

MINISTERE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT,
DU DEVELOPPEMENT DURABLE ET
DE LA TRANSITION ECOLOGIQUE

Facilitative, Multilateral Consideration of Progress

Côte d'Ivoire

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Presented by

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PRESENTATION PLAN

I- Description of the NDC

II- Progress in the implementation of the NDC

III- Policies, Measures and Mitigation Actions, which support the implementation of the NDC, including the latest developments

IV- Support (Finance, Technology Transfer, Capacity Building) required/received

V- Capacity building needs in terms of reporting

I- Description of the NDC

Côte d'Ivoire's updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 2.0) was submitted to the UNFCCC in March 2022 covering the period 2022 to 2030.

Mitigation objectives

It covers the energy, agriculture, forestry and waste sectors for mitigation, targeting CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O gases.

- **Reduction of GHG emissions compared to a reference scenario (BAU) :**
  - ✓ **30.41% by 2030 in the unconditional scenario (without additional international support).**
  - ✓ **98.95% by 2030 in the conditional scenario (with international support in financing, technologies and capacity building).**
- **Priority sectors :**
  - ✓ **Energy : Increase the share of renewable energy sources until reaching 45% of energy production (39% installed electricity production capacity)**
  - ✓ **Forests and land use : Increase the national forest area to achieve a coverage rate equivalent to 20% of the territory**
  - ✓ **Waste : Achieve a rate of 100% disposal in controlled landfill.**

I- Description of the NDC

Adaptation objectives

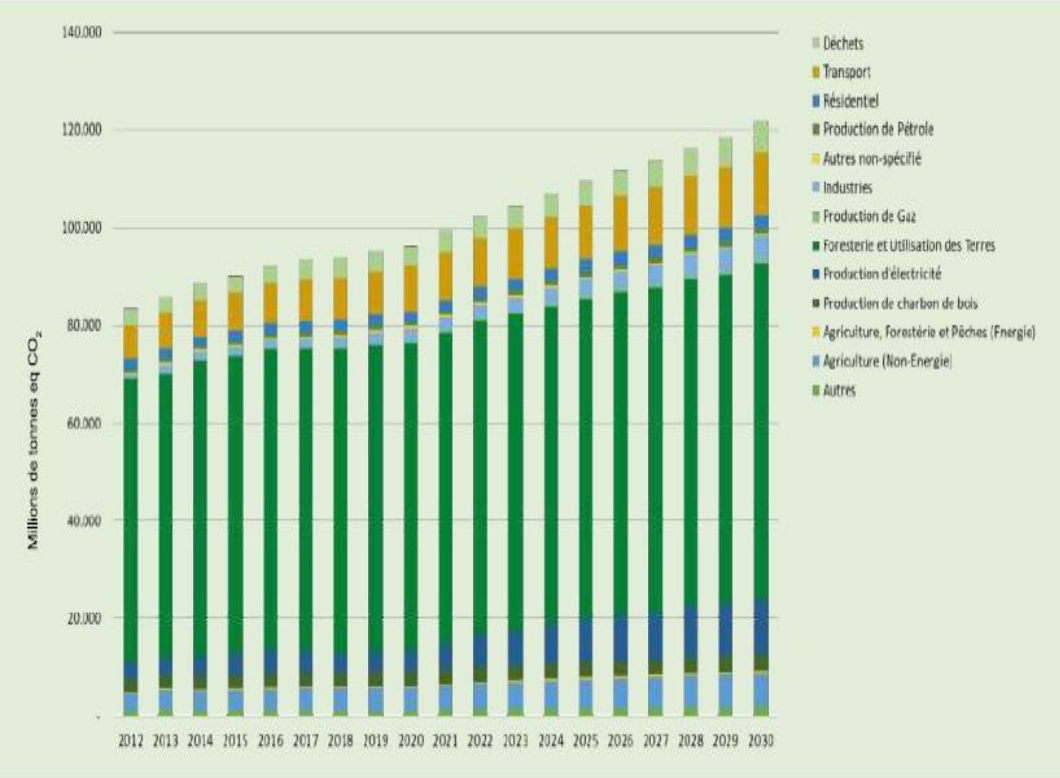
- **The NDC 2.0 identifies several vulnerable sectors :**
  - ✓ **Agriculture, water, health, forests, coastal areas, infrastructure.**
- **It puts forward a vision of a Côte d'Ivoire resilient to climate change, through :**
  - ✓ **Integrating adaptation into sectoral policies,**
  - ✓ **Strengthening the resilience of vulnerable populations,**
  - ✓ **Promoting nature-based solutions.**

