase above the Current Path forecast at US\$6 596. In the Current Path assumptions for other countries, the GDP per capita of Côte d'Ivoire in the Stability scenario is below the projected average for Africa lower middle-income countries in 2043.

More stability would promote peace and political consensus in the country and encourage greater domestic and foreign investment, positively affecting income per capita growth.

Stability in a country is an important condition for economic growth and poverty reduction. When using the lower middle-income extreme poverty threshold of US\$3.20, 10.8 million Ivorians (41.7% of the population) were considered to be extremely poor in 2019. The number of poor people stands at 14.3 million (31.3%) by 2043 in the Stability scenario, compared to 15.4 million (33.7%) in the Current Path forecast for that year, a difference of 1.1 million fewer people in extreme poverty. The poverty rate in the Stability scenario (at \$3.20 per day) in 2043 is 8.2 percentage points below the projected average for Africa lower middle-income countries.

Demographic scenario

This section presents the impact of a Demographic scenario that aims to hasten and increase the demographic dividend through reasonable but ambitious reductions in the communicable-disease burden for children under five, the maternal mortality ratio and increased access to modern contraception.

The intervention is explained [here](#) in the thematic part of the website.

Demographers typically differentiate between a first, second and even a third demographic dividend. We focus here on the contribution of the size of the labour force (between 15 and 64 years of age) relative to dependants (children and the elderly) as part of the first dividend. A window of opportunity opens when the ratio of the working-age population to dependants is equal to or surpasses 1.7.

In 2019, the ratio of the working-age population to dependants stood at 1.3, meaning that there were 1.3 people of working-age for each dependant. On the Current Path, it is forecast to be 1.6 by 2043. The minimum ratio of 1.7 will only be reached in 2047, six years earlier than the average for Africa lower middle-income countries. In the Demographic scenario, the working-age persons to dependants ratio reaches the 1.7 value in 2041.

The increasing working-age population in Côte d'Ivoire can be a catalyst for growth if sufficient education and employment are generated to successfully harness their productive power. Otherwise, it could turn into a demographic 'bomb' as many people of working age may remain in poverty, potentially creating frustration, social tension and conflict.

The infant mortality rate is the number of infant deaths per 1 000 live births and is an important marker of the overall quality of the health system in a country.

As of 2019, the infant mortality rate in Côte d'Ivoire was 55.1 deaths per 1 000 live births, above the average of 46.4 for Africa lower middle-income countries. By 2030, the infant mortality rate is projected to slightly decline to 41.1. The Demographic scenario reduces infant mortality to 33.1 per 1 000 live births compared to 37.9 in the Current Path forecast by 2033. By 2043, the infant mortality rate is 23.8 deaths per 1 000 live births, compared to 29.2 in the Current Path forecast. In 2043, the infant mortality rate in the scenario is about five percentage points above the average for lower middle-income countries in Africa.

The Demographic scenario's impact on per capita income is marginal at approximately US\$45 more than the Current Path forecast of US\$5 293 in 2033. By 2043, the difference more than triples so that the average Ivorian has about US\$174 more income than the Current Path forecast of US\$6 595, a 2.6% improvement over the Current Path forecast in that year.

Moreover, this would be about 40% lower than the projected average for lower middle-income countries in Africa at US\$9 142 by 2043.

When using the lower middle-income extreme poverty threshold of US\$3.20, 10.8 million Ivorians (41.7% of the population) were considered to be extremely poor in 2019. The number of poor people stands at 14.1 million, or 32% of the population, by 2043 in the Demographic scenario compared to 15.4 million, or 33.7%, in the Current Path forecast for that year, a difference of 1.3 million fewer people in extreme poverty. The poverty rate in the Demographic scenario in 2043 is about 6.2 percentage points below the projected average for Africa lower middle-income countries. Ivorian authorities should make an effort to accelerate the demographic transition, which can be another source of growth and poverty reduction.

Health/WaSH scenario

This section presents reasonable but ambitious improvements in the Health/WaSH scenario, which include reductions in the mortality rate associated with both communicable diseases (e.g. AIDS, diarrhoea, malaria and respiratory infections) and non-communicable diseases (NCDs) (e.g. diabetes), as well as improvements in access to safe water and better sanitation. The acronym WaSH stands for water, sanitation and hygiene.

