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OPEN GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIP

NATIONAL ACTION PLAN OF OPEN GOVERNMENT

2022-2024

Ministry of Trade, Industry and Promotion of Small and Medium Enterprises

(Unofficial translation)

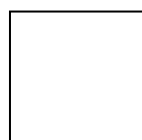
PREFACE

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Côte d'Ivoire is committed to the Open Government Partnership (OGP) process, in order to consolidate the values of participatory democracy, the principles of transparency,

technological innovation and the fight against corruption. With this new inclusive mode of governance, our country hopes to be able to respond to the new aspirations of the Ivorian citizen and positively impact the well-being of the population.

Our country's accession in October 2015 to the Open Government Partnership, this structuring process, will certainly strengthen good governance, already at the heart of its development strategy, under the leadership of the President of the Republic, H.E. Alassane OUATTARA.

This commitment by the Ivorian government is beneficial in several respects; it is reflected in the respect of the obligation's incumbent on the member countries of the GPA, notably the production of periodic documents such as the first three National Action Plans (2016-2018, 2018-2020 and 2020-2022). Indeed, 35 commitments have been made and have led to the adoption of reforms as well as the realization of concrete actions that constitute major achievements for the betterment of populations. Secondly, in addition to the greater involvement of civil society and the administrations concerned by the commitments, the co-creation approach is increasingly being observed in the management of public affairs. Finally, through its active participation, Côte d'Ivoire shares its experience while drawing inspiration from the good practices of peer countries.

The elaboration of this fourth National Action Plan (NAP) of eleven (11) commitments is the result of the plurality of expression and the political will displayed in relation to the issue of open governance in Côte d'Ivoire.

Souleymane DIARRASSOUBA
Minister of Commerce, Industry and SME
Promotion
OGP Focal Point

INTRODUCTION

The Open Government Partnership (OGP) is a multi-stakeholder initiative that brings together countries around the world that want to work on open government to improve their governance.

Transparency, accountability, fight against corruption, citizen participation and access to information through information and communication technologies are the key principles respected by the OGP member countries. These principles aimed at improving the standard of living of citizens and strengthening their relationship with their respective governments.

Côte d'Ivoire has been a member of this Initiative since October 2015. As a country participating in the Initiative, it has already developed and transmitted to the OGP three (03) National Action Plans covering the periods 2016-2018, 2018-2020 and 2020-2022. Each of these plans has allowed for collaboration between the Government, Civil Society and the

Private Sector at all stages of the plans: public consultations, development of the National Action Plan, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. It should be noted that this participatory and inclusive co-creation approach has positive effects on the relations between the stakeholders in the process, particularly trust, which is a source of social cohesion, peace, and therefore development.

In this spirit of confidence and in accordance with OGP recommendations, Côte d'Ivoire must produce its fourth National Action Plan this year, which will cover the period 2022-2024. The deadline for submitting this deliverable to the OGP bodies is December 31, 2022.

In order to strengthen the participatory approach, the fourth National Action Plan was developed in the same spirit as the previous plans.

It relied on the Platform of Ivorian Civil Society for the OGP (PSCI-PGO), which provided the Technical Committee (TC-OGP) with thematic proposals, the result of work carried out previously. In addition, the public consultations allowed the populations visited to express their concerns. These various thematic collections helped identify the commitments.

The fourth National Action Plan focuses primarily on consolidating the gains made, in particular the participatory budget, through its institutionalization and generalization in local authorities. It will also address problems relating to the cost of living, the budget, the fight against corruption, security, environment, construction and employment.

OPEN GOVERNMENT EFFORTS TO DATE

Since joining the Open Government Partnership in 2015, Côte d'Ivoire has made efforts to popularize the practice of good governance, one of the values of the OGP, through a synergy of actions that involve the Administration, the Private Sector, Civil Society and the media in the management of public affairs.

For example, since 2019, a citizen's budget has been drawn up with the participation of representatives of civil society. Similarly, since 2021, Civil Society has been involved in the pre-validation of budgetary orientations through the Multi-year Budgetary and Economic Programming Document (DPBEP). Other examples of collaboration with Civil Society are found in the following actions:

- the citizen's platform (www.milie.com);
- online tax filing and payment (www.e-impots.gouv.ci);
- The Treasury's Customer Relationship Management System (baobab.tresor.gouv.ci);
- the online social contribution payment platform (e-CNPS);
- Local Mining Development Committees;
- online assignment of students in grade 6^e;
- my school at home (ecole-ci.online)...

