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COTE D'IVOIRE'S COUNTRY REPORT – MAY 2021

By the Ivorian Delegation Comprising Honourables:

- **Mrs. TRAORE ADJARATOU EPSE COULIBALY**
- **Mr ABEL DJOHORE GBAKAYORO**
- **Mr YAH TOURE**
- **Mr MONNEY GBOCHO MARCEL**
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- **Mrs. FANNY MOUSSOKOURA CHANTAL**
- **Mr KOUMOIN KONAN RENE**

INTRODUCTION

**Rt. Hon. Dr SIDIE Mohamed Tunis, Speaker of the ECOWAS Parliament,
Honourable Members of Parliament, Dear Colleagues,
Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen,**

It is with real pleasure that I take the floor this morning, on behalf of the Ivorian delegation, to present, on the occasion of our First Ordinary Session of the year 2021, the Country Report which traces all the events that marked political, economic and social life in Côte d'Ivoire over the 2020-2021 period.

Before I proceed, you will kindly permit me to fulfil a pleasant duty, that of sending my heartfelt thanks to the Nigerian Authorities for all the efforts they have been making for several years to have our sessions held in the best of conditions.

I also thank all my parliamentary colleagues for the spirit of integration and family that they demonstrate whenever we have the opportunity to meet.

Finally, I cannot, of course, forget the staff of Parliament, who continuously assist us with unparalleled commitment and professionalism; to everyone, I say thank you.

**Rt. Hon. Speaker,
Honourable Members, Dear Colleagues,**

This report that I have the honour to present to you hinges on eight (8) areas, namely:

- I. POLITICAL SITUATION
- II. SECURITY SITUATION
- III. HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION
- IV. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SITUATION
- V. EVOLUTION OF THE CORONAVIRUS 2019 (COVID-19) PANDEMIC IN COTE D'IVOIRE
- VI. STATE OF IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMUNITY TEXTS
- VII. STATE OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVERGENCE CRITERIA
- VIII. ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

I. POLITICAL SITUATION

1. October 2020 Presidential Election

In accordance with constitutional provisions, the electoral college of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire was called to the polls on Saturday, October 31, 2020, for the election of

the President of the Republic. Of the forty-four (44) declared candidatures, the Constitutional Council retained four (4) including two (2) withdrawals (Mr. AFFI N'Guessan Pascal and Mr. BEDIE Konan Aimé Henri)

At the end of the ballot, the results proclaimed by the Independent Electoral Commission (CEI) and confirmed by the Constitutional Council were as follows:

- Mr. Alassane OUATTARA: 3,031,483 votes, i.e., 94.27%
- Mr. AFFI N'Guessan Pascal: 31,986 votes, i.e., 0.99%
- Mr. BEDIE Konan Aimé Henri: 53,330 votes, i.e., 1.66%
- Mr. KOUADIO Konan Bertin: 64,011 votes, i.e., 1.99%.

H.E. Mr. Alassane Ouattara was therefore re-elected President of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire with a voter turn-out of 53.90%.

However, the October 31, 2020 presidential election took place in a context marked by pre- and post-election tensions. The pre-election crisis in Côte d'Ivoire crystallized around President Alassane Ouattara's desire to seek a new presidential term.

Deeming his candidacy to be "unconstitutional and illegal", the opposition, on October 11, 2021, launched a movement of "civil disobedience" to obtain "a political transition" while demanding "the reform of the Independent Electoral Commission (CEI) and the Constitutional Council, an international audit of the voters' register, the return of exiles and the release of political prisoners".

The lack of consensus between the government and the opposition plunged Côte d'Ivoire into a violent pre-election crisis. The overall toll of political unrest, which has often degenerated into intercommunal clashes, stood at 85 dead and 484 injured in three months.

In the aftermath of the presidential election, the Ivorian opposition, arguing the illegitimacy of the elected President, decided to create a National Transitional Council (CNT), responsible for setting up a transitional government.

Faced with this act which it described as an insurgency, the government set up a blockade around the residences of opposition leaders and arrested some of its political leaders.

Subsequently, gestures of political appeasement multiplied on both sides. These include the organization of meetings between the President of the Republic and the

leader of the opposition, H.E. Henri Konan Bedié, followed by the release of detainees of the electoral crisis.