The intervention is explained [here](#) in the thematic part of the website.

Despite the dynamic economy, Côte d'Ivoire lags on several health indicators. The health sector was severely affected by years of underinvestment due to political and military conflict. However, the Ivorian government has made a concerted effort in recent years to improve access to services, rehabilitate and build facilities, and develop technical platforms aligned with international standards. There remains room for improvement in terms of quality, especially as the country rolls out universal health coverage.

As of 2019, life expectancy in Côte d'Ivoire was 61.3 years. The Health/WaSH scenario improves life expectancy at birth to 70.3 years compared to 69.7 years in the Current Path forecast by 2043. In this scenario, life expectancy in Côte d'Ivoire is three years lower than the average for lower middle-income countries in Africa, at 73.3 years in 2043.

The Health/WaSH scenario reduces infant mortality to 33.3 per 1 000 live births compared to 37.9 in the Current Path forecast by 2033. By 2043, the infant mortality rate is 25.7, compared to 29.2 in the Current Path forecast.

The infant mortality rate in the scenario is below the average for lower middle-income countries in Africa, at 29.6 deaths per 1 000 live births.

Agriculture scenario

The Agriculture scenario represents reasonable but ambitious increases in yields per hectare (reflecting better management and seed and fertiliser technology), increased land under irrigation and reduced loss and waste. Where appropriate, it includes an increase in calorie consumption, reflecting the prioritisation of food self-sufficiency above food exports as a desirable policy objective.

The intervention is explained [here](#) in the thematic part of the website.

The data on yield per hectare (in metric tons) is for crops but does not distinguish between different categories of crops.

Côte d'Ivoire's agriculture sector is both a key driver of the national economy and a primary player in global markets for goods such as cocoa and rubber. In the Agriculture scenario, crop yields improve from 3.7 tons per hectare in 2019 to 6.9 tons per hectare in 2043, compared to 4.7 tons in the Current Path forecast. This is equivalent to 47.8% higher than the Current Path forecast and 9.7% above the average for lower middle-income countries in Africa at 6.1 tons per hectare in that year.

The use of higher-quality seeds, fertiliser and agricultural machinery generally remains low for staple crop production. An estimated 50% of farms in Côte d'Ivoire persist with traditional farming methods, and only 10% use intensive systems. [x] Owing to low yields, population growth and diet preferences, Côte d'Ivoire's import bill for foodstuffs is increasing. Improvements in the agriculture sector would help reverse this trend.

While in 2019, agriculture surplus was about 1.2% of demand, agriculture imports are forecast to reach 28.8% of demand by 2043 on the Current Path. However, in the Agriculture scenario, the country records agricultural surplus from 2033 to reach 3.7% of demand in 2043. This reduction in imports could release funds for other productive investments in the economy and ensure food security. It would also improve the country's current account balance and make it less vulnerable to international food prices shocks.

The agriculture sector is one of the main pillars of the Ivorian economy. The sector accounts for around half of national employment and almost 40% of all exports. Given its importance to the Ivorian economy, particularly for the rural population, the Agriculture scenario significantly impacts GDP per capita in the country. By 2043, the Agriculture scenario improves GDP per capita by US\$358 so that Ivorians are earning on average US\$6 954. However, this is US\$2 188 lower than the average for lower middle-income countries in Africa.

Using the US\$3.20 per person per day extreme poverty threshold, the poverty rate in the Agriculture scenario by 2043 is 20.8%, compared to 33.7% relative to the Current Path forecast. This is equivalent to 5.9 million fewer people in extreme poverty.

Due to more than 60% of Ivorians relying on crops to feed their families and earn an income, further development in the

agriculture sector is a viable option to reduce poverty in Côte d'Ivoire by a significant margin.

Education scenario

The Education scenario represents reasonable but ambitious improved intake, transition and graduation rates from primary to tertiary levels and better quality of education. It also models substantive progress towards gender parity at all levels, additional vocational training at secondary school level and increases in the share of science and engineering graduates.

The intervention is explained [here](#) in the thematic part of the website.

