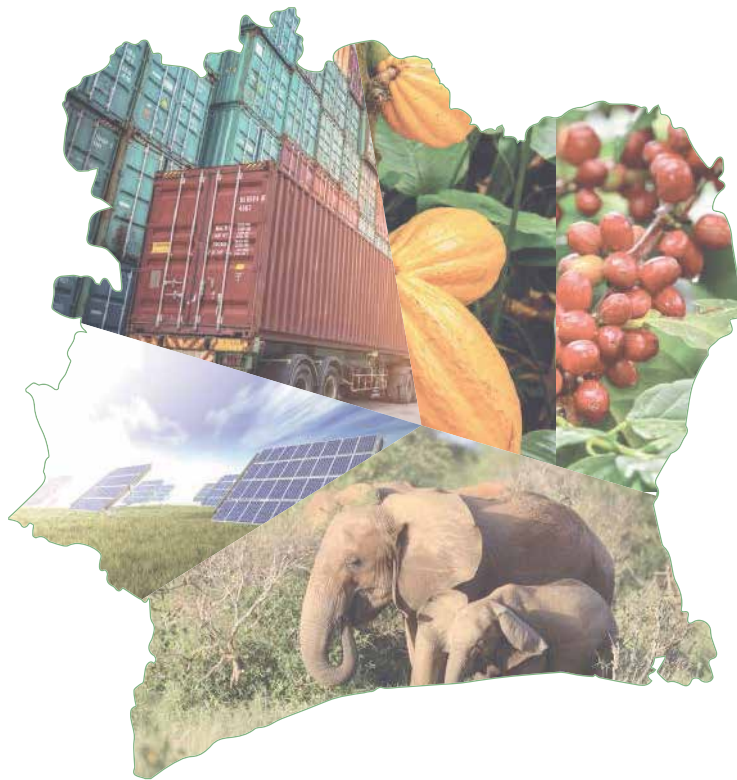




Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) Cote D'ivoire



Revised version
March 2022



Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) Cote D'ivoire

AVEC LE SOUTIEN DU



PREFACE

Our planet is currently facing major environmental issues such as coastal zone degradation, loss of biodiversity, changing growing seasons and increased drought. The current economic development model using conventional energy sources without taking into consideration sustainable development principles risks causing significant damage to the environment.

However, a more responsible and low-carbon economic development policy could help to limit the negative impacts on the environment and guarantee a more sustainable planet for future generations. Aware of these issues, the Côte d'Ivoire signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1994, as well as the Kyoto Protocol in 2005. Thereafter, Côte d'Ivoire joined the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) in 2005 and the REDD+ Mechanism in 2012, as well as the Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC) in 2012.

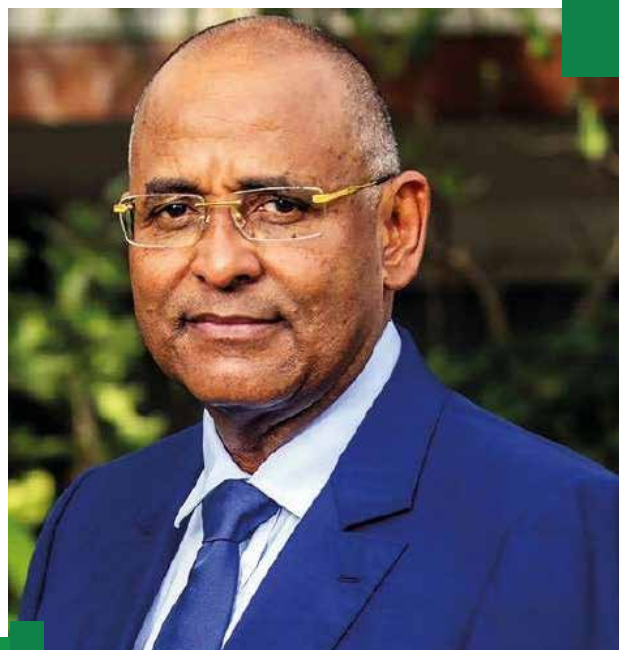
At the end of the Kyoto Protocol commitment period, the Paris Agreement was adopted. Its main objective is to keep the global temperature rise "well below" 2°C whilst striving to limit it to 1.5°C.

In addition, Côte d'Ivoire is firmly committed to contributing to the achievement of this global objective by taking into consideration not only the challenges of the structural transformation of its economy and sustainable development, but also adopting a low-carbon development trajectory in the context of economic recovery post-Covid-19.

"Climate change is a real concern (...) we must act quickly and responsibly if we want to preserve our environment and our planet". This statement, made by HE Alassane Ouattara, President of Côte d'Ivoire, on the 72nd General Assembly of the United Nations, held in September 2017, inspires all climate action by the Ivorian Government.

Côte d'Ivoire has already submitted three (3) National Communications on climate change successively in 2000, 2010, and 2017. The Fourth National Communication (FNC) is currently being drawn up.

In 2015, ahead of the adoption of the Paris Agreement for climate change, Côte d'Ivoire submitted its first Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to the UNFCCC, in which the objective was to reduce its Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions by 28.25%.



In response to the call to raise climate ambition, Côte d'Ivoire has begun to increase its mitigation goals, to strengthen its adaptation resilience and to accelerate forest, land and energy reforms to contribute effectively to the fight against poverty. Its current ambition is to reduce their GHG emissions by 30.41% (taking into account the Forestry sector which was not covered in the first Nationally Determined Contributions in 2015) for an estimated overall cost of twenty-two (22) billion US dollars. The option of coal has also been abandoned in favour of mixed energy which includes a high proportion of renewable energy (45%) and natural gas power plants. The Ivorian Government's climate policy also emphasises the resilience of the most vulnerable groups, in particular women and young people, through the creation of green jobs and funding.

The Government will ensure that efforts to preserve the environment will result in the reduction of the adverse impacts of climate change on the national economy and an improvement of the population's living conditions. Hence, Côte d'Ivoire is proud to present its revised Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) for the period 2021-2030. It thus reaffirms its commitment to contribute to the global effort to reduce the Greenhouse Gas Effect. This commitment is reflected in its policy of reconstitution and preservation of its forest massif, its energy potential with its hydrographic network, its combined-cycle natural gas power plants and increased use of renewable energy. As a result, our country has full potential to become an effective carbon sink.

Patrick Jérôme ACHI

Prime Minister, Head of Government

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AFOLU	Agriculture, Forestry and Other land use
FDA	French Development Agency
GCCA+	Global Climate Change Alliance +
ADB	African Development Bank
BaU	Business as Usual (reference scenario)
ILO	International Labour Organization
BOAD	West African Development Bank
CAEP	Climate Action Enhancement Package
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
CCAC	Climate and Clean Air Coalition
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
CEDEAO	Economic Community of West African States
CGECI	General Confederation of Ivory Coast Companies
CH₄	Methane
CO₂	Carbon dioxide
COP	Conference Of Parties
DGTTCC	Directorate General of Land Transport and Traffic Management
DLCC	Directorate for the fight against Climate Change
DEVRSO	Directorate of Green Economy and Corporate Social Responsibility of Organisations
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FOLU	Forestry and Other Land Uses
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development Green Climate Fund
GCF	Greenhouse Gas
GHG	Global Green Growth Institute
GGGI	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPCC GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH (German Agency for International Cooperation)
GUA	Centralised Vehicle Guichet
HFC	Hydrofluorocarbon
IISD	International Institute for Sustainable Development
LEAP	Low Emission Analysis Platform
MEF	Ministry of Economics and Finance
MINEF	Ministry of Waters and Forests

MINEDD	Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development
MPD	Ministry of Planning and Development
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NDC Partnership	Partnership for the implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions
N2O	Nitrous oxide
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
WHO	World Health Organization
OIPR	Ivorian Office of Parks and Reserves
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
PIAIC	Presidential Initiative for Artificial Intelligence and Computing
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NDP	National Development Plan
PNGEC	National Coastal Environment Management Program
NAIP	National Agricultural Investment Plan
PNGDS	National Solid Waste Management Programme
PNS	National Sanitation Plan
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
TFP	Technical and Financial Partners
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
SICTA	Ivorian Society of Automobile and Industrial Technical Control
SLCP	Short Lived Climate Pollutants
SPREF	Forest Preservation, Rehabilitation and Expansion
TNC	Third National Communication
EU	European Union
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2015, Côte d'Ivoire committed, through its first Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) in anticipation of COP21 in Paris, to reduce its Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions by 28.25%, which was a reduction of around ten (10) million tonnes CO₂ equivalent by 2030 based on Business as Usual or the reference scenario.

The evaluation of the aforementioned NDCs revealed some shortcomings, in particular the failure to take forestry into consideration and the lack of performance monitoring and evaluation system regarding the country's climate commitments. Thus, in accordance with the requirements of the Paris Agreement, the State of Côte d'Ivoire carried out a revision of its NDCs, updating efforts to reduce GHG emissions (mitigation) as well as the evaluation of its weaknesses and climate change adaptation options.

This revision process, started in February 2020, allowed for a broad consultation of national strategic stakeholders, particularly key government ministries, the private sector, the civil society and local authorities. Following these consultations, Côte d'Ivoire increased its climate ambition to 30.41% equivalent to a reduction of thirty-seven (37) million tonnes CO₂ equivalent in Greenhouse Gases (GHG) across all sectors, including Forestry and Other Land Uses (FOLU) by 2030 based on the reference scenario. This unconditional contribution comprises a reduction of 13.2 million tonnes of GHG emissions as a result of the implementation of measures in the energy, waste and agricultural sectors (equivalent to a reduction of 10.5% of total national GHG emissions by 2030 based on the reference scenario), and a reduction of 23.8 million tonnes of GHG emissions as a result of the implementation of measures in the Forestry and Other Land Uses sector (equivalent to a reduction of 19.6% of total national GHG emissions by 2030 based on the reference scenario).

Côte d'Ivoire could increase its GHG emission mitigation ambition, provided it receives additional international financial

support. Hence, for the energy, waste and agricultural sectors, GHG mitigation ambition could increase from an overall reduction of 13.2 to 17.2 million tonnes CO₂ equivalent by 2030 based on the reference scenario.

Furthermore, the inclusion of additional measures in the Forestry and Other Land Uses sector could bring the overall GHG mitigation ambition to a reduction of 98.95% of total emissions by 2030 based on the reference scenario, firmly committing the country to carbon neutrality from 2030.

The mitigation component includes thirty-eight (38) measures, twenty-seven (27) unconditional and eleven (11) conditional, the implementation of which is estimated at around ten (10) billion US dollars.

Regarding the adaptation component, it aims to achieve a reduction in high vulnerability and increase resilience of the following sectors by 2030: water resources, agriculture, livestock and aquaculture, forestry, land use, health, and coastal zones. The implementation of adaptation measures is valued at around twelve (12) billion US dollars.

Beyond mitigation and adaptation components, the NDC revision also considered cross-sectional aspects such as green jobs and just transition, gender, local authorities, and short-lived climate pollutants (SLCP) whose reduction would help prevent more than 7,000 premature deaths per year by 2030.

In addition, the implementation of these NDCs will be based on (i) an investment plan that will allow precise cost determination and mobilisation of all adequate means at both a national and international level, (ii) a partnership plan that will highlight key sectoral needs, (iii) a monitoring and evaluation plan for optimal, efficient implementation of defined measures, and (iv) a communication strategy to disseminate the results.

NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS COTE D'IVOIRE

NATIONAL SITUATION REGARDING CLIMATE CHANGE

Côte d'Ivoire Ambition

As a new universal implementation instrument for the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Paris Agreement set an objective to limit the increase in global warming to 2°C, perhaps even 1.5°C by 2100. In light of this objective, countries have made commitments which must be revised periodically every five (5) years. In this context, Côte d'Ivoire, like other member states of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, developed and submitted its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) in 2015. These essentially planned for: (i) a reduction of 28.25% of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions by 2030 based on a reference scenario; and (ii) an increase in resilience of eleven (11) strategic development sectors that are vulnerable to climate change. The country also indicated its willingness to commit to a low-carbon, climate-change-resilient development trajectory.

As part of the implementation of the Paris Agreement, Côte d'Ivoire offers elements in response to shortcomings identified in its first NDCs thanks to its revision process. Indeed, one of the major difficulties in the first NDCs was the inability to monitor and evaluate initiatives implemented in relation to the overall objective. Through this revision, the country intends to reiterate its intention to reduce the carbon footprint of its development by prioritising mitigation measures, by strengthening its resilience to climate change and by developing a coherent implementation strategy. The country also intends to strengthen its planning and monitoring system for its commitments under the Paris Agreement to achieve efficient implementation of its climate policy.

The new contribution from Côte d'Ivoire, the result of an inclusive and participative process, presents an unconditional ambition of 30.41%, equal to a reduction of thirty-seven (37) million tonnes CO₂ equivalent, by 2030 based on a new reference scenario. This unconditional contribution is based on the implementation of twenty-seven (27) measures out

of thirty-eight (38) mitigation measures evaluated as part of this revision. Côte d'Ivoire could increase its GHG emission mitigation ambition, provided it receives appropriate levels of international financial support. Indeed, the inclusion of an additional eleven (11) conditional measures in the implementation of these NDCs could bring the overall GHG mitigation ambition to a reduction of 98.95% of total emissions by 2030 based on the reference scenario, firmly committing the country to carbon neutrality from 2030.