Today, Cote d'Ivoire displays a reassuring image of regained stability. Stability made possible thanks to the combined efforts of the entire Ivorian political class, spearheaded by the President of the Republic, H.E. Mr. Alassane Ouattara.

2. Renewal of the National Assembly in March 2021

The March 6, 2021 legislative elections took place in a generally peaceful context, marked by new alliances between political forces that emerged since the end of the presidential election held on October 31, 2020. Indeed, after the boycott of the election of President of the Republic, the entire opposition, with the exception of the Groupement des Peuples Solidaires (GPS), led by Guillaume Kigbafori SORO, resolved to take part in the legislative elections in order to control the National Assembly and legislative power to act as an oversight.

These legislative elections therefore saw the participation of 1,504 incumbent candidates in all 204 electoral constituencies for 255 seats of Members of the National Assembly.

The new legislature is thus configured:

- RHDP 62%;
- PDCI-RDA 26%,
- EDS 7%;
- UDPCI 4%;
- non-registered 1%

3. Announced return of the former President of the Republic, Mr. Laurent GBAGBO

After his acquittal on March 31, 2021 by the International Criminal Court of Justice for crimes against humanity, committed during the 2010-2011 post-electoral crisis, the former President of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, Mr. Laurent GBAGBO expressed his willingness to return to his country and participate in the process of national reconciliation.

H.E. Mr. Alassane Ouattara, in a public statement made on Wednesday, April 7, 2021, one week after their acquittal, announced that the former president Mr. Laurent Gbagbo and Mr. Charles Blé Goudé, were free to return to Côte d'Ivoire when they wished.

It should be recalled that as part of the pursuit of actions for peace and social cohesion, the President of the Republic, H.E. Mr. Alassane Ouattara signed, on August 6, 2018, a presidential order granting amnesty for detainees, prosecuted for crimes related to the 2010-2011 post-electoral crisis and offences against State security committed after May 21, 2011, thus paving the way for the return of supporters of the former Ivorian President, Mr. Laurent Gbagbo, including officials from his political party.

However, an association of victims of the 2010-2011 post-electoral crisis in Côte d'Ivoire expressed its "vehement opposition", to the return of Mr. Laurent Gbagbo, notwithstanding, the fact that President Ouattara had ordered his discharge, so that the State takes charge of this return.

II. SECURITY SITUATION

1. Terrorist Attacks in the North of the Country

The security analysis for the year in 2020 highlights a jihadist attack on the Kafolo post (in the north), on the night of Wednesday, 10 to Thursday, 11 June 2020, which left more than ten dead in the ranks of the Defence and Security Forces.

During the first five months of 2021, three attacks occurred on the positions of the Ivorian Defence Forces in Kafolo and Kolobougou, in the north of Côte d'Ivoire, on the night of March 28 to 29, 2021 and in N'Dotr , in the commune of Abobo, on April 21, 2021. The said attacks recorded 6 dead, 1 wounded and 17 suspicious people arrested, among the attackers. On the side of the Defence and Security Forces, there were 2 dead and 4 wounded in Kafolo, 1 dead and 4 wounded in Kolobougou and 1 wounded in N'Dotr .

Following these terrorist attacks, the President of the Republic instructed the Ministers in charge of Defence, Security, Interior and Justice, to fast-track the ongoing investigations, in order to bring the perpetrators and the sponsors of these attacks to justice.

In addition, the attacks had the effect of consolidating the cohesion of cross-border countries in the fight against terrorism, particularly in the implementation of the Action Plan for the 2020-2024 period, adopted by ECOWAS in 2019 and endowed with a budget of US \$ 2.3 billion. Its eight priority areas range from pooling efforts and

coordinating counter-terrorism initiatives to promoting inter-community dialogue and preventing violent extremism.

2. Drug and Narcotics Trafficking

On the fight against drug and narcotics trafficking, in 2020, more than 450 kilograms of cocaine were seized in Ivorian territorial waters, on board a merchant ship, from Brazil. By stepping up this fight in 2021, 1,056 blocks of crude cocaine weighing 1.56 tons, valued at CFAF 25.560 billion, from Latin America, were seized in the region on the night of February 24 to 25, 2021 in Cocody-Angré, in Abidjan, by the National Gendarmerie of Côte d'Ivoire.