Recent political instability and conflict severely affected the educational outcomes in Côte d'Ivoire. However, since 2011, Côte d'Ivoire's education system has been improving. The average years of education in the adult population (aged 15 years and older) is a good indicator of the stock of education in a country. The average years of education for adults aged 15 years and over stood at 5.5 years in 2019, and in the Current Path forecast, it is projected to improve to 7.6 years by 2043. This is almost a year below the average for lower middle-income countries in Africa. Technically, this means that most Ivorians will have at least primary education by 2043. In the Education scenario, the mean years of education improves by about four months above the Current Path forecast in 2043.

The quality of education in Côte d'Ivoire has deteriorated. Studies have shown that less than half of Ivorian learners have the required reading or mathematics skills at the end of the primary school cycle. In the Education scenario, the score for the quality of primary education improves from 27.7 out of a possible 100 in 2019 to 35.6 in 2043, a 16% increase compared to the Current Path forecast. In addition, the score for the quality of secondary education increases from 37.9 in 2019 to 46.1 in 2043 in the scenario, an almost 19% improvement compared to the Current Path forecast in 2043.

Quality education is crucial for economic development. Countries such as South Korea and Malaysia have succeeded in transitioning to emerging market status thanks to their investments in building some of the best education systems in the world. According to the Nobel Prize winner in economics, Robert Lucas and the former World Bank's chief economist, Paul Romer, economic development depends above all on a country's ability to value its human capital. It allows not only the country to increase its current added value but also to create tomorrow's technological innovations. Hence, Ivorian authorities should accelerate reforms to improve the quality of education in Côte d'Ivoire.

By 2043, the Education scenario will increase the GDP per capita by US\$250 above the US\$6 596 in the Current Path forecast. In other words, in 2043, the GDP per capita in the Education scenario is 3.8% larger than the Current Path forecast. Investment in education significantly impacts economic growth, but it takes time to materialise. It will take more than a decade for a child enrolled in primary school to contribute meaningfully to the economy.

Using the US\$3.20 lower middle-income extreme poverty line, by 2043, the Education scenario will record a poverty rate of 30.8% (14 million people) compared to 33.7% (15.4 million people) in the Current Path forecast.

Education is one of the important tools to reduce poverty. It improves the job and income prospects of the poor segment

of society. The Ivorian government's ambitious objectives for the education sector, such as the provision of free education until the age of 16, are a great opportunity for children from poor households to receive a quality education, with a positive effect on poverty reduction in the country.

Manufacturing scenario

The Manufacturing/Transfers scenario represents reasonable but ambitious manufacturing growth through greater investment in the economy, investments in research and development, and promotion of the export of manufactured goods. It is accompanied by an increase in welfare transfers (social grants) to moderate the initial increases in inequality that are typically associated with a manufacturing transition. To this end, the scenario improves tax administration and increases government revenues.

The intervention is explained [here](#) in the thematic part of the website.

Chart 30 should be read with Chart 8 that presents a stacked area graph on the contribution to GDP and size, in billion US\$, of the Current Path economy for each of the sectors.

In the Manufacturing/Transfers scenario, the contribution of manufacturing is projected to make the greatest increase in GDP until 2037; thereafter, services make the most significant contribution. By 2043, the manufacturing sector is US\$8.1 billion larger in the Manufacturing/Transfers scenario compared to the Current Path forecast, coming in second after the service sector at a value of roughly US\$144.2 billion. The manufacturing sector is vital to creating jobs, improving productivity, changing the structure of an economy and ultimately reducing poverty.

Compared to the Current Path forecast, the Manufacturing/Transfers scenario increases household transfers and welfare by 51% in 2043. This represents US\$3.7 billion more than the Current Path forecast of US\$7.3 billion. To make the social safety net programmes more effective at reducing poverty, better targeting and efficient approaches are critical.

As the economist Nicolas Kaldor indicates, manufacturing is the engine of economic growth (Kaldor's engine of growth hypothesis). It has back and forward linkages with other sectors and transforms the productivity structures across the economy. Thus, a robust manufacturing sector is crucial to achieve sustained growth and significantly improve the population's living standard.