In terms of the adaptation component, it aims to achieve a reduction in vulnerability and strengthen resilience of the following sectors by 2030: water resources, agriculture, livestock and aquaculture, forestry, land use, health, and coastal zones.

Thus, Côte d'Ivoire's new NDCs depict a much more ambitious and balanced contribution to the efforts the country intends to undertake to contribute to the global effort. Based on the conclusions of recent reports from Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), Côte d'Ivoire is expanding the range of measures and sectors considered as well as the gases targeted, making it possible to increase the initial Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emission reduction ambition by almost four (4) times (10 million vs 37 million CO₂ equivalent) whilst opening up the possibility to achieve carbon neutrality and sustainable development from 2030.

Côte d'Ivoire Commitments

Côte d'Ivoire, like other member states of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), continues to reiterate its commitment to work with all other countries to achieve the objectives for the aforementioned Convention, listed in Article 2 and reinforced by Article 2 of the Paris Climate Agreement. Thus, Côte d'Ivoire's action regarding climate change revolves around a common vision that is to "put in place a sustainable socio-economic development framework which integrates the challenges of climate change in all sectors and which contributes to the improvement of the population's living conditions and their resilience".

Indeed, since 1994, the country has joined international protocols and action plans aimed at the operational implementation of the Convention. This accession was manifested by the ratification of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1994) and its protocols, particularly the Kyoto Protocol (2007) and the Paris Agreement (2016).

This commitment resulted in the establishment of a National Authority charged with the Clean Development Mechanism (NA-CDM) in 2005 from the Kyoto Protocol. Then, in 2011, the State of Côte d'Ivoire joined the Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation Mechanism (REDD+). This commitment was then consolidated in 2012 by the creation of National Programme to fight Climate Change (PNCC) followed by joining the Climate and Clean Air Coalition in 2013, aiming to reducing short-lived climate pollutants (SLCP). In 2015, the country committed to the National Adaptation Plan process.

Following the adoption of the Paris Agreement, the framework for climate action in Côte d'Ivoire took a decisive turn with the

creation of a central Directorate for the Fight Against Climate Change (DLCC) in 2016 to coordinate climate action.

This reaffirms Côte d'Ivoire's desire to elevate climate change to a level of national priority. Moreover, when drawing up the National Development Plan (NDP) 2021-2025 which is the reference document for planning national development, the State devoted one of the six (6) priority axes, specifically axis 5, to the fight against climate change.

This revised NDC document is intended as a tool to help identify and assess the needs and means of integrating actions to combat climate change in sectoral plans and policies (see Table I).

Despite the clear political will, much remains to be done in terms of mobilising public and private stakeholders and the operationalism of mitigation and adaptation policies and strategies for climate change, including gender-related issues (see Frame 1 and 2).

FRAME 1 INCLUSION OF GENDER-RELATED ISSUES IN COTE D'IVOIRE'S CLIMATE ACTION

In order to take gender issues into account in climate action in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MINEDD) developed initiatives to mobilise and engage stakeholders nationally, which resulted in the development of a National Gender and Climate Change Strategy (2020-2024).

It should be noted that, among other things, the introduction of mechanisms for discussion, sharing experience and capacity-building on the link between gender and climate has led to a "structured dialogue".

This dynamic is supported by a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed by the Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development and the Minister for Women, Family and Children on 25th October 2021. This high-level political commitment aims to reinforce the advocacy process for the systematic integration of the gender and climate nexus in sectoral plans, strategic documents and policies on a national level.

As part of the integration of the topic of gender and climate, gender is considered across all priority sectors identified within the NDCs. Thus, it is a question of analysing: (i) in terms of mitigation, the differentiated responsibility of men and women in emission mechanisms and/or the reduction of Greenhouse Gases and (ii) in terms of adaptation, the differentiated situation of men and women in connection with the vulnerability risks and impact chains in order to support the general component in the National Adaptation Plan.

TABLE I: KEY SECTORAL PRIORITIES OF COTE D'IVOIRE

COMPONENTS	SECTORS	KEY ISSUES
Mitigation	Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve people's access to electricity and energy at an affordable price; • Increase use of renewable energy in the production of electricity; • Improve energy efficiency; • Renew and diversify the Ivorian vehicle fleet; • Promote public transport.
	Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve waste collection and urban sanitation; • Ensure sustainable waste management and recovery.
	Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek self-sufficiency and food security; • Improve productivity and competitiveness.
	Forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significantly reduce deforestation; • Increase carbon stock.
Adaptation	<p>Agriculture, Forests and Land Use;</p> <p>Water resources, Health and Coastal zones.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the vulnerability of the population; • Increase resilience to climate change.

FRAME 2 MAIN POINTS OF REVISED NDCs

IN TERMS OF MITIGATION

Côte d'Ivoire's updated overall objective depicts an economy-wide reduction of GHG emissions of 30.41% by 2030 based on the reference scenario, by utilising national means, and a conditional reduction of 98.95% by 2030 based on the reference scenario, subject to appropriate international financial support. The mitigation scenario leading to the overall objective of 30.41%, the implementation of which is estimated at ten (10) billion US dollars, could create roughly 34,800 jobs in all sectors.

IN TERMS OF ADAPTATION

Adaptation is a priority for Côte d'Ivoire given its high vulnerability to the impacts of climate change. The cost of implementing adaptation programmes in the most affected sectors is estimated at nearly 12 billion US dollars. The priority sectors concerned are water resources, agriculture including livestock and aquaculture, forestry and land use, health and coastal zones. With twenty (20) adaptation measures, it could create 580,000 to 870,000 jobs.

CROSS-SECTIONAL ASPECTS

Taking cross-sectional aspects into account such as gender, climate action territorialisation, green jobs, health and air pollution in the implementation of NDCs would generate significant co-benefits. Thus, taking gender into consideration can significantly improve climate governance, particularly in rural areas. As for the territorialisation of NDCs, it will make it possible to integrate climate concerns into local development plans, policies and strategies. Regarding green jobs, they

constitute a double win, firstly due to their role in the reduction of unemployment and secondly in developing an economic model that is more respectful to the environment and people. Finally, the reduction of short-lived climate pollutants (SLCP) would, in addition to contributing significantly to the mitigation of GHG, help prevent more than 7,000 premature deaths due to exposure to fine particles by 2030, therefore contributing to the improvement of air quality, public health and sustainable development.

FUNDING AND INVESTMENT FLOWS

The implementation of NDCs requires significant investments which exceed the capacity of the Ivorian State. It therefore requires supported cooperation between the Ivorian State, the private sector and international financial institutions including new financial climate mechanisms such as Green Climate Fund (GCF) and financial instruments of multilateral development banks. Furthermore, Côte d'Ivoire considers the establishment of market and non-market mechanisms to be essential in order to promote cooperation between countries, as intended in Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, particularly by reducing total costs to achieve the objective of limiting the rise in temperature set out in Article 2 of said Agreement.

ABANDON COAL AS AN ENERGY SOURCE

The construction of the San-Pedro coal-fired power plant was one of the last major projects related to the use of coal as an energy source in Africa. With an initial capacity of 1400 MW, thereafter reduced to 700 MW, it should be established in 2024. The power plant was supposed to provide electricity to the industrial infrastructure of San-Pedro as well as a large part of Côte d'Ivoire. However, given the environmental and climate issues, the coal has been substituted by natural gas fuel. The abandonment of coal fuel clearly reiterates Côte d'Ivoire's new vision of favouring clean energy in order to move towards a low-carbon economic model.



CHAPTER 1: MITIGATION

Côte d'Ivoire's economic development is based on the growth and intensification of agricultural production, agro-industrial processing, transport development, trade and services. This pressing need for development does not in any way taint the country's political will to contribute to reducing GHG emissions through environmental preservation and the acceleration of clean energy usage. This desire is shown in the strategic sectoral plans and national strategies on which the revised NDCs are based.

1.1. REFERENCE SCENARIO

The mitigation objectives of the revised NDCs are formulated in relation to a reference scenario corresponding to a transformation of GHG emissions by 2030, beginning with the year 2012 as the base year.

This choice is justified by two main reasons:

- 2012 is the most recent year to be used in the development of GHG inventories in the Third National Communication (TNC). However, according to first updated biennial report of Côte d'Ivoire (BUR1), GHG emission inventories were assessed over the period 1990-2014. The data for 2013 and 2014 in the Energy sector not being available, they have therefore been reconstituted.
- 2012 is the base year for the first version of NDCs for Côte d'Ivoire which did not include forestry. On this basis, 2012 constitutes a reference for comparison between the two versions of NDCs.

The reference scenario reflects a population growth rate of around 2.5% per year and an economic growth rate around 6% per year, consistent with recent GDP growth in Côte d'Ivoire.

The target year for our new ambition will be 2030 in accordance with initial NDCs. However, GHG emissions will be assessed

each year between the base year, 2012, and the target year, 2030, for all scenarios to ensure closer monitoring of the implementation of our NDCs. Figure 1 presents the global reference scenario of GHG emissions for all sectors for the period 2012-2030.

A full description of the methods and sectoral approaches used to measure the GHG sources and sinks for all sectors is provided in the report, "Integrated assessment of Greenhouse Gas, short-lived climate pollutants and air pollutants in Côte d'Ivoire: Recommendations for the NDC revisions", which summarises the assessment of the GHG mitigation carried out to inform this NDC update.

1.2. GLOBAL OBJECTIVE: UNCONDITIONAL AND CONDITIONAL MEASURES

The unconditional mitigation measures scenario includes twenty-seven (27) measures to which Côte d'Ivoire commits in the framework of its NDCs, taking into account its circumstances and national capacities. As for conditional mitigation measures, there are eleven (11) of them. Their implementation is dependent on external support and financial backing.

The revised NDCs show an unconditional mitigation objective of **30.41%**, equal to a reduction of **thirty-seven (37) million tonnes CO₂ equivalent, by 2030** based on the reference scenario; whereas the conditional objective is increased to **98.95%** (unconditional and conditional measures) by 2030 based on a reference scenario. This new objective marks an exceptional mitigation ambition increase in comparison to the first version of NDCs while opening the possibility to achieve carbon neutrality from 2030. All measures to make achieving this overall mitigation objective possible are shown in Annex I.

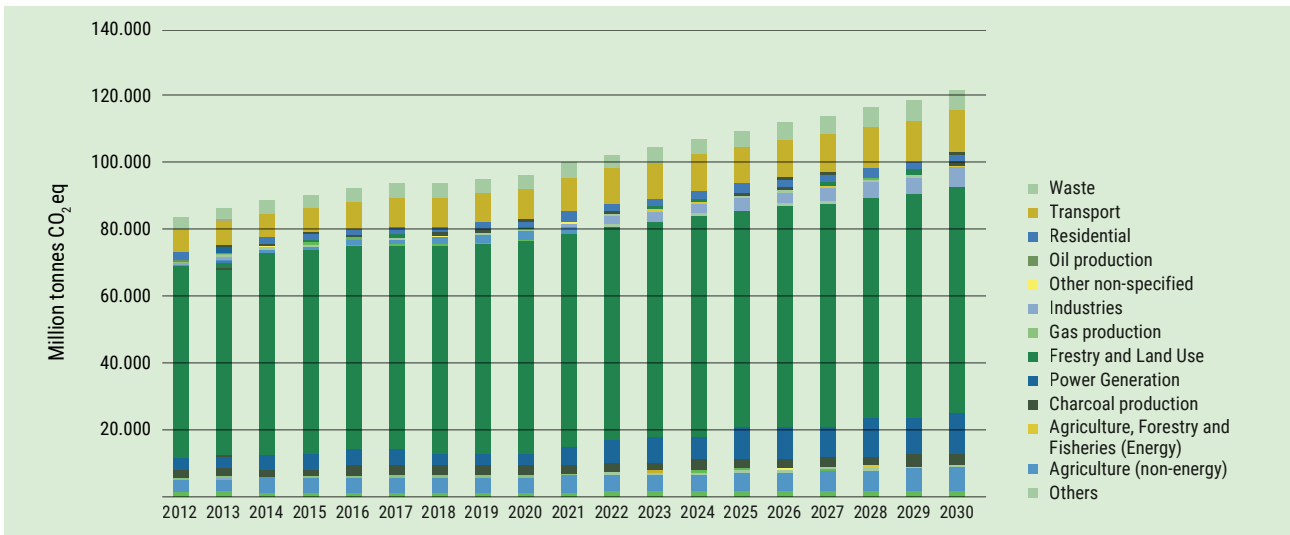


Figure 1: Total Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emission projections from 2012 to 2030 for the reference scenario (unit: million tonnes CO₂ equivalent)