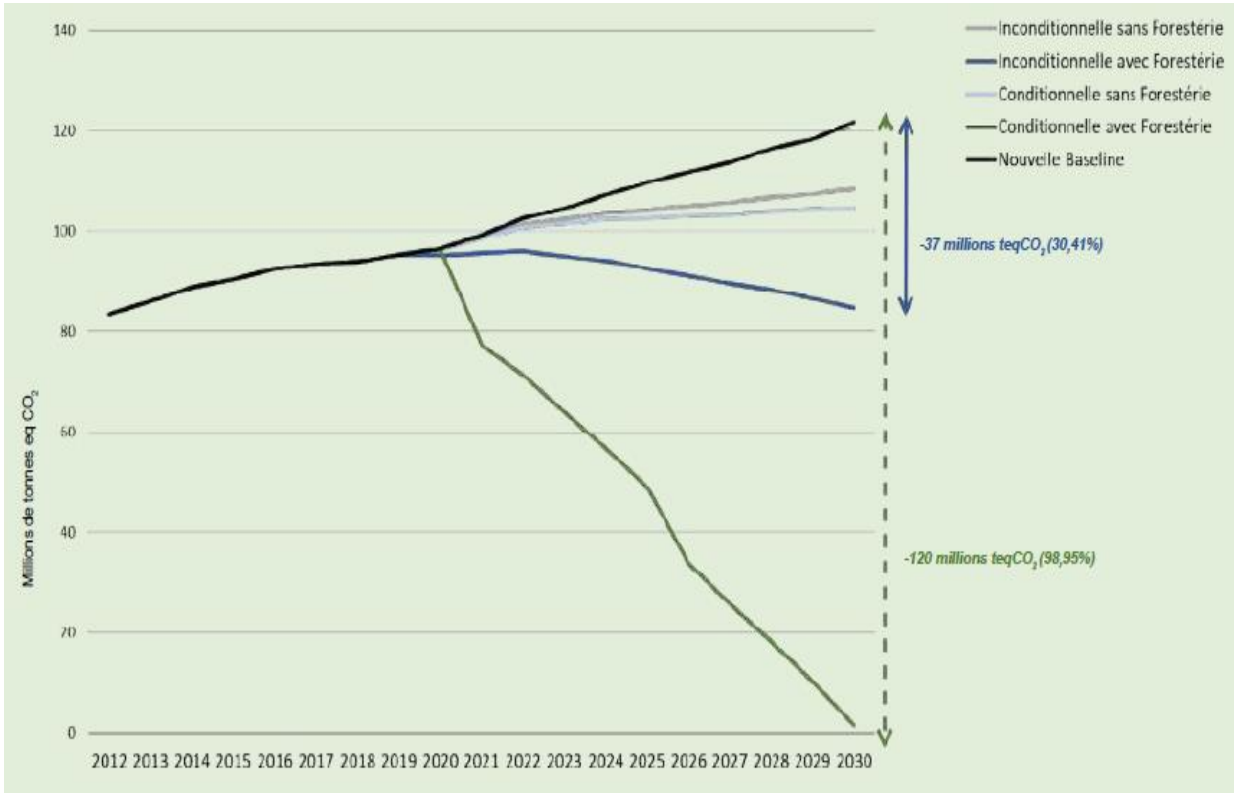
NDC Update / NDC 3.0 Readiness Status

In February 2025, Côte d'Ivoire launched the participatory process for developing its NDC 3.0, with the objective of submitting a finalized version by COP 30, marking a significant preparatory step towards enhanced climate ambition.

II- Progress in the implementation of the NDC

GHG trends (for the GHG-related target contained in the NDC 2.0; emissions trajectory compared to the BAU trajectory)





The diagram shows that, without action, Côte d'Ivoire's emissions would increase until 2030. They could decrease, compared to the BAU scenario, by 30% through national efforts and by up to 99% with international support and the contribution of the forestry sector, leading to near carbon neutrality.

II- Progress in the implementation of the NDC

Indicators (Key indicators used to monitor progress

The analysis of progress towards the NDC objectives compares baseline data and key indicators to targets set for 2030, with an interim assessment of performance for selected years (2020, 2021, 2022).