Côte d'Ivoire participates in other initiatives similar to OGP, such as the Transparency Initiative pour la transparence des Industries Extractive (ITIE), Doing Business, the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC), the Mechanisme African d'Evaluation par les Pairs (MAEP)

THE PROCESS OF DEVELOPING THE NATIONAL ACTION PLAN (PAN)

The National Action Plan 2022-2024 of Open Government is the result of several works and reflections conducted by all OGP actors through a series of actions. The details of the NAP development process are as follows:

- the establishment of a committee for the organization of public consultations (Administration, Private Sector and Civil Society) whose work was launched on May 19, 2022, during the OGP week. It was in charge of defining the cities to be visited during the year 2022, preparing the documentation and all the preliminary actions for the success of these consultations and taking part effectively in the said activities;
- The workshop of June 21, 2022 with the Regional Directors of the Ministry focal point of the cities visited allowed to sensitize them to the principles of OGP and to the process of the public consultations;
- Conducting face-to-face public consultations in order to sensitize to OGP process the visited populations and to gather proposals on the themes for the development of the Plan. The public consultations carried out in 2021 in the cities of Bouaflé, Katiola, Dimbokro, Ferkessédougou, were completed in 2022 with the cities of Abidjan, Bonoua, Boundiali, Issia and Toumodi. The themes also come from the Civil Society Platform and the results of the work organized by the TC-OGP at the national level during the 2021 World Summit in Seoul;
- The workshop to synthesize the information collected, on August 25, 2022, made it possible to consolidate the various themes collected;
- the work carried out with potential commitment holders (workshops and work sessions) allowed for the sharing of the selected themes and the exchange of proposals for commitments;
- The National Action Plan 2022-2024 development workshop on October 11, 2022 produced a draft that was shared for over 15 working days with stakeholders in the process for possible comments;
- The pre-validation workshop of the draft NAP on November 9 and 10, 2022, allowed to obtain a consensus on the document.

It should be noted that these meetings encouraged the involvement and participation of all the actors, in accordance with the principle of co-creation. In addition, they provided an opportunity to discuss the form, content and relevance of the commitments with the various stakeholders, in light of OGP's expectations and values.

The objective of this whole process is to provide our country with an ambitious National Action Plan, relevant according to the recommendations of the OGP bodies.

For the development of this National Action Plan, Civil Society and the Private Sector have been associated at all stages, thus allowing them to regularly give their point of view in the spirit of co-creation of the Plan. To this end, some of the delegations at the public consultations were composed solely of members of Civil Society, a token of trust and frank collaboration.

In addition, the OGP Inter-ministerial Committee (CI-OGP) has played its role as political guarantor:

- It has provided the TC-OGP with financial resources and clear guidelines for the actions to be carried out to develop this deliverable;
- He invited the structures that have commitments in the 2022-2024 Plan to get involved in the development work so that the deadline of December 31, 2022 is met;
- Finally, he submitted a Communication to the Council of Ministers, in order to inform the whole Government.

The Focal Point also played its role as day-to-day coordinator of the work of OGP Technical Committee (OGP TC).

As for the TC-OGP, it has translated this political will into action by engaging all the steps with the different stakeholders.

The public structures that are expected to carry out the commitments have participated fully in the various works that have resulted in the identification and formulation of the commitments according to the OGP model framework.

Finally, Civil Society and the Private Sector have contributed their suggestions, opinions, criticisms and even their effective participation during the Plan's development process. This frank collaboration during the various meetings (meetings, workshops and consultations) has made it possible to have an outline of the National Action Plan 2022-2024.

At the end of this process, 11 commitments summarized below were retained and relate to the themes of the high cost of living, budget, fight against corruption, security, environment, construction and employment.

TABLE 1: LIST OF COMMITMENTS

COMMITMENTS	OGP VALUES	COMMITMENT HOLDERS
<p>Commitment 1: Amend Decree No. 82-1092 of November 24, 1982, to institutionalize and then generalize the practice of participatory budgeting in local governments, and adopt the subsequent texts</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Citizen participation - Transparency - Accountability - Fight against corruption 	<p>Ministry of Interior and Security / General Directorate of Decentralization and Local Development</p>

<p>Commitment 2: Produce and publish the Budget Performance Report mid-year (90 days after the end of the second quarter)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transparency - Accountability - Fight against corruption - Access to information 	<p>Ministry of Budget and State Portfolio</p>
<p>Commitment 3: Strengthen consumer participation in decision making to fight against high living cost</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Citizen participation - Transparency - Accountability - Access to information - Improving public service - Strengthening the integrity of the public service - Improving the well-being of citizens 	<p>Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Promotion of SMEs / National Council for the Fight against High Prices</p>
<p>Commitment 4: Finalize and popularize the National Strategy for the Fight against Corruption and Related Offences</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transparency - Fight against corruption - Accountability - Citizen participation - Access to information 	<p>High Authority for Good Governance</p>
<p>Commitment 5: Produce and make available disaggregated statistics on taxpayers' asset declarations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transparency - Fight against corruption - Citizen participation - Accountability - Access to information 	<p>High Authority for Good Governance</p>
<p>Commitment 6: Have data on the level of citizen satisfaction with the delivery of public services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fight against corruption - Improving public service - Access to information - Accountability 	<p>Ministry for the Promotion of Good Governance and Fight against Corruption</p>
<p>Commitment 7: Fight against illegal and clandestine gold mining by strengthening communication on the regulation of the mining sector</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Access to information - Fight against corruption - Well-being of the population - Citizen participation - Transparency - Protection of the environment 	<p>Ministry of Mines, Petroleum and Energy / Department of Semi-Industrial and Artisanal Mining and Quarries (DEMSIAC)</p>
<p>Commitment 8: Strengthen the implementation of community policing through the Ethics Advisory Committees (EAC)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Citizen participation - Well-being of the population - Integrity of the Police Service - Transparency 	<p>Ministry of the Interior and Security / General Directorate of the National Police (DGPN)</p>
<p>Commitment 9: Adopt and popularize the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protection of the 	<p>Ministry of Environment and</p>