3. Increase in the Number of Road Accidents

Analysis of the security situation also shows an increase in the number of serious accidents on public roads, which have resulted in significant loss of human lives. For the month of April 2021, there were 78 serious accidents that killed 126 people and injured 244.

The President of the Republic has therefore instructed the Prime Minister, Head of Government, to organize inter-ministerial meetings to determine all the causes of road accidents and to propose, as soon as possible, appropriate measures to remedy this situation, while fast-tracking reforms aimed at significantly reducing the number of road accidents.

The Ministry of Transport has taken precautionary measures which consist in the suspension of the driving licence inspectors and their replacement by Gendarmes, over a period of three months.

The analysis of the security situation for the month of May 2021 showed a drop in the number of accidents on public roads.

4. Clashes between Nigeriens and Ivorians

Clashes between Ivorians and Nigeriens, which took place on May 19, 2021, in several districts of Abidjan and towns in Côte d'Ivoire are lamentable.

These clashes originated in the publication of a video on social networks showing acts of violence committed against individuals wrongly considered to be Ivorians by Nigerians.

The outcome of the said clashes stands as follows:

- 1 Nigerien deceased;
- 39 Nigériens injured including 6 serious cases;
- 1 Police officer slightly injured;
- 51 businesses looted and 22 set on fire;
- 14 vehicles ransacked;
- 21 million CFA francs unaccounted for.

Investigations are underway to identify the actors and instigators of this violence. To date, 38 people have been arrested by the police. Bladed weapons were also seized.

The President of the Republic, while strongly condemning these clashes, congratulated the Defence and Security Forces who quickly brought the violence under control. He called for vigorous action to be taken to put an end to hate messages and speech on social networks, in particular by strengthening the control mechanisms of these platforms and the intensification of repression.

At this juncture, on behalf of the people of Côte d'Ivoire, its Government and its President, H.E. Mr. Alassane Ouattara, our sincere condolences go to the bereaved family and to all of the brotherly people of Niger. We wish a speedy recovery all those injured and strongly call for the maintenance of the bonds of brotherhood and friendship that unite the peoples of Niger and Cote d'Ivoire.

III. HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION

As part of the reform of the National Human Rights Institution (INDH), with a view to making it conform to the "Paris Principles", Côte d'Ivoire has adopted a new legislation on the establishment, attributions, organization and functioning of the National Human Rights Council, abbreviated CNDH, promulgated under number 2018-900 of November 30, 2018.

In accordance with Article 2 of this law, the CNDH is responsible for the promotion, protection and defence of Human Rights throughout the national territory. It also performs advisory functions, conducts consultations, conducts assessment missions and makes proposals to all competent authorities.

In order to report on the execution of its mandate, the CNDH, under the terms of Article 3 of its enabling law "(...) writes an annual report on the state of Human Rights and a

report on activities presented to the President of the Republic, the Speaker of the National Assembly and the President of the Senate.

The CNDH gathered and put into perspective the various concluding observations and recommendations made to Côte d'Ivoire by international and regional bodies, between 2018 and 2020, with the aim of offering a panoramic and objective view of the Human Rights situation in our country.

Côte d'Ivoire therefore regularly submits its reports to the Universal Periodic Review and to the Committee on the Rights of the Child as well as to the Committee for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. Côte d'Ivoire is part of a process of implementing the recommendations made on this occasion.

However, the CNDH notes that the Ivorian Government's decision, on April 28, 2020, to withdraw the declaration of jurisdiction provided for in the protocol relating to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights establishing the African Court on Human and Peoples Rights will deprive citizens and NGOs of the possibility of directly referring cases of alleged Human Rights violations to the Court.

In addition, the CNDH, periodically carrying out visits to places of detention, notes that sixteen (16) months after the entry into force of the new code of criminal procedure, much remains to be done to respect the judicial guarantees of detainees on remand. Admittedly, the number of detained persons whose decisions have become final is greater than that of persons detained pending trial, but the latter are justified in exercising their right of access to justice, especially since they are presumed innocent until all the remedies available to them have been exhausted.