In the Manufacturing/Transfers scenario, GDP per capita is US\$208 more than in the Current Path forecast at US\$5 293 in 2033. By 2043, the average Ivorian will earn US\$7 085 in this scenario compared to US\$6 596, a 7.4% (US\$489) increase above the Current Path forecast for that year.

When using the lower middle-income extreme poverty threshold of US\$3.20, 10.8 million Ivorians (41.7% of the population) were considered to be extremely poor in 2019. The number of poor people stands at 13.9 million, or 30.6%, of the population by 2043 in the Manufacturing/Transfers scenario compared to 15.4 million, or 33.7%, in the Current Path forecast for that year, a difference of 1.5 million fewer people in extreme poverty. The poverty rate in the Manufacturing/Transfers scenario in 2043 is about 5.3 percentage points below the projected average for Africa lower middle-income countries.

Leapfrogging scenario

The Leapfrogging scenario represents a reasonable but ambitious adoption of and investment in renewable energy technologies, resulting in better access to electricity in urban and rural areas. The scenario includes accelerated access to mobile and fixed broadband and the adoption of modern technology that improves government efficiency and allows for the more rapid formalisation of the informal sector.

The intervention is explained [here](#) in the thematic part of the website.

Fixed broadband includes cable modem Internet connections, DSL Internet connections of at least 256 KB/s, fibre and other fixed broadband technology connections (such as satellite broadband Internet, ethernet local area networks, fixed-wireless access, wireless local area networks, WiMAX, etc.).

Fixed broadband subscription is very low in Côte d'Ivoire; it was 1.9 subscriptions per 100 people in 2019, compared to the average of 3.7 for lower middle-income countries in Africa and below the average for Africa at 3.2. In the Leapfrogging scenario, fixed broadband subscriptions increase to 46.8 subscriptions per 100 people by 2043, which is 103.7% higher than the Current Path forecast in the same year.

Mobile broadband refers to wireless Internet access delivered through cellular towers to computers and other digital devices.

Mobile broadband subscriptions per 100 people in Côte d'Ivoire in 2019 (at 71.6) were significantly above the average for lower middle-income Africa at 49 subscriptions. In the Leapfrogging scenario, mobile broadband subscriptions per 100 people increase to 155.7 by 2043 against 153.7 in the Current Path forecast. In other words, mobile broadband subscriptions in the scenario are only two subscriptions higher than the Current Path forecast in 2043.

Widespread access to high-speed internet has the potential to improve a country's socio-economic outcomes. Broadband can increase productivity, reduce transaction costs, and optimise supply chains, positively affecting economic growth. Ivorian authorities should make reforms to increase broadband penetration.

The number of Ivorians who had access to electricity in 2019 was 17.2 million people, representing 66.3% of the total population. This is on par with the average for lower middle-income countries in Africa. However, access to electricity is skewed toward urban areas. In 2019, about 96.3% of the urban population had access to electricity, compared to only 35.9% in rural areas. In the Leapfrogging scenario, about 93.4% of the Ivorian population (42.5 million people) will have access to electricity by 2043. This is above the projected average of 81.7% for Africa lower middle-income countries. It is also 9.5 percentage points higher than the Current Path forecast of 83.6% (38.3 million people).

By 2043, 99.9% of the urban population will have access to electricity in the Leapfrogging scenario compared to 98.8% in the Current Path forecast. Regarding the population in the rural areas, 84.7% will have access to electricity by 2043 in the Leapfrogging scenario compared to 64.1% in the Current Path forecast in the same year.

By 2033, GDP per capita in the Leapfrogging scenario will be at US\$5 485, compared to US\$5 293 in the Current Path forecast, a difference of US\$192. In 2043, this difference is slightly more significant at US\$373 more than the Current Path forecast at US\$6 596. The GDP per capita in the scenario is US\$2 172 lower than the average for lower middle-income countries in Africa.

In the Leapfrogging scenario, the number of poor people in 2043 is 14.1 million, representing 31% of the population. This is 1.3 million fewer poor people than the Current Path forecast in the same year. In the Leapfrogging scenario, the poverty rate is 7.2 percentage points lower than the average for Africa lower middle-income countries.

Free Trade scenario

The Free Trade scenario represents the impact of the full implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) by 2034 through increases in exports, improved productivity and increased trade and economic freedom.