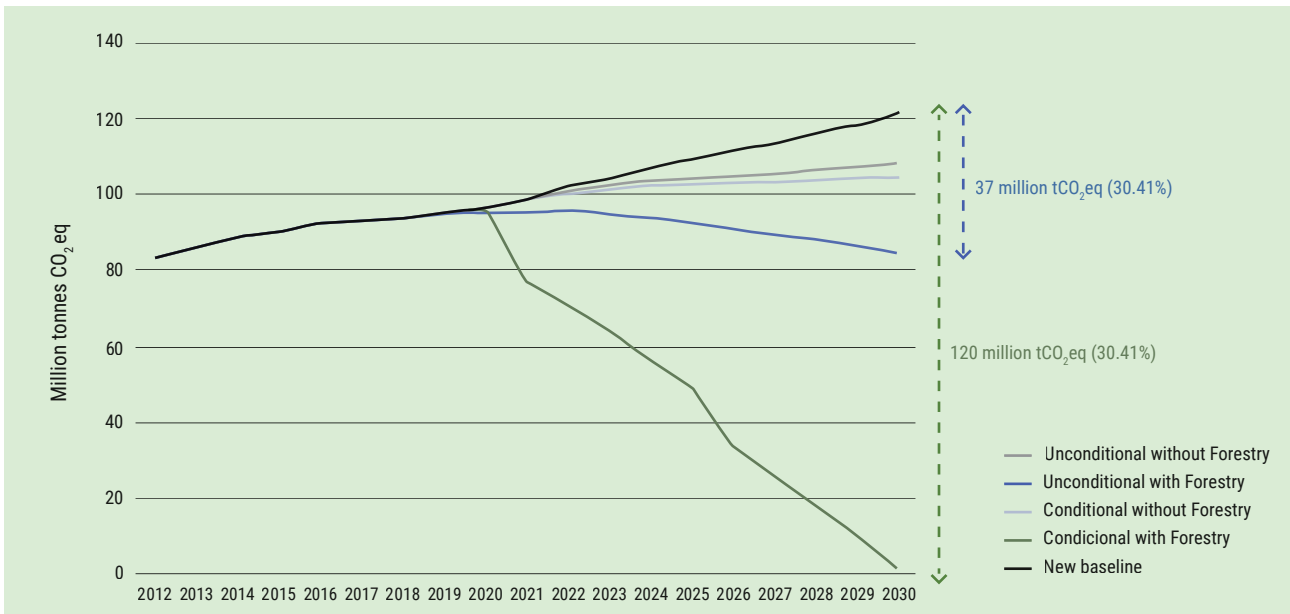


Figure 2: Unconditional and conditional GHG emission trajectories as a result of the implementation of mitigation measures targeting GHG emissions (unit: million tonnes CO₂ equivalent)

1.3. SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION

The revised NDCs include thirty-eight (38) mitigation measures (twenty-seven (27) unconditional measures and eleven (11)

conditional measures) as indicated in Annex I. In regard to the twenty-seven (27) unconditional measures, several are already partially or fully implemented. These will continue to mitigate GHG emissions during the period 2020-2030.

TABLE II: NUMBER OF MITIGATION MEASURES PER SECTOR

SECTORS	UNCONDITIONAL MEASURES	CONDITIONAL MEASURES	TOTAL
Energy	17	7	24
Waste	4	1	5
Agriculture	3	2	5
Forestry	2	1	3
Industrial processes	1	0	1
Total	27	11	38

Although the transition to a low-carbon economy is a cross-sectional project relying on a large range of mitigation measures in all sectors, the forestry, energy, waste and agriculture sectors continue to spearhead the decarbonisation of the Ivorian economy.

mitigation effort by 2030, positioning itself as a key lever for decarbonisation and achieving carbon neutrality. Details of all measures, all categories combined, are shown in annex I. Table III shows the distribution of the overall mitigation effort by sector, all categories combined.

However, the Forestry and Other Land Uses (FOLU) sector represents considerably more than half of the national

TABLE III: DISTRIBUTION OF OVERALL MITIGATION EFFORT BETWEEN SECTORS (UNCONDITIONAL AND CONDITIONAL) BY 2030 (MILLION TONNES CO₂ EQUIVALENT)

SECTOR	2012 GHG EMISSIONS (MILLION TONNES CO ₂ EQUIVALENT)	2030 BASELINE GHG EMISSIONS (MILLION TONNES CO ₂ EQUIVALENT)	2030 UNCONDITIONAL MEASURE GHG EMISSIONS (MILLION TONNES CO ₂ EQUIVALENT)	UNCONDITIONAL + CONDITIONAL MEASURE GHG EMISSIONS (MILLION TONNES CO ₂ EQUIVALENT)
Energy	18.00	39.91	28.51 (-28.55%)	24.88 (-37.66%)
Agriculture	3.98	6.83	5.85 (-14.31%)	5.48 (-19.76%)
Waste	3.34	6.10	5.31 (-12.96%)	5.31 (-12.96%)
Forestry	58.01	68.58	44.81 (-34.65%)	-34.41 (-150.18%)
Total (without forestry)	25.34	52.86	39.7 (-24.91%)	35.69 (-32.49%)
Total (with forestry)	83.35	121.44	84.51 (-30.41%)	1.27 (-98.95%)

1.4. CO-BENEFITS OF MITIGATION OF SHORT-LIVED CLIMATE POLLUTANTS (SLCP) AND OTHER AIR POLLUTANTS

By undertaking the GHG mitigation evaluation for this NDC update, the reduction of short-lived climate pollutants (SLCP) and air pollutants as a result of the mitigation implementation measures has also been calculated. Côte d'Ivoire acts upon the results of Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 2018 report on global warming at 1.5 degrees Celsius, which indicates that there will be no way to limit the temperature increase to less than 1.5 °C without large-scale reductions of short-lived climate pollutants such as methane, black carbon and hydrofluorocarbons. The population of Côte d'Ivoire is also impacted by the effects of short-lived climate pollutant and air pollutant emissions in terms of health, due to exposure to increased levels of indoor and outdoor pollution.

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), more than 34,000 premature deaths per year in Côte d'Ivoire are associated with exposure to air pollution.

As a member of the Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC) since 2013, Côte d'Ivoire is committed to taking integrated measures which simultaneously improve the air quality in Côte d'Ivoire and also mitigate climate change. In 2020, Côte d'Ivoire published its national short-lived climate pollutants reduction plan. The plan identified 16 specific measures targeting the main sources of air pollution and short-lived climate pollutants, which could significantly reduce emissions of black carbon, methane and fine particles, whilst also simultaneously reducing carbon dioxide.

The implementation of the national short-lived climate pollutants reduction plan in Côte d'Ivoire could therefore contribute substantially to the achievement of the updated objectives described in the NDCs.

The evaluation of GHG emissions for this NDC update incorporated certain mitigation measures included in the national short-lived climate pollutants reduction plan. As a result, the implementation of the revised NDCs in Côte d'Ivoire should make it possible to achieve substantial benefits in terms of reducing short-lived climate pollutants and air pollutants in general and the improvement of air quality and public health.

Thus, the revised NDCs should make it possible, based on the reference scenario, to reduce:

- Black carbon (BC) emissions by 58% by 2030;
- Methane (CH₄) emissions by 30% by 2030;
- Particle (PM) emissions by 64% by 2030;
- Nitrogen oxide (NO_x) emissions by 42% by 2030.

In addition, HydroFluoroCarbon (HFC) emissions would be reduced by 20% by 2030 based on the reference scenario, because Côte d'Ivoire is beginning to implement the Kigali Amendment.

These emission reductions would be increased further after 2030, in line with the scheduled HFC phase-out set out in the Kigali Amendment.

Due to the simultaneous phase-out of SLCPs and air pollutants in addition to GHG as Côte d'Ivoire implements its NDCs, the improvement of indoor and outdoor air quality is estimated to prevent about 7,000 premature deaths per year by 2030, therefore considerably improving public health. The main mitigation measures of Côte d'Ivoire's revised NDCs which lead to substantial reductions of SLCPs and other air pollutants are presented in annex I.

FRAME 3 2015 NDCs/REVISED NDCs MITIGATION COMPONENT COMPARISON

In the Côte d'Ivoire's NDCs, the GHG emission reduction objective by 2030 was around ten (10) million tonnes CO₂ equivalent based on the reference scenario from 2015. This objective is equivalent to a reduction of 28.25%. These emission reductions were distributed among seven (7) sectors (Power generation, Transport, Industry, Energy supply, Buildings, Agriculture, Waste). However, several key sources and strategic cross-sectional sectors were not included in the 2015 NDCs and have been taken into consideration in this NDC revision.

The main differences between the revised NDCs and 2015 NDCs are as follows:

- The seven (7) sectors considered in the mitigation component of the 2015 NDCs to assess GHG emissions have been regrouped into four (4) strategic sectors which are: Energy (power generation, transport, industry and buildings), Waste, Agriculture and Forestry;
- The inclusion of Forestry and Other Land Uses provides a good basis to further increase GHG mitigation ambitions through the achievement of Forest Preservation, Rehabilitation and Expansion objectives in Côte d'Ivoire.
- In light of the new master plan for the production and transport of electricity, committing to the abandonment of coal in favour of natural gas as an energy source for the future San-Pédro thermal power plant;
- The reduction efforts estimated at around 10 million tonnes CO₂ equivalent (28.25%) have evolved. In the revised NDCs, all unconditional measures excluding forestry account for a 13.2 million tonnes CO₂ equivalent (25%) reduction of GHG based on the new reference level (not including emissions from the FOLU sector); By adding forestry, reduction efforts account for a thirty-seven (37) million tonnes CO₂ equivalent (30.41 %) reduction based on the new reference scenario;
- In the revised NDCs, it is planned to update and implement the national SLCP reduction plan. This reduction could strengthen the mitigation ambition as well as substantial co-benefits for improved air quality and public health (more than 7,000 premature deaths prevented per year by 2030) thanks to reduced air pollution;
- In addition to methane and HFC reductions which contribute to the overall GHG mitigation, air pollution emissions such as black carbon, nitrogen oxide and fine particles could be significantly reduced thanks to the implementation of mitigation measures, particularly the transition to cleaner fuel for cooking, transport, power generation and industries;
- The strategic sectors such as Green Jobs, Territorialisation and Gender made it possible to highlight the co-benefits and offer qualitative added value to measures defined in the revised NDCs.



CHAPTER 2: ADAPTATION

2.1. IMPACTS AND VULNERABILITY

Ranked 144th out of 169 countries on the ND-GAIN index, Côte d'Ivoire is among the countries most vulnerable to climate change due to its geographic location, economic structure and its poor preparation to deal with the adverse effects of climate change. Agriculture, representing ¼ of the country's GDP and more than half of jobs, is one of the main sources of Greenhouse Gas emissions. It is therefore negatively impacted by the increase in temperature and changes in precipitation regimes with negative repercussions on agricultural productivity and, more generally, on food security.

In addition, across Africa, the surface area of arid and semi-arid land could increase from 5 to 8% by 2080 ¹. The coastal plains, home to 30% of the Ivorian population and 80% of the country's economic activity, are already strongly affected by the adverse effects of climate change which amplifies rising sea levels and coastal erosion, thus putting human lives in danger, particularly those living on the coast.

Across the country, climate change threatens to push almost one million additional Ivorians into extreme poverty ², increase the risk of water stress, with more and more regions which could see more than 10% of people experience water shortages, and increase resurgence of water- and air-borne illnesses ³ among susceptible groups. Women are particularly vulnerable to the negative consequences of climate change due to the division of labour and gender roles, economic disparity and unbalances in hardship and time dedicated to domestic tasks which penalises their adaptation opportunities.

2.2. OBJECTIVES BY 2030

The adaptation component objective by 2030 is to reduce vulnerability and increase the resilience of five (5) sectors identified as priority, namely:

- i. Agriculture, livestock, aquaculture;
- ii. Forests and land use;
- iii. Water resources;
- iv. Health;
- v. Coastal zones.

Gender, biodiversity and territorialisation are considered to be cross-sectional priorities for all sectors. All measures to reduce vulnerability, strengthen the resilience and adaptation capacities of sectors, local communities and national stakeholders are presented in annex 2.

2.3. EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON PRIORITY SECTORS

In Côte d'Ivoire, the negative repercussions of climate change are evident in several sectors, the main ones of which are as follows:

- **Agriculture, livestock, aquaculture:** (i) changes to the agricultural calendar, decreased production volume of certain crops, (ii) changes to climatic zones suitable for crops, (iii) degradation and decline in pasture land and increased risk of livestock mortality.
- **Forests and land use:** (i) forest decline, (ii) increased risk of forest fires and increased soil degradation and desertification which will worsen gender inequalities, particularly in terms of access to arable land.
- **Water resources:** (i) decreased surface water availability for the Bandama and Sassandra rivers, (ii) significant drop in groundwater load, (iii) increased surface water evapotranspiration (particularly in the Comoé), (iv) poor space-time distribution of water resources and increased risk of drought.
- **Health:** (i) increase in air temperature, coupled with drought and dust (sand, pollen...) can cause the resurgence or development of respiratory (asthma) and cardiovascular illnesses, (ii) increase in extreme heat waves with intense effects on pregnant and menopausal women, (iii) variability of heavy rainfall could amplify the risk of vector-borne diseases (malaria, dengue fever), and insufficient evacuation channels can carry bacteria causing water-borne illnesses and diarrhoeal diseases (cholera).
- **Coastal zones:** (i) intensification of coastal erosion in Côte d'Ivoire in recent decades with concerning erosion of the low, sandy coastline recording the shoreline retreating at a pace of 1 to 3 metres, even more in some parts (Abidjan, Grand-Lahou), (ii) increased risk of floods and marine submersions.