Furthermore, the CNDH notes that detainees of foreign nationality are not discriminated against by the prison administration and national detainees. They have the same rights as all detainees. All are treated the same. In this sense, the prison authorities respect their obligations. However, the language barrier remains the major obstacle to the exercise of some of their rights once in detention, because in prison everything is done in writing. On the other hand, in the consular services, significant efforts must be made to provide aid and assistance to foreign detainees, some of whom, have no ties in Côte d'Ivoire.

Regarding the analysis of categorical rights by the CNDH, it concerns the representativeness of women in decision-making bodies, female genital mutilation, child labour and human trafficking.

1. Representation of women in decision-making bodies

In application of article 36 of the Ivorian Constitution, the Parliament adopted Act n ° 2019-870 of October 14, 2019, promoting the representation of women in elected assemblies. Article 3, paragraph 1, of this law provides that “For single-member or list elections, a minimum of 30% of women out of the total number of candidates presented during the electoral consultation is required”. It introduces a 30% quota for women on the lists for legislative, senatorial, regional and municipal elections, requiring all list of candidates to respect the representation of women.

Better still, article 4 of the aforementioned law, contains incentive provisions for strengthening the participation of women in public affairs. Thus, “any political party or political grouping whose electoral lists contain at least 50% of women candidates (...) shall receive additional public funding”.

Despite these legal provisions, the representation of women in decision-making bodies is still low. Following the recent legislative elections, the National Assembly has 32 women or 12% of the total number of MPs compared to 11% at the previous legislature and the Senate, 19 women or 20%. There are also 0.31% of women in the Regional Councils with only one woman President of the Regional Council and 7% of women in the municipal councils.

With regard to appointments to high positions of responsibility, the latest government reshuffle of Wednesday, 6 April, 2021, brings to eight (8) the number of women appointed out of the forty-three (43), i.e. 18.67 % an increase of 2%.

2. Violence against women and girls

Côte d'Ivoire's commitment to combatting harmful cultural practices is reflected in the ratification of several international instruments including the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of discrimination against women (CEDAW), the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights and the Additional Protocol on the Rights of Women (Maputo Protocol).

These texts are reinforced by a national legal framework that represses female genital mutilation (FGM) through Article 5 of the Constitution of 8 November 2016 which states: "(...) female genital mutilation, as well as all other forms of degradation of the human being, are prohibited" and Act No. 98-757 of 23 October 1998 on the repression of certain forms of violence against women, which states that: "any attack on the

integrity of the female genital organ, total or partial ablation, excision, desensitisation or any other practice".

In recent years, Côte d'Ivoire has made significant progress in the fight against FGM. According to the National Institute of Statistics (INS), the national rate of women and girls who have undergone genital mutilation fell from 45% in 1998 to 38% in 2012, reaching 36.7% in 2016, with 10.9% aged between 0 and 14 years.

3. Child labour

The Government has established, by Decree No. 2011-366 of 3 November 2011, a National Monitoring Committee on Actions to Combat Trafficking, Exploitation and Child Labour. Its mission is to monitor and evaluate the actions of the Government and non-governmental actors in the fight against trafficking, exploitation and child labour.

This Monitoring Committee has carried out several actions this year, including the adoption of the National Action Plan to combat child labour, presented on 26 June 2019, the construction of a reception centre for child victims of trafficking and exploitation in Bouaké, the reinforcement of the intervention capacity of the police in charge of the fight against the trend by providing it with two (02) 4x4 vehicles, computer equipment and office space for the sub-directorate of the Criminal Police in charge of the fight against child trafficking and juvenile delinquency.

However, the NHRC observes that despite the existence of a set of texts relating to the rights of the child, and more specifically Act No. 2016-1111 of 8 December 2016 on the fight against trafficking, the trend persists in a worrisome manner, particularly in clandestine gold mining areas.

4. Persons living with disabilities

Côte d'Ivoire, by ratifying the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CPDH) on 10 January 2014, is committed to implementing a set of measures on the rights of persons with disabilities, by promoting their rights and fighting discrimination against them.

To this end, in 2018 the Government proceeded with the derogatory recruitment of 158 people with disabilities. This operation is one of the actions to be implemented under the 2019-2020 P-Gov. Thus, two hundred (200) people were recruited for the year 2019, bringing to 1,295 the number of people with disabilities recruited in a derogatory manner into the Civil Service since the start of this operation in 1997.

