CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Quick Facts

CPIA Score	Change from previous year	Highest performing cluster	Lowest performing cluster
4.0	▲ 0.1	4.3	3.7
Above IDA Avg.	Increase	(Economic Management)	(Structural Policies)

Population (millions)	32.7
GDP (current US$, billions)	99.8
GDP per capita (current US$)	3,050.1
International poverty rate ($3.00 in 2021 PPP)	20.8

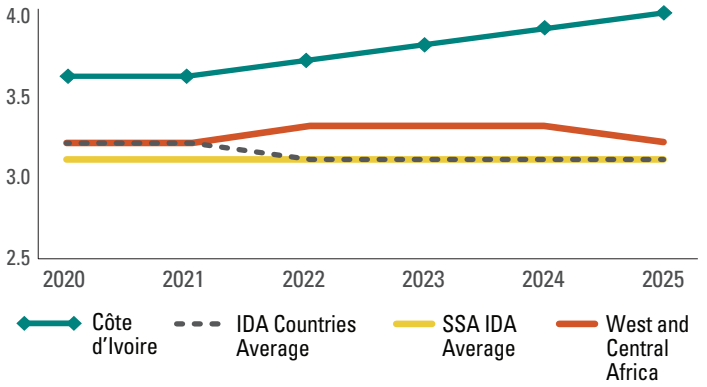
Country Policy and Institutional Assessment 2025

Indicator	Côte d'Ivoire	West and Central Africa	SSA IDA Average	IDA Borrowers Average
Economic Management	**4.3**	**3.3**	**3.2**	**3.2**
Monetary and Exchange Rate Policy	4.0	3.6	3.5	3.4
Fiscal Policy	4.5	3.1	3.1	3.0
Debt Policy and Management	4.5	3.3	3.1	3.1
Structural Policies	**3.7**	**3.1**	**3.2**	**3.1**
Trade	4.0	3.6	3.7	3.7
Financial Sector	3.5	2.8	2.8	2.8
Business Regulatory Environment	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.0
Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity	**4.0**	**3.4**	**3.3**	**3.3**
Gender Equality	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.2
Equity of Public Resource Use	4.5	3.4	3.5	3.4
Building Human Resources	4.5	3.7	3.6	3.6
Social Protection and Labor	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.0
Policies and Institutions for Environmental Sustainability	4.0	3.3	3.3	3.2
Public Sector Management and Institutions	**3.8**	**2.9**	**2.8**	**2.9**
Property Rights and Rule-Based Governance	3.5	2.7	2.7	2.8
Quality of Budgetary and Financial Management	4.0	2.9	2.9	2.9
Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization	4.0	3.3	3.2	3.2
Quality of Public Administration	3.5	2.9	2.8	2.8
Transparency, Accountability, and Corruption in the Public Sector	4.0	2.6	2.6	2.8
Overall CPIA Score	**4.0**	**3.2**	**3.1**	**3.1**

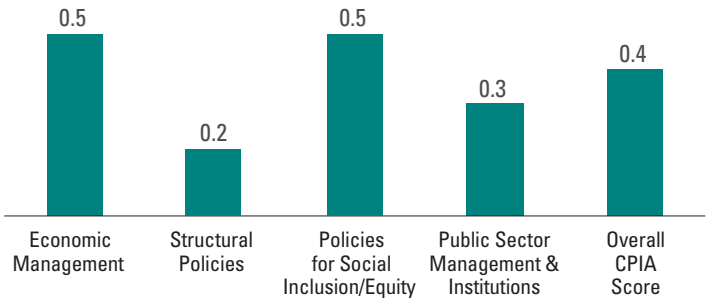
Highlights

- Fiscal consolidation and stronger revenue mobilization reduced the deficit, increased tax revenues, and improved debt sustainability while supporting strong economic growth.
- Public financial management strengthened through tax administration modernization, e-invoicing, digital tax systems, stronger customs controls, and better expenditure management.
- Social outcomes improved through expanded cash transfers, social safety nets, universal health coverage, education investments, and enhanced access to health and basic services.
- Trade performance weakened due to limited implementation, high trade and logistics costs, lack of cross-border digital trade systems, and delays in operationalizing trade facilitation institutions.
- Access to finance and private sector development remained constrained through limited access to credit for small and medium-sized enterprises, shallow capital markets, lack of competition, burdensome business licensing procedures, and weaknesses in the legal and judicial system.

Trend — OVERALL CPIA SCORES



Progress — CHANGE IN CPIA SCORES FROM 2020 TO 2025



Definitions:
- CPIA: Country Policy and Institutional Assessment
- IDA: International Development Association, the arm of the World Bank Group that provides credits to the poorest countries
- SSA: Sub-Saharan Africa
- Poverty data are sourced from the World Bank (2026), Poverty and Inequality Platform (pip.worldbank.org). Poverty headcount ratios are measured at $3.00 per day (2021 PPP), representing the percentage of the population living below this threshold. All poverty data are reported in 2021 purchasing power parity, with the latest data available for each country. Accessed on July 8, 2026.
- The GDP, GDP per capita, and population figures are from the World Development Indicators (WDI) Database, July 9, 2026. Data for Eritrea and South Sudan are from the MFMOD Database, Macro Poverty Outlook, World Bank, Spring 2026.

Average scores for comparisons refer to country groupings as follows:
- **IDA Borrowing Countries**: 78 countries eligible for IDA credits and with CPIA scores in 2025
- **SSA IDA Countries**: 40 SSA IDA countries that had CPIA scores in 2025
- **West and Central Africa**: 20 SSA IDA countries with CPIA scores in 2025
- **East and Southern Africa**: 20 SSA IDA countries with CPIA scores in 2025