

Poverty & Equity Brief

Sub-Saharan Africa

Cote d'Ivoire

April 2020

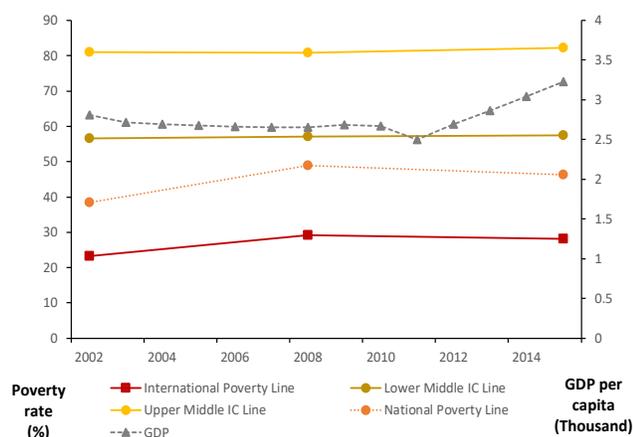
After a decade of political and economic crisis, the Cote d'Ivoire has recorded since 2012, strong economic performance accompanied with substantial poverty reduction. The poverty rate has declined to 28 percent (\$1.90 a day poverty line, 2011 PPP) in 2015, down from an estimated 34 percent in 2011. The poverty rate using the national poverty line was down to 46 percent in 2015. Strong economic growth was a driver of poverty reduction during this period, although the benefits have not been equally distributed. While GDP growth is driven by retails and construction, employment is highly concentrated in agriculture (family farms) and nonagricultural self-employed occupations mostly owned by women with no formal education. The recent deceleration of growth, although at 7 percent, will slow down poverty reduction. Meanwhile the recent increase of farmgate cocoa prices is favorable to poor cocoa farmers and is incentivizing growers. Prospects for cocoa production remain historically high. However, the recent coronavirus outbreak is expected to hamper cocoa consumption in short term in China, the main driver of global cocoa consumption, creating an excess supply that will pressure prices downward. Besides, the expansion of cash transfer program designed to support poor households is expected to reduce the number of those living in poverty. However, the expected elimination of some VAT exemptions might have negative distributional impacts.

The bottom 40 percent of the population in Cote d'Ivoire experienced positive consumption growth between 2008 and 2015. The shared prosperity index of 0.7 percent represents the average annualized growth in mean consumption for the bottom 40 over this period. Furthermore, the consumption growth rate among the bottom 40 exceeded the growth (in the mean) for the overall population by 1.0 percentage points, as indicated by the shared prosperity premium. In line with these changes, inequality is starting to decline slightly. As of 2015, inequality was at a moderate level with a Gini index of 41.5.

POVERTY	Number of Poor (million)	Rate (%)	Period
National Poverty Line	10.7	46.3	2015
International Poverty Line 473.3 in CFA franc (2015) or US\$1.90 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	6.6	28.2	2015
Lower Middle Income Class Poverty Line 797.1 in CFA franc (2015) or US\$3.20 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	13.3	57.4	2015
Upper Middle Income Class Poverty Line 1370.1 in CFA franc (2015) or US\$5.50 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	19.1	82.3	2015
Multidimensional Poverty Measure		49.9	2015
SHARED PROSPERITY			
Annualized Consumption Growth per capita of the bottom 40 percent		0.74	2008-2015
INEQUALITY			
Gini Index		41.5	2015
Shared Prosperity Premium = Growth of the bottom 40 - Average Growth		0.96	2008-2015
GROWTH			
Annualized GDP per capita growth		2.80	2008-2015
Annualized Consumption Growth per capita from Household Survey		-0.22	2008-2015
MEDIAN INCOME			
Growth of the annual median income/consumption per capita		0.05	2008-2015

Sources: WDI for GDP, National Statistical Offices for national poverty rates, POVCALNET as of February 2020, and Global Monitoring Database for the rest.