IV. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SITUATION

At the economic level

- **Economic activity**, which will slow down in 2020 with a growth rate of +1.8% in 2020, should also return to strong growth from 2021 with a growth rate of +6.5%, thanks to the government's continued economic, social and humanitarian support plan.
- **Inflation** is contained at 1.0% in 2020, within the limits of the community standard. Indeed, the Covid-19 pandemic triggered a rise in prices which were subsequently brought under control through measures taken to supply the markets with consumer goods and to the continuation of the policy to combat the high cost of living
- **The budget** deficit for 2020 is 5.6%. This deficit will improve in 2021 with an estimate of 4.6% which will be financed by resources mobilized on the sub-regional monetary and financial markets, budget support and project loans.
- **Regarding taxation**, tax revenues would be mobilized to the tune of CFA francs 3 499.6 billion. In 2021, the government intends to continue implementing far-reaching structural policy reforms and measures to maintain the solidarity of the macroeconomic framework and strengthen the business environment.
- **Concerning the Ivorian public debt, the** outstanding public debt, which was 13, 300.2 billion in 2019, reached 16, 802.3 billion in 2020. It is estimated at 16,955.3 billion in 2021. This profile of the outstanding public debt would register an upward trend from 2019 to 2021. Côte d'Ivoire is currently at a ratio of 47.6% and therefore has a lot of room to manoeuvre in relation to this criterion, which shows that the country's debt policy is under control with the debt to GDP ratio at a maximum limit of 70%.
- **The gross domestic product (GDP) of Côte d'Ivoire, the** world's leading cocoa producer, fell by 1.8% in 2020, due to the effects of the health crisis linked to the coronavirus pandemic (Covid-19), in contrast to that of 2019 which was 6.2%.

The economic outlook is marked by the continuation of the economic, social and humanitarian recovery plan, which would contribute to achieving growth of 6.5%, driven by all sectors of activity. The value-added of the secondary sector would increase by 9.7%, the tertiary sector would benefit from the secondary sector and would post a value-added increase of 6.5%. The primary sector is expected to grow by 3.5%. Average annual inflation should be contained at 0.9%, below the community standard of 3%. As for demand, it would be driven by investments (+ 6.7%) and final consumption (+ 5.2%). Investments would be supported by the continuation of major public projects and the strengthening of production tools in the manufacturing and

construction sectors. The overall investment rate would stand at 22.8% of GDP. On foreign trade, imports of goods and services should increase by 8.1%, driven by the dynamism of the economy. Exports of goods and services are expected to increase by 6.6%, in line with the good performance of agricultural, mining, oil and processed products.

The prices of construction materials and basic foodstuffs have also increased due to the impact of Covid-19.

Concerning electrification, the Government's actions over the last two years 2019-2020 have enabled:

- the connection of approximately 900 localities per year compared to 300 over the 2012-2018 period;
- the implementation of the Electricity for All Programme (PEPT) which has enabled more than 440,000 families to have an electricity meter at home;
- the 20% cut in the social electricity tariff, which benefited 1.4 million low-income families;

At the onset of the Covid 19 pandemic, the government covered the electricity bills of more than one million poor households and implemented payment facilities for the remaining customers. It then launched work to improve the quality of electricity supply in Abidjan and in the interior of the country. However, it has to be said that despite these investments, the result is that electricity is currently being rationed. According to the Autorité Nationale de Régulation du secteur de l'Electricité de Côte d'Ivoire (ANARE-CI) (Ivorian National Electricity Regulatory Authority), low rainfall linked to climate change is limiting hydroelectric production, combined with a shortage of natural gas supply, which limits thermal production. In addition, there have been breakdowns at the Azito thermal power plant in Abidjan, which generates a third of the country's electricity. The government had to reduce its electricity export stock to 60 megawatts from 200 megawatts to neighbouring countries (Ghana, Liberia, Mali, and Burkina Faso).

Social situation

In terms of social policy and employment, it should be noted that the employment sector was tested following the COVID-19 crisis in Côte d'Ivoire, where large companies were affected. According to the statistics,

- 33,964 workers were laid off and 1,093 were dismissed.
- 4,507 workers benefited from the anticipation of short-time working.

- 18,135 unemployed workers to be supported by the state through the COVID-19 solidarity fund.

