

Côte d'Ivoire



Trilemma Rank

#111

Trilemma Score

49.3

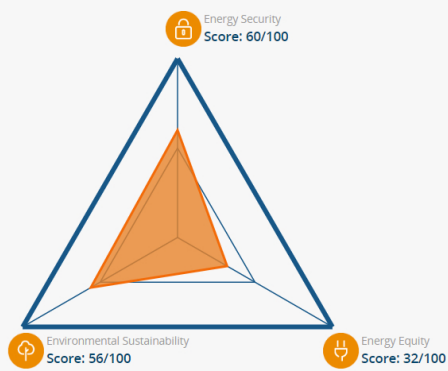
Balance Grade

BDC

Côte d'Ivoire ranks 111th in the global index. Energy intensity and decarbonisation remain challenges for Sustainability, while limited energy access drives down the Equity performance. However, significant progress has been made in electrification and access to clean cooking fuels since the late 2000s. The Security index continued to improve in recent years, driven by higher energy storage and marked progress in grid stability. Côte d'Ivoire's balance score is BDC.

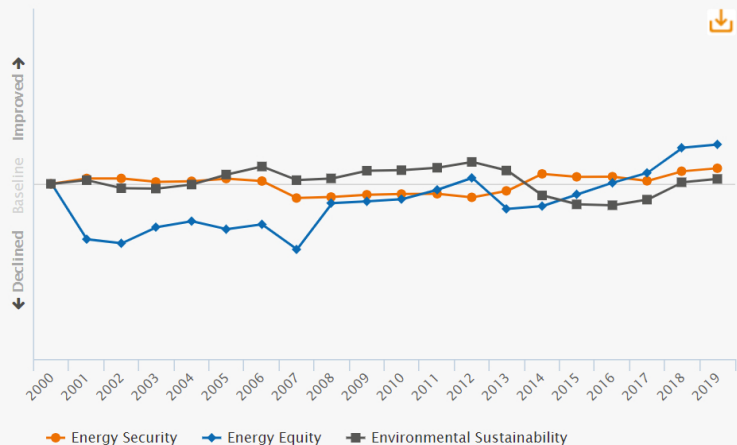
**Population**  
24.3 (millions) **Land Area**  
318.0 (thousand sq. km) **GDP Per Capita**  
3,945 (PPP US\$) **Industrial Sector**  
24.7 (% of GDP) **GDP Growth**  
7.7 (annual %)

## Balance



## Historical Trilemma Scores

Trend lines track the country's performance in each dimension, beginning with a baseline of 100 in the year of 2000



Highcharts.com

## Trends and Outlook

Côte d'Ivoire perseveres in its ambition to provide energy to the entire region. From 2011 to 2017, the country invested 7,000 billion FCFA (more than 10 billion USD) in the sector, according to information from the Ministry of Energy. The country already exports electricity to Ghana, Burkina Faso, Mali, Togo, Benin and Liberia. Despite the growth of the energy sector, the balance between supply and demand remains fragile. Higher external demand leads to an increase in electricity consumption.

The government agreed in 2012 on an energy sector plan that promotes investment in fossil-fuelled power generation and transport infrastructure, while also implemented a renewable energy development strategy. The aim is to achieve a 15% share of renewables in final energy consumption by 2020. While there are some efforts to increase the use of renewables (such as reduced taxes for the use of solar), policies to reduce the cost and further promote the deployment of renewables are required to achieve this target, and with that an improvement in its Trilemma ranking and balance.

As part of the power plant reinforcement program, launched in 2011 to double the installed capacity by 2020, the country is banking on a reorganisation of the energy mix to meet this growing demand. The objective is to develop renewables, mainly hydro, to reduce the share of thermal, which remains prevalent.

## Key metrics

Metrics are determined relative to other countries, with the top performer receiving a full bar.

	2019 Performance	Trend 2010-19
<b>Energy security</b> ⓘ		
Import dependence	<div><div></div></div>	▶
Diversity of electricity generation	<div><div></div></div>	▼
Energy storage	<div><div></div></div>	▲
<b>Energy equity</b> ⓘ		
Access to electricity	<div><div></div></div>	▲
Electricity prices	<div><div></div></div>	▲
Gasoline and diesel prices	<div><div></div></div>	▶
<b>Environmental sustainability</b> ⓘ		
Final energy intensity	<div><div></div></div>	▲
Low carbon electricity generation	<div><div></div></div>	▼
CO2 emissions per capita	<div><div></div></div>	▼
<b>Country context</b> ⓘ		
Macroeconomic stability	<div><div></div></div>	▲
Effectiveness of government	<div><div></div></div>	▲
Innovation capability	<div><div></div></div>	▲