

WEST AFRICA

# Cote d'Ivoire

GDP: **\$30.9bn**

Five-year economic growth rate: **6%**

Population: **20.3m**

Total clean energy investments, 2006-2013: **\$120.4m**

Installed power capacity: **1.5GW**

Renewable share: **2.4%**

Total clean energy generation: **172.8GWh**

Top energy authority:

**Ministry of Mines, Petroleum and Energy**

OVERALL RANKING  
2014

**46**

OVERALL SCORE  
2014

**0.69**

PARAMETER	RANKING	SCORE
I. Enabling Framework	32	1.07
II. Clean Energy Investment & Climate Financing	55	0.05
III. Low-Carbon Business & Clean Energy Value Chains	33	1.24
IV. Greenhouse Gas Management Activities	48	0.42

## SUMMARY

Cote D'Ivoire ranked 46<sup>th</sup> among the 55 nations surveyed in *ClimateScope* 2014, with a score of 0.69. The West African nation performed best on Enabling Framework Parameter I, thanks in part to the structure of its once-robust power sector, its rural electrification program plus the regulations governing distributed power production.

A civil war raged in the country for most of the last decade, crippling energy infrastructure and deterring long-term investment in generation. As a result, the clean energy sector is embryonic: there has been just \$120m of investment since 2006, mainly in the biomass & waste sector, which accounts for most of the 37MW of non-large hydro clean energy capacity. Renewables

accounted for a meager 3% of generation in 2013.

In 2012, as stability returned, the new government set out a plan to get the power sector back on its feet. It prioritized investment in fossil-fuelled power generation and set targets across all segments of the energy sector, including renewable energy and energy efficiency. However, the promise of a renewable energy policy framework has yet to materialize.

As a major agricultural producer, Côte d'Ivoire has significant bio-energy potential. Several sugar cane and palm oil producers have been operating biomass-fired power plants for decades now and more commercial-scale projects are under development.

For further information, access [www.global-climatescope.org/cotedivoire](http://www.global-climatescope.org/cotedivoire)

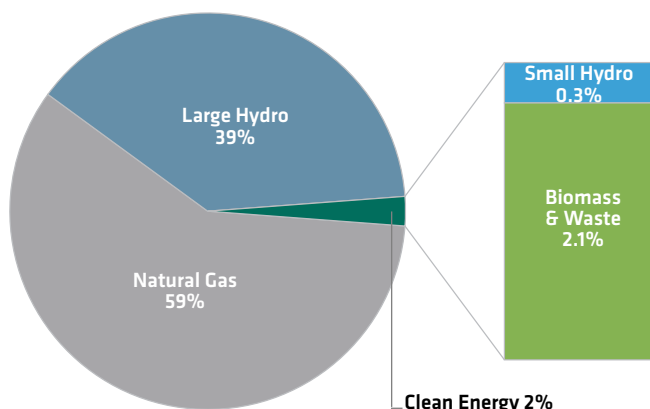
## PARAMETERS AT A GLANCE

Côte d'Ivoire is reforming its electricity sector. In March 2014, it enacted a new Electricity Code, ending the state monopoly on transport, distribution, commercialization, import and export of electricity. All those activities may now be operated by private operators, subject to agreement with the state. The government has plans to double power production capacity to about 3.5GW by the end of the decade, chiefly by building new hydroelectric dams and thermal power capacity.

Côte d'Ivoire's best performance was on Enabling Framework Parameter I, taking 32nd place globally. It was awarded relatively high marks for its power sector structure, and was judged favorably for its rules governing distributed power generation as well as its rural electrification program. On the negative side, the government said it would start drafting a renewable energy law, but this has not happened.

### INSTALLED POWER CAPACITY BY SOURCE, 2013 (%)

1.5GW total installed capacity



Source: Bloomberg New Energy Finance, Compagnie Ivoirienne d'Electricité  
 Note: Some values cannot be graphically represented due to scale, please see source data for the complete numbers

Every other *ClimateScope* country scored higher than Côte d'Ivoire on Clean Energy Investment Parameter II. The \$120m it has attracted since 2006 for projects (and nothing since 2009) is even less significant when levelized against the size of the country's economy, and is a reflection of the many years of conflict and a lack of clean energy policy since peace was restored

### KEY POLICIES

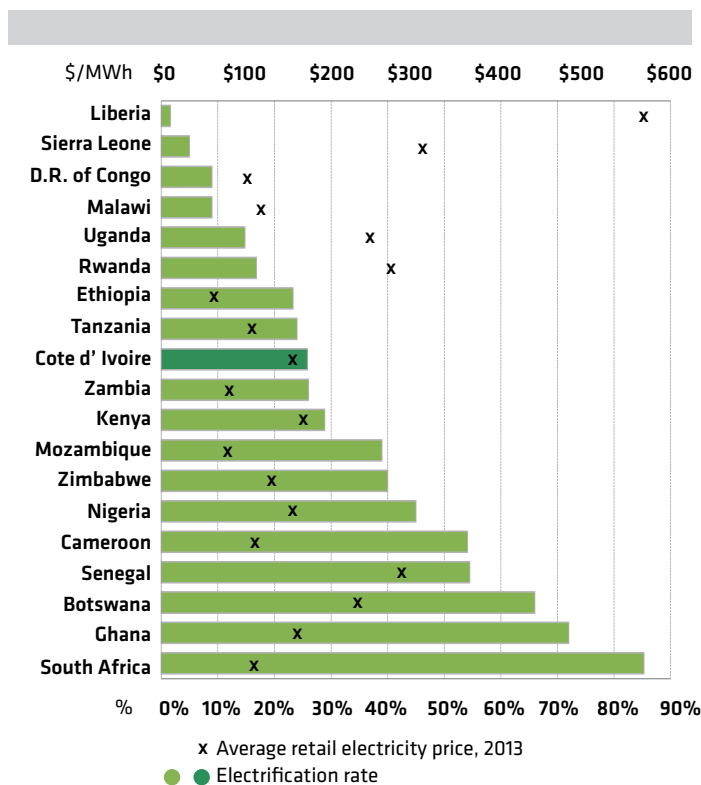
<b>Energy Target</b>	Renewable energy to constitute 5% of the supply mix by 2015, 15% by 2020 and 20% by 2030.
<b>Auction</b>	A call for manifestation of interest in developing renewable energy projects was held in 2013.

Source: Bloomberg New Energy Finance Policy Library

in 2010. The new Electricity Code should improve investor confidence as it reinforces the powers and competencies of the regulator and takes into account renewable energy.

Given the dearth of clean energy investment and low level of installed capacity, Côte d'Ivoire stood little chance of scoring high on Low-Carbon Business and Clean Energy Value Chains Parameter III. However, a number of companies have created a variety of value chains, which together with a handful of service providers earned it 33<sup>rd</sup> place.

### ELECTRIFICATION RATES (%) VS AVERAGE RETAIL ELECTRICITY PRICES, 2013 (\$/MWh)



Source: Bloomberg New Energy Finance

On Greenhouse Gas Management Activities Parameter IV the country ranked 48<sup>th</sup> owing to lack of government policy or corporate endeavors to curb carbon emissions. While Côte d'Ivoire has five CDM offsets, project risk is relatively high.