The intervention is explained <here> in the thematic part of the website.

The trade balance is the difference between the value of a country's exports and its imports. A country that imports more goods and services than it exports in terms of value has a trade deficit, while a country that exports more goods and services than it imports has a trade surplus.

Between 2023 and 2031, the country records a trade deficit (% of GDP) lower than in the Current Path forecast. In the scenario, Côte d'Ivoire experiences a trade surplus from 2032 that peaks at 8.6% of GDP in 2038 before declining gradually to 2.6% of GDP by 2043 against 7% of GDP in the Current Path forecast the same year.

From 2040, the trade surplus recorded (% of GDP) in the scenario is lower than in the Current Path forecast because of the large size of GDP due to the high economic growth generated by the trade liberalisation. The GDP of Côte d'Ivoire in the Free Trade scenario is about US\$25 billion larger than on the Current Path in 2043. In absolute value, the trade balance of Côte d'Ivoire in the scenario after the full implementation of the AfCFTA is better than on the Current Path, implying that Côte d'Ivoire will gain from the full implementation of the trade agreement.

In the Current Path forecast, the GDP per capita increases from US\$4 238 in 2019 to US\$6 596 in 2043 but would be US\$7 229 in the Free Trade scenario, a significant increase of US\$633 above the Current Path forecast. This shows that the full implementation of the AfCFTA will significantly enhance economic growth in Côte d'Ivoire. Trade openness increases technology diffusion and competition with a positive effect on productivity growth.

Trade openness will reduce poverty in the long term after initially increasing it due to the redistributive effects of trade. Most African countries export primary commodities and low-tech manufacturing products, and therefore a continental free trade agreement (AfCFTA) that reduces tariffs and non-tariff barriers across Africa will increase competition among countries in primary commodities and low-tech manufacturing exports. Countries with inefficient, high-cost manufacturing sectors might be displaced as the AfCFTA is implemented, thereby pushing up poverty rates. In the long term, as the economy adjusts and produces and exports its comparatively advantaged (lower relative cost) goods and services, poverty rates will decline.

The poverty rate at \$3.20 in the Free Trade scenario is 27.8% compared to 33.7% in the Current Path forecast in 2043; this is equivalent to about 2.7 million fewer poor people than on the Current Path. The full implementation of the AfCFTA improves growth and income and reduces poverty in Côte d'Ivoire.

Financial Flows scenario

The Financial Flows scenario represents a reasonable but ambitious increase in worker remittances and aid flows to poor countries, and an increase in the stock of foreign direct investment (FDI) and additional portfolio investment inflows to middle-income countries. We also reduced outward financial flows to emulate a reduction in illicit financial outflows.

The intervention is explained [here](#) in the thematic part of the website.

Many countries in sub-Saharan Africa are still heavily dependent on foreign aid to provide basic services like education and healthcare. In Côte d'Ivoire, aid constituted 1.5% of GDP in 2019, which is below the average of 2.4% of GDP for Africa. In the Financial Flows scenario, foreign aid flows to Côte d'Ivoire increase slightly above the Current Path forecast between 2024 and 2031 before declining to below the Current Path. In the scenario and the Current Path forecast, aid (% of GDP) in 2043 is lower than in 2019. This is because donors prioritise low-income countries. By 2043, foreign aid will only represent 0.14% of GDP in the scenario and 0.2% of GDP on the Current Path, below the average of 0.5% of GDP for Africa lower middle-income countries.

FDI flows to Côte d'Ivoire were about 3.1% of GDP in 2019 before dropping to 1.8% in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic and its associated economic crisis. This is slightly about the average for Africa lower middle-income, which was 2.6% of GDP in 2019 and 1.1% in 2020. In the Financial Flows scenario, FDI flows to Côte d'Ivoire in 2043 represent about 3.4% of GDP compared with 3% on the Current Path.