V. OUTBREAK OF THE 2019 CORONAVIRUS PANDEMIC (COVID-19) IN CÔTE D'IVOIRE

As of Wednesday, May 26, 2021, Côte d'Ivoire had 47,085 confirmed cases of COVID-19, including 46,504 treated, 301 deaths and 280 active cases. It should be noted that the average number of positive cases dropped considerably from April to May, with 72 cases, per day, in April against 40 in May, thus showing that the epidemic is in a decreasing phase.

While welcoming these encouraging signs, the people are called to be vigilant, as the numerous social interactions linked to religious events and the upcoming school holidays, as well as the rainy season, could be factors in increasing the positivity rate.

As for the vaccination campaign, which started two (02) months ago, as of 26 May 2021, 517,199 doses of vaccine have been administered, with more than 56,000 people having received the two (2) required doses.

This is the result of the intensification of the vaccination campaign, carried out in the health regions and districts, since Wednesday 27 April 2021.

The vaccination figures are considered satisfactory. However, the Ministry of Health has been instructed to take all necessary measures to avoid any interruption of the vaccination campaign. In this regard, it should ensure the supply of sufficient quantities of vaccine doses in particular. With the support of the World Bank, it will have to acquire 2.2 million doses of vaccine in June 2021 and 1.5 million doses in July 2021. The Minister in charge of Health was also instructed to monitor the acquisition of the 1.2 million doses of vaccines, planned under the COVAX initiative, which will allow the continuation of vaccination, from September 2021.

VI. STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMUNITY TEXTS

Côte d'Ivoire, while taking care to preserve its economic stability, is doing its utmost to set up a common currency in the ECOWAS region, the ECO, which was postponed to 2022.

Côte d'Ivoire plans to implement the ECOWAS integrated regional agricultural information system (ECOAGRIS) in 2021.

With regard to the Community Levy, Côte d'Ivoire is up to date with its contributions.

VII. STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVERGENCE CRITERIA

Primary Criteria

- **The ratio of the overall budget balance**, including grants, to nominal GDP, would be -5.6% in 2020 compared with -2.3% in 2019. It was forecast at -3.7% in the 2018-2022 programme.
- **The average annual inflation rate** is expected to be 1.0% in 2020 against 0.7% in 2019.
- **The ratio of total outstanding public debt** to nominal GDP is expected to fall to 47.6% in 2020 from 48.3% in 2019. The target was 42.6% in the 2018-2022 Program.

Secondary Criteria

- **The wage bill to tax revenue ratio** would be 37.3% compared to 39.0% in 2019, against a target of 38.6% in the 2018-2022 Programme;
- **The tax rate** would stand at 13.2% in 2020. The target was 15.6% in the 2018-2022 Programme.

Table 1.2: Evolution of convergence indicators for Côte d'Ivoire (Updated)

	2018	2019	2020
Primary Criteria			
Overall balance / GDP (> = - 3%)>	-4.0	-3.0	-5.6
Inflation rate (<= 3%)	0.5	3.0	1.0
Outstanding public debt / GDP (<= 70%)	48.2	48.3	47.6
Secondary Criteria			
Wage bill / Tax revenue (<= 35%)	41.4	39.0	37.3
Tax rate (> = 20%)>	16.5	17,0	13.2
GDP growth rate (%)	7.7	7.8	1.8
Source: -UEMOA Commission, CNPE-Côte d'Ivoire			

VIII. ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

At the national level, our country has put in place a national environmental policy and is giving itself the means to respect the commitments made at international forums by creating the institutional framework for implementing the recommendations made at the end of the meetings. These adjustments to the institutional framework take into

account its particularities (National Strategy for Sustainable Development, National Commission for Sustainable Development, REDD+ mechanism, Project for the Management of Obsolete Pesticides and other associated waste, etc.).

By way of illustration, greenhouse gases (GHGs) are at less than 4% over the year in Côte d'Ivoire. However, like other countries, it has formulated Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) to reduce greenhouse gases in the long term. Côte d'Ivoire has therefore put in place a low-carbon scenario of -.28% by the year 2030. This strategy is reinforced by the reduction of GHG emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in addition to sustainable management and ambitious reforestation policies (REDD+);

CONCLUSION

**Mr Speaker,
Dear Colleagues,**

Thank you for your attention.

Merci pour votre aimable attention