- **Reduction of national GHG emissions compared to a reference scenario**: A reduction of **22.70%** has been reached.Although significant progress has been made, the reduction target of **30.41%** for 2030 remains ambitious and will require increased efforts, particularly in the most emitting sectors such as energy and transport.
- **Percentage of renewable energy in the electricity mix**: The ambitious goal of **45%** of renewable energy by 2030 (**39%** installed electricity production capacity) remains unchanged. No significant progress has been made since the baseline **39%,** reflecting a significant delay in the deployment of clean energy.
- **Percentage of forest cover**: The objective is to achieve a forest cover of **20%** by 2030 Current data shows a status quo at **9%**, suggesting insufficient implementation of the measures.

II- Progress in the implementation of the NDC

Challenges (Main obstacles or constraints encountered)

- **Technical and institutional constraints** : Despite efforts to involve sectoral ministries, data mobilization has sometimes proven insufficient and not very fluid. This leads to gaps in the data collection, processing and archiving processes.
- **Financial constraints :** Insufficient funding is hampering the country's ability to implement technical recommendations, strengthen its modeling tools, update its inventories in accordance with the 2006 IPCC guidelines, and ensure the sustainability of transparency systems in the sectors.
- **Obstacles to emissions projection and transparency** : Limited capacities in modelling, scenario planning and methodological documentation hamper the production of robust and transparent emissions projections, which affects the readability of climate trajectories and compliance with the requirements of the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF).

III- Mitigation Policies, Measures and Actions

- **Installation of photovoltaic solar power plants to increase the share of energy in the energy mix in Côte d'Ivoire** : A large-scale solar power plant is in operation, the 37.5 MWp Boundiali Solar Power Plant. Other projects in the planning or feasibility assessment phase include projects located in the following cities: SOUBRE (CI-Energies), SEREBOU (CI-Energies), BONDOUKOU (AMEA Power), FERKE (PFO), KONG (AFRICA-VIA), KATIOLA (JC MONT FORT), ODIENNE (PFO), FERKE 2 (SCHIBA), MANKONO (TECMON), TONGON (EKDS), TINGRELA (EKDS), TOUBA (SCALING SOLAR), LABOA (SCALING SOLAR).

- **Introduction of high-capacity transport modes to significantly reduce traffic congestion and carbon footprint** : To address road congestion in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire is currently implementing high-capacity transport projects such as Line 1 of the Abidjan metro and the Bus Rapid Transit (BRT), aimed at improving urban mobility, reducing travel times, and limiting environmental pollution.

III- Mitigation Policies, Measures and Actions

- **Implementation of a program to reduce deforestation, conserve forest carbon stocks and improve sustainable forest management** : Côte d'Ivoire has implemented several initiatives for the restoration of degraded or disappeared ecosystems, including (i) National Reforestation Program (PNR); (ii) REDD+ Program; (iii) Abidjan Initiative Legacy Program; (iv) Biodiversity Conservation and Enhancement Program; (v) Sustainable Forest Management and Biodiversity Conservation Project; (vi) 20x20 Initiative; (vii) Mont Peko National Park Restoration Project, (viii) Restoration of the South Comoé Wetlands; (ix) Integrated Forest Landscape Management Projects (GIPF), (x) Strategy for the Preservation, Rehabilitation and Extension of Forests (SPREF), (xi) Cocoa Forest Initiative (ICF), (xii) National Sustainable Cocoa Strategy (SNCD), (xiii) Reforestation Plan for Classified Forests (2020-2030).

- **Establishment of Recovery and Technical Landfill Centers (CVET) to integrate the principles of sustainability and circularity into the waste life cycle** : To meet these challenges, the country has launched a National Waste Management Program aimed at modernizing the waste management system by setting up six (6) CVETs, particularly in the regions of Haut-Sassandra, Bas-Sassandra, Comoé, the lakes, Loh Djiboua, the Woroba including one in service since 2018 in KOSSIHOUEN in Abidjan.

IV- Support (Finance, Technology Transfer, Capacity Building) required/received

The necessary financial support provides a structured overview of the financial needs identified by Côte d'Ivoire to achieve its climate and development objectives under the Paris Agreement, among others.

- **Boundiali solar power plant:** Construction of a 37.5 MW solar power plant with an estimated cost of **46,530,528 USD.**
- **Electrification for All Program (PEPT) :** Facilitating access to electricity for low-income households through adapted and subsidized solutions amounting to **100,838,333 USD.**
- **PIF Forest Investment Project PHASE 2 :** Forest rehabilitation and expansion to contribute to the reduction of carbon emissions with an estimated cost of **163,299,830 USD**
- **Emission Reduction Program (ERP) :** Support for actions to reduce deforestation, conserve forest carbon stocks and improve sustainable forest management with an estimated cost of **43,666,667 USD**

IV- Support (Finance, Technology Transfer, Capacity Building) required/received

The financial support received summarizes Côte d'Ivoire's efforts to document and manage climate support mobilized between 2021 and 2024 within the framework of the Paris Agreement, among others.