1 IPCC, 2007: 2007 climate change summary. Contributions of Working Groups I, II and III to the Fourth Assessment Report of Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [Core Writing Team, Pachauri, R.K. et Reisinger, A. (edited by-)]. IPCC, Geneva, Switzerland, ..., 103 pages

2 World Bank, 2018. 2018 Annual World Bank report. Washington, DC: World Bank. World Bank. <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/30326> License: CC BY-NC-ND 3.0 IGO.*

3 CIMA, UNISDR (2018). Disaster Risk Profile in Côte d'Ivoire

2.4. OBSTACLES AND GAPS IN PRIORITY SECTORS

The main obstacles and gaps found in the implementation of adaptation measures relate to the following sectors:

- **Agriculture, livestock, aquaculture:** (i) insufficient awareness and training for farmers in terms of commercialisation of agricultural products (organisation), (ii) not taking into account the specific needs of women in technical training programmes, (iii) uncontrolled water resources, (iv) poor access to biofertilisers and lack of planning, (v) insufficient observational data and appropriate climate services.
- **Forests and land use:** (i) unsuitable anthropogenic practices, (ii) insufficient technical capacities, State- and community-structured financial resources, (iii) insecurity of the land ownership system causing land disputes, (iv) poor soil knowledge.
- **Water resources:** (i) coordination issues between state agencies, (ii) lack of reliable and relevant information, particularly in terms of functional hydrometric networks and hydrometeorological networks.
- **Health:** (i) poor institutional memory in terms of data archives, (ii) low proportion of the State budget allocated to the health sector, (iii) poor dissemination and application of infrastructure management procedures and healthcare facilities, (iv) insufficient medical personnel, (v) insufficient epidemiological alert systems to anticipate climate-related diseases, (vi) poor knowledge of the links between climate change and health.
- **Coastal zones:** (i) poor consideration of adaptation measures in coastal zones related to the elevated cost of infrastructure to be built, (ii) destructive human actions to ecosystems such as mangroves, (iii) river mouth instability.

2.5. ADAPTATION MEASURES IN PRIORITY SECTORS

The adaptation component measures identified in the various priority sectors are as follows:

- **Agriculture, livestock, aquaculture:** (i) put measures in place to protect against climate risks, (ii) promote agricultural practices that protect soils, (iii) support agro-pastoral and fishing systems that are climate-smart and protect natural resources.

- **Forests and land use:** (i) improve land governance, (ii) strengthen forest protection and combat against land degradation, (iii) restore degraded land and forests.
- **Water resources:** (i) support Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), (ii) support technology transfers for better water resource management.

- **Health:** (i) strengthen surveillance of sensitive disease linked to climate change, (ii) strengthen technical capacities to handle a resurgence of climate-change-related illnesses, (iii) strengthen institutional capacities and inter-sectoral collaboration.

- **Coastal zones:** (i) strengthen technical and financial capacities of institutions and all stakeholders for integrated coastal zone management, (ii), set up an early warning system, (iii) support the most vulnerable communities through physical and social investments.

2.6. NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN (NAP)

The orientation law N°2014-390 of 20th June 2014 on sustainable development provides a legal basis for the NAP which is part of a broader and integrated approach to environmental protection and sustainable development.

Thus, in 2015, the year in which the country submitted its first NDCs, the NAP process began through consultations on the development of a roadmap with support from the global endorsement programme of NAP. In March 2017, a project proposal to strengthen the integration of climate change adaptation in development planning in Côte d'Ivoire was submitted to Green Climate Fund via the "Readiness Adaptation" window, approved in February 2019.

Thus, several activities were undertaken prior to the development of the NAP. These are specific studies on adaptation, the private sector, the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders and the development and implementation cycle of the NAP, the methodological guides and climate risk assessment reports, quantification of impacts and the cost of adaptation options. Synergies with other technical and financial partners are under way, with a view to develop structuring projects on adaptation, the structuring of the vertical approach of adaptation and the sustainability of certain interventions.

Furthermore, the feasibility of certain financial instruments applied to adaptation, such as climate insurance, are completed. Several consultations have been initiated on the component of Gender and resulted in the establishment of a gender and climate change platform and the development of advocacy

brought to the attention of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development and the Ministry for Women, Family and Children. This advocacy resulted in the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding on gender and climate change in 2020 between the two ministries.

Training workshops based on targeted programmes have been rolled out. The improvement of the institutional framework through improved knowledge of the constituents linked to the

NAP process has been initiated. Analyses of the Measurement-Reporting-Verification (MRV) tool for adaptation have been initiated. The limits, gaps, obstacles, opportunities, lesson learned, best practices and perspectives will also be identified. Once completed, the NAP will be available in 2022, alongside the adaptation component of the NDCs.

FRAME 4

2015 NDCs/REVISED NDCs ADAPTATION COMPONENT COMPARISON

As part of Côte d'Ivoire's NDC revision, an update of the vulnerable sectors was carried out based on the four (4) following criteria: the ND-GAIN index by University of Notre Dame (Notre Dame Globale Adaptation Initiative), sectoral vulnerability studies, political priorities and the perceptions of regional stakeholders on sectoral vulnerabilities.

Thus, in these revised NDCs, five vulnerable sectors (5) have been identified as priorities for which strengthening resilience is essential:

- Agriculture, livestock, aquaculture;
- Forests and land use;
- Water resources;
- Health;
- Coastal zones.

Then, for each of the 5 vulnerable priority sectors, strategic axes and priority actions have been declined. The adaptation goals by sector were established based on sectoral policies to guarantee coherence and a long-term vision. Lastly, synergies with Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), among others, SDG 2 Zero Hunger, SDG 3 Good Health and Well-Being and SDG 5 Gender Equality have been demonstrated.



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45G1

WT. 32,500 KGS
71,650 LBS
WT. 3,990 KGS
8,580 LBS
WT. 28,610 KGS
63,070 LBS
DIM. 76.3 CUM.
2.693 CUFT.

CHAPTER 3: IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS

3.1. NDCs GOVERNANCE SYSTEM

In Côte d'Ivoire, the implementation of NDCs is under the aegis of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development. For the NDCs governance system to operate effectively, particular attention must be paid to the following principals:

The principle of inclusion: all stakeholders involved in combating climate change must be involved in the implementation of NDCs;

The principle of appropriation: all stakeholders involved in combating climate change must invest more in the implementation of NDCs.

The principle of coordination: the roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders involved in combating climate change must be clearly defined.

3.2. NDC IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING PLANS

The NDC revision process includes the development of an investment plan with a resource mobilisation strategy. These documents will provide more details on the estimated costs mentioned in the overall budget of Côte d'Ivoire's NDCs. For the implementation of NDCs, it is also planned to set up a monitoring and evaluation framework. The results of this revision process indicate the need to involve stakeholders on three levels in monitoring the implementation, which are: the political level, the technical level and the administrative level. In addition, with the aim of disseminating climate change achievements, a communication strategy will be developed. This strategy will make it possible to communicate better with a view to raise awareness, spread climate information to the public and present the NDC results.

3.2.1. FUNDING SOURCES AND MECHANISMS

Côte d'Ivoire intends to finance the mitigation and adaptation measures of its revised NDCs using a variety of sources.

Endogenous sources

- **National budget:** this will involve mobilising financial resources through the alignment of NDC measures with national development plans as well as the inclusion of these measures in public investment programmes.
- **Private finance:** participation of the private sector in financing the implementation of NDCs is an essential element. Notably, it will make it possible to develop innovative financing such as local carbon markets.

Exogenous sources

- **Climate finance:** the development of international climate financing offers real hope for developing countries and Côte d'Ivoire in particular. Increasing the capitalisation of climate funds such as Green Climate Fund (GCF) and Adaptation Fund (AF) as well as disbursements to developing countries are essential expectations.
- **Technical and financial partners:** the support of technical and financial partners in achieving environmental ambitions in Côte d'Ivoire has been decisive since the first environmental assessments that led to the development of the National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) in 1994, through the post-conflict environmental assessment of 2015, up to the developments of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) in 2022. Maintaining and strengthening this support is more than necessary given the urgency of achieving the climate objectives in the coming decades.

Other economic instruments: Côte d'Ivoire, like other countries, intends to diversify its economic instruments to finance its environmental and climate actions. As such, it has recently committed to a process of the preparation and issuing of green bonds on sub-regional and international markets.

3.2.2. PARTNERSHIP PLAN FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF NDCs

The partnership plan (annex 3), developed by the country within the framework of global partnership for implementing NDCs (NDC Partnership), identified supporting partners in the

implementation and monitoring of NDCs. This plan has defined concrete measure and planning for the implementation of said measures around four (4) strategic pillars. This implementation extends for the period 2022-2030 and will mobilise several stakeholders and implementation partners (Figure 3).

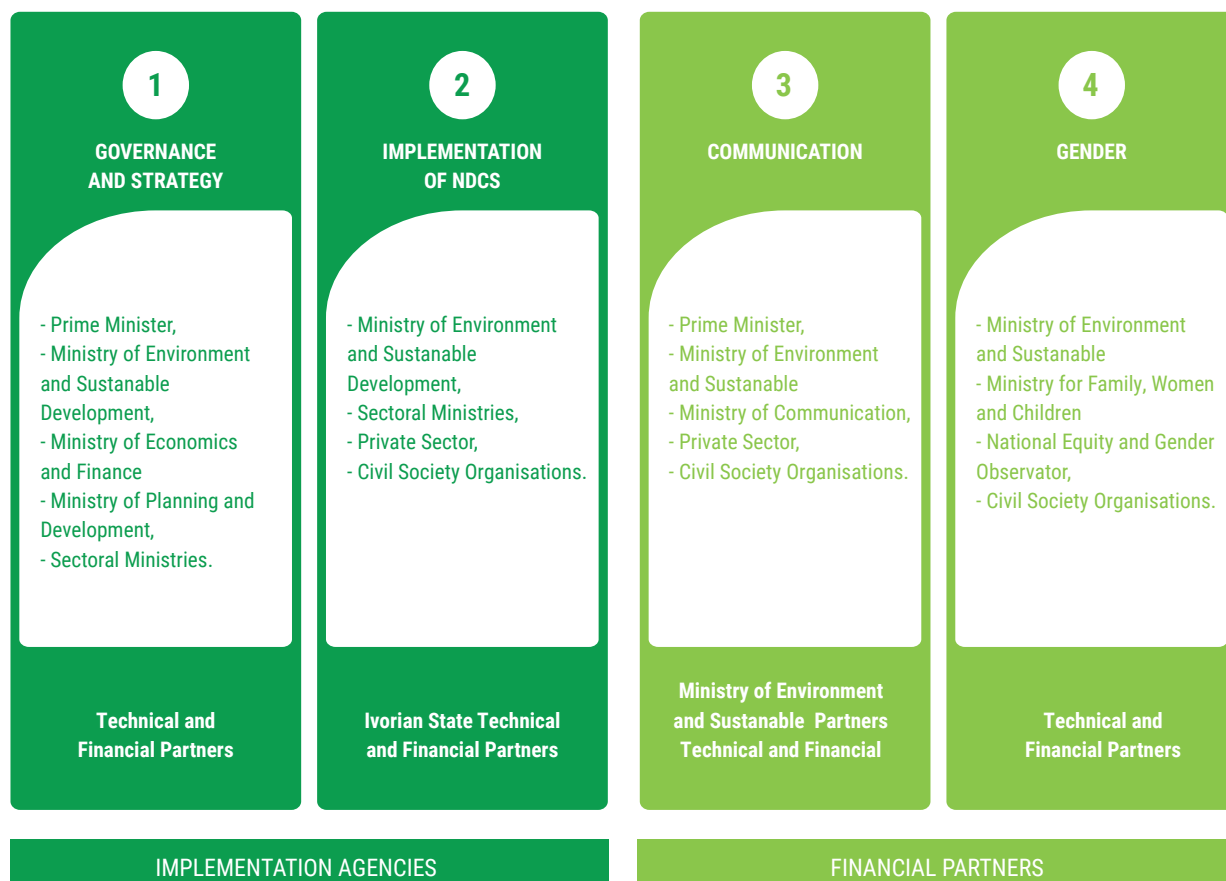


Figure 3: NDC implementation partners

3.3. OVERALL BUDGET FOR NDCs

3.3.1. COST ESTIMATION METHODOLOGY

Despite the technical and methodological constraints, it is important to be able to calculate the cost commitment made in the revised NDCs as accurately as possible. As such, the first costing aims to give an estimate of the investments necessary to achieve the commitments made in the NDCs. To do this, the cost of priority actions was estimated on the basis of: (i) a review of existing budgeted policy and programme documents, (ii) a review of the costs of existing projects and projects in preparation and (iii) consultations with stakeholders.

For example, the cost of coastal zone degradation in Côte d'Ivoire, according to an evaluation by World Bank, came to 1.985 million dollars (i.e. 992,500,000,000 FCFA)* per year. The costs of damages caused by a 20cm rise in sea level by 2050 in the city of Abidjan alone, assessed within the framework of the WACA programme, is estimated to be around 460 billion FCFA per year.

However, this initial cost estimate highlighted the need to strengthen short- and medium-term forecasting elements (by 2030 and 2050) and identified financing needs in the priority sectors, particularly for the health sector which has not been studied extensively. Thus, the investment plan will refine the costs of the actions contained in the NDCs.

3.3.2. OVERALL COST FOR NDCs

The overall cost for the implementation of revised NDCs represents a total budget envelope of around twenty-two (22) billion US dollars. They are distributed as follows:

- Ten (10) billion US dollars for the mitigation component, i.e. 5,000 billion FCFA;
- Twelve (12) billion US dollars, i.e. 6,000 billion FCFA*.

Updating Côte d'Ivoire's NDCs has been a participative and inclusive process which required a lot of information to improve the clarity, transparency and comprehension of this revised NDCs document (see annex 5).