FDI can act as a catalyst for economic development as it brings much-needed capital and technology to the recipient countries. The Ivorian government should continue its reforms to attract more FDI, especially in manufacturing. In 2018, Côte d'Ivoire improved in the World Bank's Doing Business ranking of 190 countries, moving from 139 to 122. Improvements in the business environment include establishing a one-stop shop for registering businesses, implementing a single tax user identification number for business creation, and creating an online tax payment for businesses. [1]

As the largest economy in francophone West Africa, Côte d'Ivoire's attracts migrants from countries such as Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger and Guinea. This makes the country a net supplier of remittances to the rest of the world. Net remittances to the rest of the world amounted to US\$0.6 billion in 2019, or 1.2% of GDP. Across the forecast horizon, Côte d'Ivoire remains a net supplier of remittances. In the Financial Flows scenario, the total net remittances to the rest of the world is US\$1.4 billion (0.8% of GDP) by 2043, on par with the Current Path forecast.

In the Financial Flows scenario, the GDP per capita of Côte d'Ivoire increases from US\$4 238 in 2019 to US\$6 709 in 2043, which is a 58% increase between 2019 and 2043 compared with 55% on the Current Path over the same period. In 2043, the GDP per capita in the scenario is US\$113 higher than on the Current Path. Overall, the Financial Flows scenario has a modest impact on GDP per capita in Côte d'Ivoire.

External financial flows such as remittances, aid and FDI are still low in the country.

Also, the impact of FDI on economic growth is not straightforward. Studies have shown that the impact of FDI on economic growth is conditional on the recipient countries' absorptive capacities (domestic conditions) such as the level of human capital stock, infrastructure development, financial development, and institutional development, among others. Ivorian authorities should not only implement measures to attract FDI, they should also improve the domestic conditions to harness the growth enhancing effect of FDI, and other external financial flows.

The Financial Flows scenario reduces the number of extremely poor Ivorians by only 700 000 in 2043, compared to the Current Path forecast, using the US\$3.20 poverty threshold. This is because FDI is concentrated in the extractives sector, which does not have strong forward and backward linkages with other sectors of the economy. As a result, it does not substantially impact job creation and employment. Whereas 41.7% of Côte d'Ivoire's population lived in extreme poverty in 2019, by 2043, it would be 32.1% in the Financial Flows scenario compared to 33.7% in the Current Path forecast.

Infrastructure scenario

The Infrastructure scenario represents a reasonable but ambitious increase in infrastructure spending across Africa, focusing on basic infrastructure (roads, water, sanitation, electricity access and ICT) in low-income countries and increasing emphasis on advanced infrastructure (such as ports, airports, railway and electricity generation) in higher-income countries.

Note that health and sanitation infrastructure is included as part of the Health/WaSH scenario and that ICT infrastructure and more rapid uptake of renewables are part of the Leapfrogging scenario. The interventions there push directly on outcomes, whereas those modelled in this scenario increase infrastructure spending, indirectly boosting other forms of infrastructure, including that supporting health, sanitation and ICT.

The intervention is explained [here](#) in the thematic part of the website.

In 2019, the total number of people with access to electricity in Côte d'Ivoire was about 17.2 million, representing 66.3% of the population. The Infrastructure scenario increases this figure to 40.9 million in 2043, constituting 89.8% of the population. This is above the projected value of 38.3 million, representing 83.6% of the population in the Current Path forecast.

By 2027, it is projected that the entire urban population in Côte d'Ivoire will have access to electricity in the Infrastructure scenario compared to 99.6% in the Current Path forecast. However, only 76.2% (14.8 million people) and 64.1% (12.5 million people) of rural population in the Infrastructure scenario and the Current Path forecast respectively will have access to electricity in 2043, indicating a disparity in access to electricity between urban and rural populations in both the Current Path and the Infrastructure scenario.

Indicator 9.1.1 in the Sustainable Development Goals refers to the proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road and is captured in the Rural Access Index.

Accessibility to rural areas is important in spurring the socio-economic development of a country and improving the living standards of the rural population. Better rural roads facilitate trade between rural and urban areas. For instance, they enable the rural population to enjoy amenities from nearby urban areas while allowing the urban population to benefit more easily from the agricultural products supplied by rural areas.

In 2019, 65.5% of the rural population in Côte d'Ivoire resided within 2 km of all-weather roads, higher than the average of 61.4% for lower middle-income African countries and above the average for Africa at 53%. In the Infrastructure scenario, it is projected to increase to 71.1% by 2043, higher than the 69.2% projected in the Current Path forecast and the average of 67.8% for lower middle-income countries in Africa.