- **National Energy Management Fund (FONAME) :** Popularization of energy management and renewable energies of an estimated amount at **USD 794,583.**
- **GRIBO-POPOLI hydroelectric development :** Construction of a hydroelectric dam to strengthen energy production with an estimated cost of **404,815,000 USD.**
- **Fight against maritime, lagoon and hydrocarbon pollution :** Prevention and reduction of maritime pollution caused by hydrocarbons with an estimated cost of **1,860,490 USD**
- **Preparing Côte d'Ivoire for the decarbonization of solid medical and pharmaceutical waste management :** Implementation of systems for sustainable and decarbonized management of medical and pharmaceutical waste amounting to **1,492,500 USD**

IV- Support (Finance, Technology Transfer, Capacity Building) required/received

Côte d'Ivoire highlights its technology needs to strengthen the development and transfer of climate technologies, among others.

- **Regional Electricity Access and Battery Energy Storage Project (BEST) :** Implementation of energy storage solutions to increase access to electricity. The type of technology is Green Battery Technologies
- **Electric mobility :** Implementation of electric mobility solutions to reduce CO_2 emissions. The type of technology is Modern electric batteries
- **Hydro-agricultural development project in the Folon and Kabadougou :** Development of agricultural infrastructure to improve climate resilience. The technology type is Modernized irrigation systems

IV- Support (Finance, Technology Transfer, Capacity Building) required/received

Faced with the growing impacts of climate change, Côte d'Ivoire recognizes the importance of capacity building for effective adaptation. This capacity building requires an approach involving training, awareness-raising, policy integration, research, resource mobilization, and multisectoral cooperation, among other things.

- **MRV Systems Training : Strengthening technical skills to establish emissions monitoring, reporting and verification systems.**
- **National Agroforestry Program : Planting 5 million trees and promoting agroecological practices**
- **Institutional support : Capacity building of ministries and agencies responsible for climate.**
- **BEST Project (Battery and Energy Storage) : Training on the use and maintenance of energy storage technologies**

IV- Support (Finance, Technology Transfer, Capacity Building) required/received

With reference to the official PIP 2025-2027 document, several priority projects, totaling a significant number, have been identified and implemented to respond to the challenges of climate change.

- **Total estimated amount for all projects : 2,049,142,021,435 FCFA or 3,415,236,702 USD (Lessor amount : 1,625,415,164,203 FCFA and State amount: 423,726,857,232 FCFA)**
- **Total amount received is 328,194,306,240 FCFA or 546,990,510 US Dollars**

The funds already mobilized (16.01%) are significant, but a gap of more than 1,720,947,715,195 CFA francs or 2,868,246,192 of US Dollars remains to achieve the goals.

V- Capacity building needs in terms of reporting

- Improve transparency of reporting in the BTR in accordance with MPGs, by specifically clarifying the flexibility provision used, reporting in CTF tables, and documenting methodological choices for the GHG inventory and projections of emissions and removals.
- Training of all experts and stakeholders involved in the development and implementation of general and specific QA/QC procedures for all sectors throughout the GHG inventory cycle, and for BTR, CTF tables) and NIR, on communicating the results of QA/QC procedures, in accordance with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and MPGs,
- Strengthen the Project Team's capacity to develop and implement an archiving system for the GHG inventory and information needed to monitor progress in implementing and achieving the NDC, to ensure the preservation, organization and security of information
- Train the GHG inventory team to conduct an uncertainty assessment for all sectors,

V- Capacity building needs in terms of reporting

- Training of the GHG inventory team on the different blocks of the national energy balance and the analysis of energy statistics to be used for reference and sectoral approaches to estimate emissions from the energy sector in accordance with the methodologies of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and taking into account international databases.
- Improve the Project Team's capacity to project emissions and removals; in particular, improve the capacity to select and apply appropriate models, collect data and determine assumptions and parameters and evaluate the results of projections, including the performance of sensitivity analyses and the communication of relevant information in accordance with the MPGs,
- Strengthen the Project Team's capacity to update NDC monitoring indicators, in particular, strengthen the capacity to collect data and use detailed methodologies and accounting approaches to estimate sector indicators in recent years,