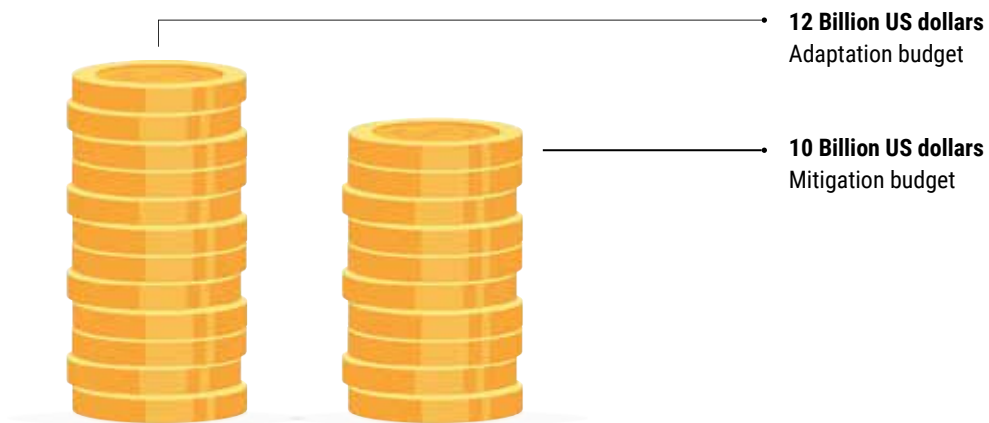


Figure 4: Resource distribution between adaptation and mitigation for the implementation of Côte d'Ivoire's NDCs

(*) With an exchange rate of 1 dollar = 500 FCFA

ANNEXES

Annexe I : Table of planned mitigation measures to achieve NDC objectives

N°	Source Sector	Code	Mitigation measures	Target and timeline	Mitigation measure source	Gases targeted	Scenario
Energy							
M1	Residential	UNC	Increase the proportion of the population (M/W/YP) using Butane gas and improved stoves	By 2030, 67% of the population use LPG; By 2030, 20% of the population use improved biomass stoves	Clean Cooking Action Plan National SLCP action plan	SLCP, other pollutants	Unconditional
M2	Residential	UNC	Improve efficiency of lighting in the residential sector	75% reduction in energy intensity for lighting in households by 2030	GIZ Energy sector report	GHG, SLCP, other pollutants	Unconditional
M3	Residential	UNC	Eliminate kerosene lamps for lighting in households	No households using kerosene lamps for lighting by 2030	GIZ Energy sector report	SLCP, other pollutants	Unconditional
M4	Residential	UNC	Increase energy efficiency in the residential sector	Increase energy efficiency by 20% in the buildings sector by 2030 (buildings excluding lighting and cooking)	GIZ Energy sector report Building Energy Efficiency Code (CEEB)	GHG, SLCP, other pollutants	Unconditional
M5	Street lighting	UNC	Improve efficiency of street lighting	78% reduction in energy intensity of street lighting by 2030 (corresponding to 100% use of energy-saving light bulbs)	GIZ Energy sector report	GHG, SLCP, other pollutants	Unconditional
M6	Trade and public services	UNC	Improve efficiency of lighting in the trade and public services sector	71% reduction in energy intensity of street lighting by 2030 (corresponding to 100% use of energy-saving light bulbs)	GIZ Energy sector report	GHG, SLCP, other pollutants	Unconditional
M7	Trade and public services	UNC	Increase energy efficiency in the trade and public services sector	Increase energy efficiency by 20% in the trade and public services sector by 2030 (excluding lighting)	GIZ Energy sector report Building Energy Efficiency Code (CEEB)	GHG, SLCP, other pollutants	Unconditional
M8	Industry	COND	Increase energy efficiency in the industrial sector	Increase energy efficiency by 20% in the industrial sector by 2030	GIZ Energy sector report	GHG, SLCP, other pollutants	Conditional
M9	Charcoal production	COND	Increase energy efficiency of charcoal production drums	By 2030, 40% of charcoal production will be done with improved energy efficiency drums	GIZ Energy sector report National SLCP action plan	GHG, SLCP, other pollutants	Conditional
M10	Power generation	UNC	Increase installed capacity of photovoltaic solar power stations	Add a solar power production capacity of 490 MW by 2030	Electricity Generation and Transportation Master Plan (reference scenario) GIZ Energy sector report	HG	Unconditional

N°	Source Sector	Code	Mitigation measures	Target and timeline	Mitigation measure source	Gases targeted	Scenario
M11	Power generation	UNC	Increase installed capacity of biomass power plants	Add a biomass energy production capacity of 311 MW by 2030	Electricity Generation and Transportation Master Plan (reference scenario) GIZ Energy sector report		Unconditional
Energy							
M12	Power generation	UNC	Increase installed capacity of small hydro power plants	Add a small hydro power production capacity of 29 MW by 2030	Electricity Generation and Transportation Master Plan (reference scenario) GIZ Energy sector report	GHG, SLCP, other pollutants	Unconditional
M13	Power generation	UNC	Increase installed capacity of large hydro power plants	Add a small hydro power production capacity of 662 MW by 2030	Electricity Generation and Transportation Master Plan (reference scenario) GIZ Energy sector report	GHG, SLCP, other pollutants	Unconditional
M14	Power generation	COND	Increase photovoltaic solar energy ambition	Add an additional solar energy production capacity of 410 MW i.e. a total of 900 by 2030 i.e. a total of 900 by 2030	Electricity Generation and Transportation Master Plan (reference scenario) GIZ Energy sector report Tractebel 2018 ECOWAS WAPP	GHG, SLCP, other pollutants	Conditional
M15	Power generation	COND	Increase biomass energy ambition	Add an additional biomass energy production capacity of 100 MW i.e. a total of 411 MW by 2030	GIZ Energy sector report		Conditional
M16	Power generation	COND	Prioritise renewable energy in power plant scheduling regulations		GIZ Energy sector report		Conditional
M17	Transport and distribution	UNC	Reduce transmission and distribution losses	Reduce transmission and distribution losses by 1% per year between 2020 and 2030	GIZ Energy sector report High Level Energy Ministry Consultation	GHG, SLCP, other pollutants	Unconditional
M18	Oil & Gas	COND	Reduce fugitive methane emissions from the production, treatment and distribution of oil and gas	Reduce fugitive methane emissions from oil and gas by 50% by 2030	National SLCP action plan	GHG, SLCP	Conditional
M19	Transport	UNC	Increase the percentage of electric vehicles in the vehicle fleet	10% of vehicle fleet is electric by 2030	GIZ Energy sector report	GHG, SLCP, other pollutants	Unconditional
M20	Transport	COND	Increase electric vehicle ambition in the vehicle fleet	25% of vehicle fleet is electric by 2030	Sectoral consultation	GHG, SLCP, other pollutants	Conditional

N°	Source Sector	Code	Mitigation measures	Target and timeline	Mitigation measure source	Gases targeted	Scenario
M21	Transport	UNC	Implement the renewal of the vehicle fleet	Implement the Euro VI standards by 2030 for personal-use vehicles; taxis and utility vehicles; by 2040 for buses and minibuses; by 2050 for HGVs	National SLCP action plan	SLCP, other pollutants	Unconditional
M22	Transport	UNC	Introduce low sulphur fuels	Establish very-low sulphur fuel by 2024	National SLCP action plan	SLCP, other pollutants	Unconditional
M23	Transport	UNC	Promote an intelligent transportation system (ITS)	Implement BRT and Urban Train projects across the city of Abidjan	Sectoral consultations	GHG, SLCP, other pollutants	Unconditional
M24	Transport	UNC	Promote more fuel efficient vehicles	Implement incentive measures upon purchase of more economic vehicles (bonus-malus)	ECOWAS agreement framework National SLCP action plan	SLCP	Unconditional
Agriculture							
M25	Agriculture	UNC	Reduce open burning of agricultural residue	Reduce burning of residue to 15% by 2025, and 10% by 2030 (25% reference value)	National SLCP action plan FAO Agriculture sector report	GHG, SLCP, other pollutants	Unconditional
M26	Agriculture	UNC	Promote intermittent aeration of permanently flooded rice fields	50% of rice cultivation carried out with SRI (System of Rice Intensification)	SNDR 2020-2030 Sectoral consultations	GHG (methane)	Unconditional
M27	Agriculture	UNC	Promote intermittent aeration of permanently flooded rice fields	90% of rice cultivation carried out with SRI (System of Rice Intensification)	SNDR 2020-2030 Sectoral consultations	GHG (methane)	Conditional
M28	Agriculture	COND	Control methane emissions from livestock	Reduce livestock emissions by 30%	PSDEPA 2014-2020.	GHG (methane)	Conditional
M29	Agriculture	COND	Control nitrous oxide emissions from synthetic nitrogen fertiliser	Reduce nitrous oxide emissions from nitrogen fertilisation by 30%	Sustainable Land Management Programme	SLCP, other pollutants (NO _x)	Conditional
Waste							
M30	Waste	UNC	Implement controlled landfill through the inter-municipal project	Establish twelve (12) managed landfills within the country with a total capacity of 988,500 t/year with biogas recovery by 2030	PNS PNGS	GHG, SLCP, other pollutants (BC, CH ₄)	Unconditional
M31	Waste	UNC	Implement Technical Recovery and Landfill centres (CVET)	Establish fourteen (14) CVETs with a total capacity of 3,764,000 t/year; 2 CVETs in Abidjan and 12 CVETs inland, with biogas recovery by 2030	PNS PNGS	GHG, SLCP, other pollutants (BC, CH ₄)	Unconditional
M32	Waste	UNC	Recover methane from Akouédo and Kossihouen landfills	Recover 46,423 tonnes of methane by 2030	PNS PNGS	GHG, SLCP (CH ₄)	Unconditional

N°	Source Sector	Code	Mitigation measures	Target and timeline	Mitigation measure source	Gases targeted	Scenario
M33	Waste	UNC	Increase drainage and domestic wastewater management infrastructure	Avoid 3,310 tonnes of methane by 2030	PNS PNGS	GHG, SLCP (CH ₄)	Unconditional
Waste							
M34	Waste	COND	Promote micro-methanation and composting in Waste recovery	Implement biogas plants for waste management in rural areas	PNS, PNGS, National Biogas Programme (NBP)	GHG, SLCP, other pollutants (BC, CH ₄)	Conditional
Forestry and Land Uses							
M35	Forestry and Land Uses	UNC	Reduce deforestation	Reduce the rate of deforestation by 70% by 2030 compared to levels in 2015	National Forest Preservation, Rehabilitation and Expansion Strategy (NFPRES)	GHG	Unconditional
M36	Forestry and Land Uses	UNC	Increase reforestation	Convert 1 million hectares of land to forest by 2030 Convert 3 million hectares of land to forest by 2030	National Forest Preservation, Rehabilitation and Expansion Strategy (NFPRES)	GHG	Unconditional
M37	Forestry and Land Uses	COND	Increase reforestation	Convert 299,628 hectares of land to forest by 2030	National Forest Preservation, Rehabilitation and Expansion Strategy (NFPRES)	GHG	Conditional
Industrial processes and Product Use							
M38	IPPU	UNC	Plan for HFC phase-out	Reduce HFC consumption by 10% by 2029 compared to the rate in 2021	Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol HFC phase-out schedule for annex 5 countries	GHG, SLCP	Unconditional

Annex II: Reduction of emissions as a result of the implementation of NDC measures

No	Source	Mitigation measures	Scenario	Reduction of GHG (2030 vs baseline scenario) kilotonnes CO ₂ e	Percentage reduction of GHG (2030 vs baseline scenario)	Reduction of methane CO ₂ (2030 vs baseline scenario) kilotonnes (kt)	Percentage of reduction of CH ₄ (2030 vs baseline scenario)	Reduction of methane (CH ₄) (2030 vs baseline scenario) kilotonnes (kt)	Percentage reduction of CH ₄ (2030 vs baseline scenario) kilotonnes (kt)	Reduction of black carbon (BC) (2030 vs baseline scenario)	Percentage of reduction of BC (2030 vs baseline scenario)
M1	Residential	Increase the proportion of the population (M/W/YP) using butane gas and UNC improved stoves	UNC	211.1605	0.1736	-1300.67	-1.29328	59.05831	6.885246	13.13735	52.00093
M2	Residential	Improve lighting efficiency in UNC the residential sector	UNC	452.8635	0.37231	385.4856	0.383296	3.203902	0.373523	-0.16732	-0.66231
M3	Residential	Eliminate kerosene lamps for lighting in households	UNC	94.80583	0.077942	108.2668	0.107652	-0.66694	-0.07775	0.671788	2.659107
M4	Residential	Increase energy efficiency of residential sector	UNC	990.9495	0.814684	857.8498	0.852978	6.315061	0.736234	9E-06	3.56E-05
M5	Street lighting	Improve street lighting efficiency	UNC	575.2889	0.472959	497.9919	0.495164	3.667486	0.42757	4.16E-06	1.65E-05
M6	Trade and public services	Improve lighting efficiency in the trade and public services sector	UNC	425.3317	0.349676	368.1706	0.36608	2.712125	0.31619	2.57E-06	1.02E-05
M7	Trade and public services	Increase energy efficiency in the trade and public services sector	UNC	178.9567	0.147125	154.9033	0.154024	1.141264	0.133053	9.63E-07	3.81E-06
M8	Industry	Increase energy efficiency in the industrial sector	COND	1710.664	1.406379	1543.916	1.535148	7.853649	0.915609	0.075621	0.299326
M9	Charcoal production	Increase energy efficiency of charcoal production drums	COND	558.4441	0.459111	0	0	26.59258	3.100265	0.436595	1.728151
M10	Power generation	Increase the installed capacity of photovoltaic solar power stations	UNC	673.5365	0.553731	849.3542	0.84453	-8.79683	-1.02557	0.010567	0.041826
M11	Power generation	Increase the installed capacity of biomass power plants	UNC	616.0241	0.506449	817.6302	0.812987	-9.36544	-1.09186	-0.03851	-0.15242