Côte d'Ivoire's GDP per capita is forecast to rise to US\$7 010 by 2043 in the Infrastructure scenario. This is US\$414 more than the Current Path forecast in the same year but below the average of US\$9 142 for Africa lower middle-income countries. Increased investment in infrastructure improves connectivity and reduces transaction costs, positively affecting

productivity and growth.

In the infrastructure scenario, the extreme poverty rate at US\$3.20 is projected to decline from 41.7% in 2019 to 30.2% in 2043. This is equivalent to 13.8 million fewer poor people in 2043, compared to 15.4 million in the Current Path forecast. This suggests 1.6 million fewer poor people in the Infrastructure scenario than the Current Path forecast for the same year. The extreme poverty rate of 30.2% in the scenario by 2043 is lower than the projected average of 38.3% for Africa lower middle-income countries.

Governance scenario

The Governance scenario represents a reasonable but ambitious improvement in accountability and reduces corruption, and hence improves the quality of service delivery by government.

The intervention is explained [here](#) in the thematic part of the website.

As defined by the World Bank, government effectiveness 'captures perceptions of the quality of public services, the quality of the civil service and the degree of its independence from political pressures, the quality of policy formulation and implementation, and the credibility of the government's commitment to such policies'.

Chart 51 presents the impact of the interventions in the Governance scenario on government effectiveness.

In the Current Path forecast and in the Governance scenario, the government effectiveness score for Côte d'Ivoire is projected to increase across the forecast horizon. The projected score for government effectiveness in the Governance scenario by 2043 is 2.5 (out of a maximum of 5). This is 0.13, or 5%, higher than the projected score in the Current Path forecast in the same year. Also, Côte d'Ivoire has a higher government effectiveness score than the projected average of 2.3 for Africa lower middle-income countries in 2043.

In the Governance scenario, Côte d'Ivoire's GDP per capita is projected to increase to US\$6 782 in 2043, which is US\$186 more than the Current Path forecast in the same year. The GDP per capita of US\$6 782 in the scenario in 2043 is, however, lower than the projected average of US\$9 141 for lower middle-income countries in Africa in the same year. Critical determinants of growth depend on governance and institutional setting in a country. Authorities in Côte d'Ivoire should improve governance to enhance economic growth and income levels.

Using the US\$3.20 poverty threshold for lower middle-income countries, the poverty rate in Côte d'Ivoire is projected to decline to 32% in 2043 in the Governance scenario, which is lower than the average of 38.3% for lower middle-income countries in Africa. The poverty rate of 32% in 2043 is equivalent to 800 000 fewer poor people than the 15.4 million poor people projected in the Current Path forecast for 2043.

Impact of scenarios on carbon emissions

This section presents projections for carbon emissions in the Current Path for Côte d'Ivoire and the 11 scenarios. Note that IFs uses carbon equivalents rather than CO₂ equivalents.

In 2019, Côte d'Ivoire released about 4.5 million tons of carbon, and in the Current Path, it is forecast to release 18.6 million tons by 2043, an increase of 313%. Although carbon emissions are set to increase with increased economic activity, Côte d'Ivoire's carbon emissions come from a very low base. Like many developing countries, Côte d'Ivoire will disproportionately suffer the impact of climate change which it has contributed very little to. Nonetheless, the country must reduce its carbon emissions and move towards renewable energy for sustainable growth and mitigate climate change.

The Free Trade scenario has the most significant impact on carbon emissions, followed closely by the Manufacturing/Transfers scenario. The Demographic scenario has the lowest level of carbon emission. The reduction of population growth reduces population pressure on the utilisation of resources and hence minimises environmental degradation. Except for the Demographic scenario, the quantity of carbon emissions in all the scenarios is higher than the Current Path forecast in 2043. By 2043, the carbon emissions range from 20 million tons for the Free Trade scenario to 18.3 million tons of carbon for the Demographic scenario.

Endnotes

1. US Department of State, [2019 Investment Climate Statements: Côte d'Ivoire](#)

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