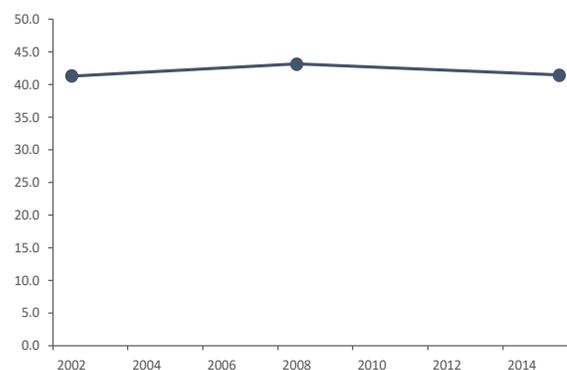
POVERTY HEADCOUNT RATE, 2002-2015



Source: World Bank using ENV/SSAPOV/GMD

INEQUALITY TRENDS, 2002-2015

Gini Index



Source: World Bank using ENV/SSAPOV/GMD

KEY INDICATORS

Distribution among groups: 2015	International Poverty Line(%)		Relative group (%)		Multidimensional Poverty Measures (% of people):	2015
	Non-Poor	Poor	Bottom 40	Top 60		
Urban population	84	16	25	75	Monetary poverty (Consumption)	
Rural population	60	40	55	45	Daily consumption less than US\$1.90 per person	28.2
Males	73	27	39	61	Education	
Females	71	29	41	59	At least one school-aged child is not enrolled in school	25.6
0 to 14 years old	63	37	51	49	No adult has completed primary education	53.2
15 to 64 years old	77	23	33	67	Access to basic infrastructure	
65 and older	75	25	36	64	No access to limited-standard drinking water	23.3
Without education (16+)	71	29	40	60	No access to limited-standard sanitation	59.5
Primary education (16+)	80	20	31	69	No access to electricity	37.4
Secondary education (16+)	88	12	19	81		
Tertiary/post-secondary education (16+)	97	N/A*	5	95		

Source: World Bank using ENV/SSAPOV/GMD

Source: World Bank using ENV/SSAPOV/GMD

Notes: N/A missing value, N/A* value removed due to less than 30 observations

POVERTY DATA AND METHODOLOGY

The international poverty line using 2011 PPP was \$1.90 per day, equivalent to 473 CFAF per day in Côte d'Ivoire in 2015. In general, a country's national poverty line is more appropriate for targeting programs to reach the poorest. The national poverty line for Côte d'Ivoire was set at 75,000 CFAF per person per year in 1985 and adjusted over time for inflation, as measured by the CPI, to 269,075 CFAF per year in 2015. However, due to an overestimation of the CPI adjustment in 2008, when using the national poverty line, the increase in poverty in 2008 and the poverty rate in 2015 published in official sources are biased upwards. As the national poverty line for Côte d'Ivoire in 2015, equivalent to US\$ 2.96 PPP per day (2011), was higher than the international poverty line, the poverty rate using the national poverty line is also higher (46% vs 28% in 2015).

The World Bank is working with the Government to support the Côte d'Ivoire with an IDA Credit of US\$54 million, to improve its statistical system through a regional statistics program with a total financing of US\$370 million. In addition, Côte d'Ivoire is a beneficiary of the World Bank regional program that aims to harmonize and modernize living conditions surveys. For Côte d'Ivoire, data collection of the harmonized Survey was completed in July 2019. The World Bank team is preparing in collaboration with the National Institute of Statistics, a new poverty assessment report that will produce new poverty lines and poverty numbers for the Côte d'Ivoire. Although some numbers are being circulated, the new poverty numbers endorsed by the World Bank could be available by May 2020.

HARMONIZATION

The numbers presented in this brief are based on the SSAPOV database. SSAPOV is a database of harmonized nationally representative household surveys managed by Sub-Saharan Team for Statistical Development. It contains more than 100 surveys covering 45 out of the 48 countries in the SSA region. The four countries not covered in the database are Eritrea, Equatorial Guinea, and Somalia. Terms of use of the data adhere to agreements with the original data producers.