No	Source	Mitigation measures	Scenario	Reduction of GHG (2030 vs baseline scenario) kilotonnes CO ₂ e	Percentage reduction of GHG (2030 vs baseline scenario)	Reduction of methane CO ₂ (2030 vs baseline scenario) kilotonnes (kt)	Percentage of reduction of CH ₄ (2030 vs baseline scenario)	Reduction of methane (CH ₄) (2030 vs baseline scenario) kilotonnes (kt)	Percentage reduction of CH ₄ (2030 vs baseline scenario) kilotonnes (kt)	Reduction of black carbon (BC) (2030 vs baseline scenario)	Percentage of reduction of BC (2030 vs baseline scenario)
M12	Power generation	Increase the installed capacity of small hydro power plants	UNC	535.0203	0.439854	729.4746	0.725332	-9.68112	-1.12866	0.010567	0.041826
M13	Power generation	Increase the installed capacity of large hydro power plants	UNC	1427.918	1.173927	1502.238	1.493707	-3.98087	-0.46411	0.010567	0.041826
M14	Power generation	Increase the energy ambition of photovoltaic solar energy	COND	872.5766	0.717367	1021.615	1.015812	-7.52616	-0.87743	0.010567	0.041826
M15	Power generation	Increase the energy ambition of biomass	COND	660.3099	0.542857	861.9301	0.857035	-9.14938	-1.06667	-0.05475	-0.2167
M16	Power generation	Prioritise renewable energy in power plant scheduling regulations	COND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
M17	Power generation	Reduce losses in transmission and distribution	UNC	165.8925	0.136384	143.5952	0.14278	1.057946	0.123339	8.95E-07	3.54E-06
M18	Oil & Gas	Reduce fugitive methane emissions from the production, treatment and distribution of oil and gas	COND	1224.863	1.00699	0	0	58.3268	6.799963	0	0
M19	Transport	Increase the percentage of electric vehicles in the vehicle fleet	UNC	291.9707	0.240036	321.1511	0.319327	-1.38183	-0.1611	0.094649	0.374644
M20	Transport	Increase the ambition of electric vehicles in the vehicle fleet	COND	943.3083	0.775517	1002.683	0.996988	-2.81042	-0.32765	0.306857	1.214619
M21	Transport	Implement the renewal of the vehicle fleet	UNC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.983824	3.894223
M22	Transport	Introduce low sulphur fuels	UNC	464.5652	0.381931	198.5545	0.197427	12.66718	1.476789	0	0
M23	Transport	Promote an intelligent transport system (ITS)	UNC	-53.4635	-0.04395	-46.5546	-0.04629	-0.32785	-0.03822	0.002093	0.008283

No	Source	Mitigation measures	Scenario	Reduction of GHG (2030 vs baseline scenario) kilotonnes CO ₂ e	Percentage reduction of GHG (2030 vs baseline scenario)	Reduction of methane CO ₂ (2030 vs baseline scenario) kilotonnes (kt)	Percentage of reduction of CH ₄ (2030 vs baseline scenario)	Reduction of methane (CH ₄) (2030 vs baseline scenario) kilotonnes (kt)	Percentage reduction of CH ₄ (2030 vs baseline scenario) kilotonnes (kt)	Reduction of black carbon (BC) (2030 vs baseline scenario)	Percentage of reduction of BC (2030 vs baseline scenario)
M24	Transport	Promote more fuel-efficient vehicles	UNC	4440.338	3.650513	4315.48	4.290971	5.945593	0.69316	0	0
M25	Agriculture	Reduce open burning of agricultural residue	UNC	36.12529	0.0297	0	0	1.720252	0.200554	0.323665	1.281149
M26	Agriculture	Promote intermittent aeration of permanently flooded rice fields	UNC	424.1975	0.348743	0	0	20.19988	2.35498	0	0
M27	Agriculture	Promote intermittent aeration of permanently flooded rice fields	COND	796.1317	0.65452	0	0	37.91103	4.419815	0	0
M28	Agriculture	Control methane emissions from livestock	UNC	517.5434	0.425485	0	0	24.64492	2.8732	0	0
M29	Agriculture	Control nitrous oxide emissions from synthetic nitrogen fertiliser	COND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
M30	Waste	Implement controlled landfills through the inter-municipal project	UNC	727.0526	0.597728	0	0	34.62155	4.036314	0	0
M31	Waste	Implement Technical Recovery and Landfill centres (CVET)	UNC	Included in M30	NA	Included in M30	NA	Included in M30	NA	Included in M30	NA
M32	Waste	Recover methane from Akouédo and Kossihouen landfills	UNC	974.874	0.801468	0	0	46.42257	5.412123	0	0
M33	Waste	Increase drainage and domestic wastewater management infrastructure	UNC	64.22338	0.0528	0	0	3.058256	0.356543	0	0
M34	Waste	Promote micro-methanation and composting in Waste recovery	COND	Included in M 30	NA	Included in M30	NA	Included in M30	NA	Included in M30	NA
M35	Forestry and Land Use	Reduce deforestation	UNC	23761.95	19.53529	23761.95	23.62699	0	0	0	0

No	Source	Mitigation measures	Scenario	Reduction of GHG (2030 vs baseline scenario) kilotonnes CO ₂ e	Percentage reduction of GHG (2030 vs baseline scenario)	Reduction of methane CO ₂ (2030 vs baseline scenario) kilotonnes (kt)	Percentage of reduction of CH ₄ (2030 vs baseline scenario)	Reduction of methane (CH ₄) (2030 vs baseline scenario) kilotonnes (kt)	Percentage reduction of CH ₄ (2030 vs baseline scenario) kilotonnes (kt)	Reduction of black carbon (BC) (2030 vs baseline scenario)	Percentage of reduction of BC (2030 vs baseline scenario)
M36	Forestry and Land Use	Increase reforestation	UNC	47842.13	39.33221	47842.13	47.57042	0	0	0	0
M37	Forestry and Land Use	Increase reforestation	COND	102990.1	84.67071	102990.1	102.4052	0	0	0	0
M38	IPPU	Plan for HFC phase-out	UNC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Annex III: Table of planned adaptation measures to achieve NDC objectives

N°	Sector	Adaptation measures	Objectives by 2030	Benefits
Agriculture, livestock, aquaculture				
M1	Agriculture, livestock, aquaculture	Strengthen adapted Environmental Information Systems for men, women and young people	Reduce the vulnerability of the sector	<p>Social: Food self-sufficiency thanks to improved yields/Combat poverty and maintain social peace through the improvement of purchasing power (M/W/YP) of rural communities, creation of jobs/Consider differentiated needs of men, women and young people (gender aspect).</p> <p>Economic: Reduction of dependence on imports and improvement of exports of agricultural products/Maintain yields/Agricultural productivity</p> <p>Environmental: Soil preservation/dissemination of ecosystem preserving practices/mitigation co-benefits</p>
M2	Agriculture, livestock, aquaculture	Set up differentiated protection measures against climate risks		
M3	Agriculture, livestock, aquaculture	Promote agricultural practices to protect soils by considering the differentiated practices of men, women and young people		
M4	Agriculture, livestock, aquaculture	Support men, women and young people differently in the agro-pastoral and fishery sectors in resilience to climate change		
Forests and land use				
M5	Forests and land use	Improve land governance, taking into account cultural/forestry stereotypes	Reduce the vulnerability of the sector	<p>Social: Involvement of communities in natural resource management reduction of conflict related to land use, differentiated integration of women, men and young people in the areas and control of said resources</p> <p>Economic: Improvement of agricultural yields, resilience of poultry farming systems, natural resource preservation, use of natural pharmacopoeia</p> <p>Environmental: Preservation of terrestrial flora and fauna diversity/Durability of soil quality/GHG absorption/Mitigation of CC impacts: regulation of temperature, preservation of water resources</p>
M6	Forests and land use	Strengthen protection of protected areas and remaining forest cover differently involving men, women and young people		
M7	Forests and land use	Restore degraded land and forests by involving local communities and women		
Water resources				
M8	Water resources	Set up an Integrated Water Resources Management involving men, women and young people	Reduce the vulnerability of the sector	<p>Social: Availability of drinking water for all, stabilisation of producers' income</p> <p>Economic: Production planning allowing the stabilisation of consumer prices and producers' income, increase of fishery resources</p> <p>Environmental: Water resource preservation</p>
M9	Water resources	Improve water resource management through infrastructures and technology		

N°	Sector	Adaptation measures	Objectives by 2030	Benefits
Health				
M10	Health	Raise awareness within the most vulnerable groups of the risks related to CC and change their behaviour due to its effects on their health (SNACC 2022-2026)	Reduce the vulnerability of the sector	Social: Reduction of mortality/morbidity due to climate-related illnesses/improved access to care and care capacities/preservation of the state of public health
M11	Health	Strengthen surveillance of sensitive diseases for sector adaptation		Economic: Reduction of losses in all sectors dependent on human activity, reduction of losses related to care, reduction of losses in working days
M12	Health	Strengthen professional health capacities to withstand the effects of climate change		
M13	Health	Strengthen institutional capacities and inter-sectional collaboration of the health sector's climate change adaptation framework		
Coastal zones				
M14	Coastal zones	Strengthen the technical and financial capacities of institutions and all stakeholders for the integrated management of coastal zones	Reduce the vulnerability of the sector	Social: Preservation of coastal zone habitats/combat the loss of human lives related to floods and associated epidemics
M15	Coastal zones	Support coastal surveillance and protection against climate risks		Economic: Preservation of economic activities and associated coastal infrastructures/Preservation of agriculture (area of oil palm, pineapple, banana, rubber and coconut plantations).
M16	Coastal zones	Support the most vulnerable communities (M/W/YP) and coastal ecosystems through physical and social investments		Environmental: Preservation of lagoon and coastal biological diversity/Combat soil degradation/Mitigation co-benefits
Cross-sectional measures				
M17		Strengthen national capacities Integrate adaptation to CC in land-use planning tools	Reduce the vulnerability of populations	Social: Public access to knowledge of adaptation, awareness and participation in adaptation measures
M18		Support monitoring of implementation of adaptation measures in territories		Economic: Anticipation of the consequences of climate change on sectors and implementation of resilience-strengthening measures for sectors; promotion of green and resilient local economies
M19		Raise CC awareness through Education and Training and spread climate information to the public (see article 6 UNFCCC)		Environmental: Integration of environmental questions in territorial planning and solutions based on nature in adaptation measures in territories.
M20		Deploy the Financing Local Adaptation to Climate Change (LoCAL) mechanism for the implementation of adaptation measures in territories (see cooperative non-market approach, article 6.8 UNFCCC)		

Annex IV: Planning table for the partnership plan for the implementation of NDCs

Actions identified in the partnership plan for the implementation of NDCs		Action plan for the implementation of NDCs						
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Pillar 1: Governance and strategy								
1.1 Strengthening climate governance								
1.1.1. Strengthening institutional and regulatory framework on climate change								
1.1.2. Improving the functioning and management of stakeholders in climate change								
Pillar 2: Implementation of NDCs, Finances and private sector incentives								
2.1 Improving efforts deployed to reduce national Greenhouse Gas emissions and adapt to climate change								
2.1.1. Revising NDCs to take into account all sectors concerned and integration of an investment and communication plan								
2.1.2. Supporting low-carbon development								
2.1.3. Building resilience to climate change								
2.1.4. Setting up financial mechanisms adapted to climate finance, particularly for local adaptation								
Pillar 3: Communication on climate change actions								
3.1 Having a dynamic communication system on actions to combat climate change								
3.1.1. Improving climate change communication strategy								
3.1.2. Implementing a climate change communication plan								
Pillar 4: Gender								
4.1 Integrating gender across all levels of climate change initiatives								
4.1.1. Supporting the advocacy process and commitment of key national stakeholders in the systematic integration of gender issues and climate in planning and development at a national level								
4.1.2. Strengthening local capacities (men and women) to operationalise the gender and climate change strategy								
4.1.3. Empowering women and young girls to improve their resilience and their families' resilience to climate change								
4.1.4. Improving stakeholder knowledge, attitudes and practices on the link between climate change and gender issues								
Pillar 5: Monitoring-evaluation								
5.1 Improving planning, programming and implementation of actions to combat climate change								
5.1.1. Developing climate change activity planning								
5.1.2. Developing programming tools for the monitoring and evaluation of climate change actions								
5.1.3. Implementing the monitoring-evaluation system								

Annex V: Information required for the clarity, transparency and comprehension of Côte d'Ivoire's 2022 NDC update

Components	Côte d'Ivoire submission for 2022 NDCs
1. Quantifiable information on the reference point (including, where appropriate, a base year)	
(a) reference year(s), base year(s), reference period(s) or other(s) starting point(s)	The base year for Côte d'Ivoire's NDCs is 2012. Côte d'Ivoire's contribution is articulated in reference to 2030 (target year).
(b) Quantifiable information on reference indicators, their values throughout the year or reference years, base year(s) or reference periods or other starting points, and, where appropriate, in the target year	The reference indicator will be the percentage reduction of total national emissions of GHG by 2030 in relation to total national GHG emissions by 2030 from a reference scenario. During the base year (2012), GHG emissions are estimated at 83.35 million tonnes CO ₂ equivalent. During the reference year (2030), for the baseline scenario, GHG emissions are estimated at 121.44 million tonnes CO ₂ equivalent.
(c) For strategies, plans and actions set out in paragraph 6 of Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, where policies and measures as elements of the nationally determined contributions in paragraph 1 b) above do not apply, Parties provide other relevant information	
(d) Objective in relation to the reference indicator, shown numerically, for example as a percentage or reduction quantity	The unconditional GHG reduction objective, which will be implemented using national resources, is a reduction of 30.41% of total national GHG emissions by 2030 compared to total national GHG emissions in the reference scenario. The conditional GHG reduction objective, which will be implemented subject to receipt international support, is a reduction of 68.54% of total national GHG emissions by 2030 compared to total national GHG emissions in the reference scenario. The total GHG reduction objective (unconditional and conditional combined), compared to the reference indicator is a reduction of 98.95% of total national GHG emissions by 2030 compared to total national GHG emissions in 2030 in the reference scenario.
(e) Information on data sources used to calculate the reference point, or points	Greenhouse Gas emissions for the base year (2012) and the reference year (2030) were calculated with the assistance of a low-carbon emissions analysis platform (LEAP). Côte d'Ivoire's LEAP model combined data from a wide range of data sources to develop an energy system model and estimate the GHG emissions of non-energy sectors. Côte d'Ivoire's LEAP model and underlying data sources are described in detail in the report, 'Integrated assessment of Greenhouse Gas, short-lived climate pollutants and air pollutants in Côte d'Ivoire: Recommendations for the NDCs revision' prepared during the NDCs revision process. For the base year, the following data sources were used to calculate GHG emissions: Energy - National energy assessment for Côte d'Ivoire; - Data on the vehicle fleet of the DGTTC, Centralised Vehicle Importation Guichet (GUJA), the Ivorian Society of Auto-mobile and Industrial Technical Control (SICTA); - Electricity Production Transport Master Plan. Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU) - National Ozone Office HEC importation statistics.
	Agriculture - Data on animal and vegetable production from FAOSTa.t

Components	<p>Côte d'Ivoire submission for 2022 NDCs</p> <p>Forestry and Other Land Uses (FOLU)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forest reference emission level.s <p>Waste</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Sanitation Plan (PNS); - National Sanitation Plan (PNGS). <p>For all sectors, emission factors used are mainly taken from the default emission factors of the IPCC (2006) national GHG emissions inventory guide (mainly Tier 1).</p> <p>For the reference year (2030), projections of baseline emissions were made for each sector that produces GHG using the following hypotheses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Population growth rate: 2.5% per year; - GDP growth rate: 6% per year; - Power generation capacity of 3,900 MW by 2030 (against a capacity of 1,550 MW in 2012).
(f) Information on the circumstances in which member States may update the reference indicator	<p>There are significant challenges for Côte d'Ivoire obtaining data on sectors producing GHG emissions in order to calculate GHG emissions. GHG emission estimations as part of Côte d'Ivoire's 2021 NDC update are a substantial improvement compared to those submitted in 2015. As new data becomes available, other improvements in Côte d'Ivoire's calculation of GHG emissions will be made and reported to the UNFCCC through national communications, biennial transparency reports.</p> <p>Côte d'Ivoire therefore reserves the right to update base year and reference year GHG emission estimations based on the availability of more complete data and information, as Côte d'Ivoire gradually improves its GHG emission data collection and management systems.</p>
2. Schedules and/or implementation periods	
(a) Schedules and/or implementation periods, including start and end dates, in accordance with all other relevant decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties acting as a meeting of the Parties of the Paris Agreement (CMA)	The NDC objectives will be implemented between the start date of 2022 and the end date of 2030.
(b) Depending on whether it is a single or multi-year objective, where applicable	Objective for target year (2030)
3. Field and scope	
(a) General description of the target	<p>The objective is an economy-wide percentage reduction of total national GHG emissions by 2030 compared to a reference scenario.</p> <p>The objective is a 98.95% reduction of GHG emissions by 2030 compared to a reference scenario.</p> <p>The objective is divided into an unconditional component, which will be implemented using national resources, and a conditional component, which will be implemented subject to necessary international support.</p> <p>The unconditional objective is a 30.41% reduction of total national GHG emissions by 2030 compared to a reference scenario.</p> <p>The conditional objective is a 68.54% reduction of total national GHG emissions by 2030 compared to a reference scenario.</p>

Components	Côte d'Ivoire submission for 2022 NDCs
<p>(b) Sectors, gases, categories and reservoirs covered by the nationally determined contributions, including, where applicable, in accordance with Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) guidelines</p>	<p>Sectors covered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Energy, - Industrial Processes and Product Use Agriculture; - Forests and other soil use; - Waste. <p>Gases covered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Carbon dioxide (CO₂); - Methane (CH₄); - Nitrous oxide (N₂O); - Hydrofluorocarbons (HFC). <p>- Short-lived climate pollutants (SLCP), particularly black carbon (BC) and other air pollutants (fine particles (PM_{2.5}), organic carbon (OC), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), volatile organic compounds (NMVOC), sulphur dioxide (SO₂) and carbon monoxide (CO) were quantified as part of the GHG mitigation evaluation framework, to calculate the benefits for SLCP and air pollutant emissions from the achievement of NDCs in Côte d'Ivoire, alongside GHG emissions.</p>
<p>(c) How the member State has taken into consideration sub-paragraphs c) and d) of paragraph 31 of decision 1/CP.21:</p>	<p>Côte d'Ivoire has extended its sectors covered by NDCs by including Forestry and Land Use. In addition, it has extended the field of covered gases by including short-lived climate pollutants (SLCP) and other air pollutants.</p>
<p>(d) Co-benefits of mitigation as a result of Parties' adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans, including a description of specific projects, measures and initiatives for Parties' adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans</p>	<p>No co-benefit indirectly linked to the mitigation of the effects of adaptation measures have been calculated.</p>
<p>4. Planning process</p>	
<p>Information on the planning process undertaken by the Party to prepare its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and, if available, on the Party's implementation plans, including, where applicable, (i) national institutional arrangements, public participation and engagement with local communities and indigenous people, taking gender issues into account; (ii) contextual issues; including, among others, cases such as: a. national circumstances, such as geography, climate, economy, sustainable development and poverty eradication; b. best practices and experiences related to the preparation of Nationally Determined Contributions; c. other aspirations and contextual priorities recognised upon joining the Paris Agreement</p>	<p>Côte d'Ivoire, like other member states of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, developed and submitted its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) which planned: (i) a reduction of 28.25% of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions by 2030 and, (ii) the improvement of resilience of eleven (11) sectors identified as the most vulnerable to climate change. Côte d'Ivoire also indicated its willingness to commit to a low-carbon, climate-change resilient development trajectory.</p> <p>The notable shortcomings observed in Côte d'Ivoire's first NDCs: failure to take Forestry emissions and gender components into consideration, the lack of investment plan as well as a monitoring-evaluation mechanism and the need to raise global climate ambition prompted an in-depth revision of Côte d'Ivoire's NDCs.</p> <p>This NDC revision process received support from nine (9) Technical and Financial Partners: EU, UNDP, FAO, EXPERTISE France, GIZ, UN Environment, ILO, UNCDF and ADB and made it possible to carry out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Several sectoral studies; - Sectoral and thematic consultations to validate sectoral studies and information collection; - High-level consultations for the endorsement of conclusions and a definition of sectoral and overall ambitions. <p>The revision process was conducted by a coordination team within the Ministry in charge of Environment and Sustainable Development, supervised by a steering committee and a technical committee comprising representatives of different sectors and key national entities.</p>

Côte d'Ivoire submission for 2022 NDCs	
Components	Not applicable
(b) Specific information applicable to Parties, including regional economic integration organisations and their member States, that have entered into an agreement to act jointly under paragraph 2 of article 4 of the Paris Agreement, including Parties that have agreed to act jointly and the terms of the agreement, in accordance with paragraphs 16-18 of article 4 of the Paris Agreement	This information is not related to the GHG mitigation evaluation in the global review.
(c) How the member State's preparation of its nationally determined contributions has been informed by the results of a global review, in accordance with paragraph 9 of article 4 of the Paris Agreement	No co-benefit indirectly linked to the mitigation of the effects of adaptation measures have been calculated.
(d) Each Party with a nationally determined contribution under article 4 of the Paris Agreement that consists of adaptation measures and/or economic diversification plans resulting in mitigation co-benefits consistent with paragraph 7 of article 4 of the Paris Agreement, should submit information on (i) how economic and social consequences of response measures have taken into account development of the nationally determined contributions; (ii) specific projects, measures and actions to implement to contribute to the mitigation co-benefits, including information on adaptation plans which also produce mitigation co-benefits which can cover, but are not limited to, key sectors such as energy, resources, water resources, coastal resources, human settlements and urban planning, agriculture and forestry; and manufacturing, energy and mining, transport and communication, construction, tourism, real estate, agriculture and fishing	

Components	Côte d'Ivoire submission for 2022 NDCs
<p>5. Hypotheses and methodological approaches, including those used to estimate and account for anthropogenic emissions from Greenhouse Gases and, where applicable, absorptions.</p> <p>(a) Hypotheses and methodological uses to account for anthropogenic emissions and absorptions from Greenhouse Gases corresponding to the Party's nationally determined contributions, in accordance with paragraph 31 of the decision 1/CP.21 and accounting directives adopted by the CMA</p>	<p>For the NDC update process, anthropogenic GHG emissions and absorptions were calculated using the IPCC National Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory Guidelines (2006). A model of GHG sources and sinks was developed by Côte d'Ivoire using the low emissions analysis platform (LEAP), which integrated analyses developed by several consultants from different sectors. In the LEAP model, IPCC (2006) Tier 1 methodologies and default emission factors were used to estimate GHG emissions from all sources. Emissions were estimated from 2010 to 2030, 2012 being the historic baseline year (base year) and 2030 the reference year for the GHG reduction objective (target year). See section 1(e) for a description of the main data and hypotheses used to project future emissions.</p> <p>For Greenhouse Gases other than CO₂, the global warming potentials from the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report were used to convert these emissions into GHG emissions equivalent to carbon dioxide.</p> <p>Côte d'Ivoire's LEAP model and underlying data sources are described in detail in the report, "Integrated assessment of Greenhouse Gas, short-lived climate pollutants and air pollutants in Côte d'Ivoire: Recommendations for the NDCs revision" prepared during the NDCs revision process.</p>
<p>(b) Hypotheses and methodological approaches used to account for the implementation of policies and measures or strategies in the nationally determined contributions; key policies and measures in all sectors in Côte d'Ivoire. In total, 38 mitigation measures were included in the GHG mitigation evaluation</p>	<p>The updated GHG reduction objective in Côte d'Ivoire's NDCs is based on an assessment of emission reduction potential of specific ymitigation measures in Côte d'Ivoire. Côte d'Ivoire's LEAP model was used to evaluate the GHG emission reduction potential of determined contributions; key policies and measures in all sectors in Côte d'Ivoire. In total, 38 mitigation measures were included in the GHG mitigation evaluation.</p> <p>It is estimated that the full implementation of these 38 mitigation measures would achieve Côte d'Ivoire's updated NDC objectives.</p> <p>The mitigation measures which were identified as contributing to the achievement of the unconditional and conditional objectives, and their emission reduction potential, are described in detail in Annex II as well as the report, "Integrated assessment of Greenhouse Gas, short-lived climate pollutants and air pollutants in Côte d'Ivoire: Recommendations for the NDCs revision" prepared during the NDCs revision process.</p>
<p>(c) Where applicable, information on how the member State will take into account the existing methods and guidance under the Accounting for Anthropogenic Emissions and Removals Convention, in accordance with paragraph 14 of Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, as appropriate</p>	<p>In order to report on its emissions in relation to its NDCs, Côte d'Ivoire will set up a national register following existing guidelines under Accounting for Anthropogenic emissions and removals Convention.</p>
<p>(d) IPCC methodologies and metrics used for estimating anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and absorptions</p>	<p>Methodologies: 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Emissions Inventories (Tier 1 approaches in all sectors, except the subgreenhouse gas emissions and absorptions; sector of residential cooking where a Tier 2 approach using factors from Keita et al., 2017, has been implemented.) Metrics: Global warming potentials on a 100-year timescale were used, based on the IPCC 5th Assessment Report.</p>
<p>(e) Hypotheses, methods and approaches specific to a sector, category or activity, in accordance with IPCC as appropriate, including, where applicable:</p> <p>(i) Approach used to take into account emissions and subsequent absorptions as a result of natural disturbances on managed land</p> <p>(ii) Approach used to take into account emissions and absorptions from harvested wood products</p> <p>(iii) Approach used to take into consideration the effects of the age class structure in forests</p>	<p>A full description of the sectoral methods and approaches used to measure the GHG sources and sinks for all sectors is provided in the report, "Integrated assessment of Greenhouse Gas, short-lived climate pollutants and air pollutants in Côte d'Ivoire: Recommendations for the NDCs revisions", which summarises the assessment of the GHG mitigation carried out to inform this NDC update.</p> <p>In the forestry and other land use sector, data is very limited to calculate the volume of GHG sources and sinks. For absorptions as a result of natural disturbances on managed land; this reason, only a sub-group of FOLU sub-sectors was included in the GHG mitigation evaluation, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forested land remaining forested land: The IPCC (2006) Tier 1 approach was used to calculate i) biomass growth, ii) losses due to the removal of wood and firewood, and iii) disturbances (forest fires based on FAOStat statistics for the annual area burned); • Land converted to forested land (annual biomass increase, assuming a conversion period of 20 years) ; • Forested land converted into other land (loss of biomass). <p>Wood harvested products were not considered in the GHG mitigation evaluation. The age class structure in forestry is based on the submission of the Côte d'Ivoire's forestry reference emissions level (FREL).</p>

Components	Côte d'Ivoire submission for 2022 NDCs
<p>(f) Other hypotheses and methodological approaches used to understand the nationally determined contributions and, where applicable, estimate corresponding emissions and absorptions, notably:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) How the reference indicators, reference baseline(s) and/or level(s), including, where applicable, reference levels by sector, category or activity, are created, including, for example, the main parameters, hypotheses, definitions, methods, data sources and models used; (ii) For Parties whose nationally determined contributions contain elements other than Greenhouse Gases, information on the hypotheses and methodological approaches used regarding these elements, where applicable; (iii) For climate forcers included in the nationally determined contributions that are not covered by the IPCC guidelines, information on how the climate forcers are estimated; (iv) Other technical information, where applicable 	<p>Energy</p> <p>The overall GHG reduction objective of NDCs is an aggregation of GHG emission reductions as a result of the implementation of actions in five main source sectors, as indicated below:</p> <p>Energy</p> <p>GHG mitigation in the energy sector was calculated using a model developed using the «Low Emissions Analysis Platform (LEAP)» tool.</p> <p>In 2012, it was estimated that the Energy sector emitted 18 million tonnes CO₂ equivalent. Based on predicted population and GDP growth described in section 1(e), it is estimated that GHG emissions for the energy sector will reach 40 million tonnes CO₂ equivalent emissions by 2030 based on the reference scenario.</p> <p>Twenty-four (24) mitigation measures in the energy sector were assessed.</p> <p>In the energy sector, the unconditional objective includes the implementation of 17 mitigation measures, which allows a 28.55% reduction of GHG emissions in the energy sector by 2030 based on the energy sector's GHG emissions in the reference scenario. The conditional objective includes the implementation of 7 additional mitigation measures. The full implementation of unconditional and conditional objectives allows a 37.66% reduction of GHG emissions in the energy sector by 2030 based on the reference scenario.</p> <p>Agriculture</p> <p>The IPCC (2006) Tier 1 approaches were used to estimate the emissions from enteric beta fermentation and manure management, the application of synthetic fertilisers and methane emissions from rice production.</p> <p>In 2012, it is estimated that agriculture emitted 4 million tonnes CO₂ equivalent. Based on predicted population and GDP growth described in section 1(e), it is estimated that GHG emissions for the agricultural sector will reach 6.8 million tonnes CO₂ equivalent emissions by 2030 based on the reference scenario.</p> <p>Five (5) mitigation measures in the agricultural sector were assessed. The unconditional objective includes the implementation of two (2) mitigation measures, which allows a 14.34% reduction of GHG emissions in the agricultural sector by 2030 based on the agricultural sector's GHG emissions in the reference scenario. The conditional objective includes the implementation of three (3) additional mitigation measures. The full implementation of unconditional and conditional objectives allows a 20% reduction of GHG emissions in the agricultural sector by 2030 based on the reference scenario.</p> <p>Forestry and other land use</p> <p>IPCC (2006) Tier 1 approaches were used to estimate emissions of forested land remaining as forested land (biomass gains and losses), forests converted into other land and land converted into forests.</p> <p>In 2012, it was estimated that the FOLU sector emitted 58 million tonnes CO₂ equivalent. Based on the continuation of historical trends, GHG emissions for the FOLU sector are estimated to increase to 68.6 million tonnes CO₂ equivalent emissions by 2030 according to the baseline scenario.</p> <p>Two mitigation measures in the agricultural sector were evaluated, based on Côte d'Ivoire's SPREF strategy. The unconditional objective includes the implementation of two mitigation measures, to reduce the rate of deforestation by 70% and the conversion of 1 million hectares of land to forest by 2030, which makes it possible to achieve a 35% reduction of GHG emissions in the FOLU sector by 2030 based on GHG emissions in the FOLU sector in the baseline scenario. The conditional objective includes the implementation of one additional mitigation measure, the conversion of an additional 2 million hectares of land to forest by 2030. The full implementation of unconditional and conditional objectives allows a 150% reduction of GHG emissions in the agricultural sector by 2030 based on the reference scenario.</p>

Components	Côte d'Ivoire submission for 2022 NDCs																																																																																							
	<p data-bbox="215 1254 247 1601">Short-lived climate pollutants (SLCP)</p> <p data-bbox="255 224 343 1568">The evaluation of GHG mitigation carried out to inform the NDC update also evaluated the impact of the implementation of 38 mitigation measures making it possible to achieve NDC objectives on short-lived climate pollutants (SLCP) emissions (black carbon) and air pollutants (PM_{2.5}, NO_x, SO₂, NMVOC, CO, organic carbon).</p> <p data-bbox="351 201 462 1568">Côte d'Ivoire acknowledges the 2018 IPCC report on 1.5-degree global warming which shows no way to limit the global temperature increase to 1.5 degrees without significant reductions of SLCP emissions such as methane and black carbon, alongside GHGs. Reducing SLCPs and air pollutants, alongside GHGs, can also help achieve the objectives that Côte d'Ivoire's NDCs contribute towards; not only the mitigation of global climate change, but also creating local benefits for public health in Côte d'Ivoire, thanks to reduced exposure to air pollutants.</p> <p data-bbox="470 201 534 1568">It is estimated that the achievement of Côte d'Ivoire's NDCs will lead to substantial reductions of SLCPs and air pollutants, in addition to GHGs. This will make it possible to prevent more than 7,000 premature deaths due to exposure to fine particles.</p> <p data-bbox="542 705 574 1568">The emission reductions predicted for the different pollutants are presented in the table below:</p>																																																																																							
	<table border="1" data-bbox="606 212 1077 1568"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Pollutants</th> <th colspan="6">Emissions (kilotonnes (kt))</th> <th rowspan="2">2030 Conditionals (% reduction by 2030 vs Baseline)</th> <th rowspan="2">2030 Conditionals (% reduction by 2030 vs Baseline)</th> </tr> <tr> <th>2012</th> <th>2030 Baseline</th> <th>2030 unconditionals</th> <th>2030 conditionals</th> <th>2030 unconditionals (% reduction by 2030 vs Baseline)</th> <th>2030 Conditionals (% reduction by 2030 vs Baseline)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>CO₂</td> <td>71163.2</td> <td>100571.2</td> <td>67575.8</td> <td>-13,714.1</td> <td>-32.8</td> <td>-100.0</td> <td>-100.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CH₄</td> <td>491.3</td> <td>857.8</td> <td>683.6</td> <td>590.5</td> <td>-20.3</td> <td>-102.4</td> <td>-102.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BC</td> <td>17.7</td> <td>25.3</td> <td>11.0</td> <td>10.5</td> <td>-56.5</td> <td>-323.5</td> <td>-323.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OC</td> <td>164.0</td> <td>245.5</td> <td>95.5</td> <td>87.6</td> <td>-61.1</td> <td>-124.9</td> <td>-124.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PM_{2.5}</td> <td>346.1</td> <td>514.7</td> <td>200.7</td> <td>185.4</td> <td>-61.0</td> <td>-111.9</td> <td>-111.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SO₂</td> <td>25.1</td> <td>57.3</td> <td>33.0</td> <td>29.1</td> <td>-42.5</td> <td>-174.1</td> <td>-174.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO_x</td> <td>131.9</td> <td>220.0</td> <td>132.0</td> <td>128.0</td> <td>-40.0</td> <td>-118.2</td> <td>-118.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NMVOC</td> <td>619.0</td> <td>932.9</td> <td>569.5</td> <td>501.3</td> <td>-39.0</td> <td>-104.2</td> <td>-104.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CO</td> <td>2,094.7</td> <td>3,089.5</td> <td>2,040.6</td> <td>1,855.1</td> <td>-34.0</td> <td>-101.1</td> <td>-101.1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Pollutants	Emissions (kilotonnes (kt))						2030 Conditionals (% reduction by 2030 vs Baseline)	2030 Conditionals (% reduction by 2030 vs Baseline)	2012	2030 Baseline	2030 unconditionals	2030 conditionals	2030 unconditionals (% reduction by 2030 vs Baseline)	2030 Conditionals (% reduction by 2030 vs Baseline)	CO ₂	71163.2	100571.2	67575.8	-13,714.1	-32.8	-100.0	-100.0	CH ₄	491.3	857.8	683.6	590.5	-20.3	-102.4	-102.4	BC	17.7	25.3	11.0	10.5	-56.5	-323.5	-323.5	OC	164.0	245.5	95.5	87.6	-61.1	-124.9	-124.9	PM _{2.5}	346.1	514.7	200.7	185.4	-61.0	-111.9	-111.9	SO ₂	25.1	57.3	33.0	29.1	-42.5	-174.1	-174.1	NO _x	131.9	220.0	132.0	128.0	-40.0	-118.2	-118.2	NMVOC	619.0	932.9	569.5	501.3	-39.0	-104.2	-104.2	CO	2,094.7	3,089.5	2,040.6	1,855.1	-34.0	-101.1	-101.1
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(g) Intention to use Carbon Market and non-Market mechanisms under article 6 of the Paris Agreement, where applicable	Côte d'Ivoire intends to use Carbon Market and non-Market mechanisms under article 6 of the Paris agreement to implement its NDCs and participate, if necessary, in internationally transferred mitigation outcomes (ITMOs) within the framework of a voluntary operation.																																																																																							

Components	Côte d'Ivoire submission for 2022 NDCs
6. How the member State considers its Nationally Determined Contributions	Determined Contributions are equitable and ambitious in light of its national situation.
(a) How the member State considers its nationally determined contribution is equitable and ambitious given its national situation	<p>As a developing country, Côte d'Ivoire presents its new NDCs in which its ambition has increased by almost 4 times compared to its initial ambition. This enhanced ambition builds upon the progress achieved since 2015 in climate planning action on a national level, notably:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The availability of more comprehensive data to calculate GHG emissions; • The inclusion of more sectors in the NDC objective compared to 2015 (Forestry, etc.); • The inclusion of other GHGs in the NDC objective compared to 2015 (HFC, SLCP); • Inclusion of the gender dimension in the NDC objective compared to 2015.
(b) equity considerations, including capital fund consideration	The Côte d'Ivoire's new NDCs offer a range of unconditional efforts, supported mainly by plans and policies that are already being implemented and conditional efforts subject to the receipt of additional funding.
(c) How the member State has dealt with paragraph 3 of article 4 of the Paris Agreement	<p>In line with Article 4.3 of the Paris Agreement, Côte d'Ivoire's new NDCs constitute significant progress in terms of GHG reduction ambition. Previous NDCs set a reduction objective of 28.25%, i.e., a reduction of 9.7 million tonnes CO₂ equivalent by 2030 based on the 2015 reference scenario. This objective did not include the Forestry sector.</p> <p>The new 2021 NDCs project a combined objective (unconditional and conditional) of carbon neutrality (98.95%) by 2030, including efforts in the Forestry sector. This new ambition represents a reduction of 37 million tonnes CO₂ equivalent, which is close to 4 times the 2015 ambition.</p>
(d) How the member State has dealt with paragraph 4 of Article 4 of the Paris Agreement	The development of Côte d'Ivoire's new NDCs was done using a «bottom up» ascending approach, combining measures and actions of the key sectors of the economy to create an overall objective on a national level, thus allowing a better appreciation of sectoral objectives and economy-wide objectives.
(e) How the member State has dealt with paragraph 6 of article 4 of the Paris Agreement	Not Applicable
7. How the Nationally Determined Contributions contribute to the achievement of the Convention's objective as set out in Article 2.	Côte d'Ivoire's new 2021 NDCs present an increase of its GHG reduction ambition from -28,25 % (9.7 million tCO ₂ eq) to 30.41% (37 million tCO ₂ eq), i.e., an increase of almost 4 times the initial effort in 2015.
(a) How the Nationally Determined Contributions contribute to the achievement of the Convention's objective as set out in Article 2	In view of contributing to successfully capping global emissions in line with Articles 2.1a) and 4.1) of the Paris Agreement, Côte d'Ivoire has extended its range of gases covered by its NDCs by including Short-lived climate pollutants (SLCP) in line with the conclusion of the IPCC report on 1.5°C global warming. In addition, Côte d'Ivoire included efforts in the strategic Forestry sector, the effects of which make it possible for this sector to become a carbon sink (-150% reduction) by 2030.



**DIRECTORATE FOR THE
FIGHT AGAINST CLIMATE
CHANGE**