Environmental Code	environment - Citizen participation - Improving the well-being of citizens	Sustainable Development
Commitment 10: Strengthen actions to disseminate laws, standards and procedures for construction, housing and urban planning in order to secure the built environment	- Improvement of the living environment - Access to information - Transparency in the management of public affairs - Citizen participation - Fight against corruption	Ministry of Construction, Housing and Urban Development
Commitment 11: Adopt, popularize and make accessible labor law texts	- Access to information - Transparency - Citizen participation	Ministry of Employment and Social Protection / General Directorate of Labor (DGT)

PRESENTATION OF THE COMMITMENTS

THEME 1: BUDGET

Number and name of the commitment	Commitment 1: Amend Decree No. 82-1092 of November 24, 1982, to institutionalize and then generalize the practice of Participatory Budgeting in local governments, and adopt the subsequent texts		
Brief description of the commitment	<p>The budgets of local governments are most often drawn up by elected officials and their advisors according to their own policies, without always informing about the budget content, without reporting on the state of budget execution and without taking into account the opinions and real needs of citizens.</p> <p>This commitment aims to change the approach of local governments to budgeting by introducing a new dynamic of collaboration between representatives and represented.</p> <p>Therefore, with this commitment, the participatory budget will be mandatory in all local governments in the country.</p>		
Responsible for the engagement	<p>MINISTRY OF INTERIOR AND SECURITY (MIS) / General Directorate of Decentralization and Local Development (DGDDL)</p> <p>Mr. YAPI Amoncou Fidel, Director of the DGDDL</p> <p>Contact details: fidelyapi@gmail.com / 27 20 27 57 77 / 07 20 35 00</p>		
Supporting Stakeholders	Government	Civil society	Other actors (Parliament, private sector, etc.)
	General Secretariat of the Government (SGG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Akwaba Foundation - Social Justice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - European Union (EU) - Support Project for Francophone Open Governments (PAGOF) - United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) - Union of Cities and Communes of Côte d'Ivoire (UVICOCI) - Assemblies of Regions and Districts of Côte d'Ivoire (ARDCI) - Local authorities
Target period	January 2023 - June 2024		

Definition of the problem

1. What problem is the commitment intended to address?

- Ignorance of the population regarding the content of the local budget;
- The non-effectiveness of citizen participation;
- The non-redeemability of elected officials towards their populations in their actions;
- The problem of transparency in the management of local affairs;
- The exclusion of a part of the marginalized population according to the political side of the local elected

- official: This can undermine social cohesion when the supporters of the elected officials are privileged in terms of community investments and lead to a lack of understanding of social and governmental policy;
- The inadequacy between the needs of the populations and the projects carried out for their well-being;
 - Insufficient information for the population, especially women, and for local authorities on the preparation, execution, monitoring and evaluation of their community's budget, a situation that can encourage corruption in the management of local community affairs;
 - The low involvement and participation of population in the budgetary management of their community.

The commitment is aimed at improving citizen participation, which is prescribed in several texts in force, including Law 2012- 1128 in its articles 32 and 35, Law 2001-476 in its article 32.

1. What are the causes of the problem?

Article 32 of Law 2012-1128 of December 13, 2012 on the organization of local authorities enshrines the public nature of Council meetings. As a result, the populations are authorized to attend these meetings. However, their participation is passive as they have neither advisory nor deliberative voice.

Decree No. 82-1092 of November 24, 1982, establishing the rules for programming and budgeting development actions and operations of the communes and the city of Abidjan, as well as their budgetary nomenclature, institutes the three-year program, which is an official document in which development actions and operations aimed at improving the living environment of the inhabitants of a given territory are listed in order of priority. Specifically, it is up to the municipal authorities to design and program facilities and services of local interest in order to enable local development. Logically, it must be drawn up taking into account the opinions of the citizens of various districts and villages of the commune. This is not currently the case.

In short, at no stage of the identification of investment priorities and the elaboration of local government budgets can consultation with the population and consideration of their needs be proven.

Description of the commitment

1. What has been done so far to solve the problem?

Before Côte d'Ivoire joined the OGP initiative:

In the early 2010s, the General Directorate of Decentralization and Local Development implemented or supported initiatives and programs for the institutionalization of the participatory budget in Ivorian local governments. Thus, USAID (United States Agency for International Development) supported the implementation of the participatory budget in some communes including Yopougon and Divo.

Unfortunately, this pilot phase failed due to insufficient training, lack of knowledge of the implementation process, lack of ownership of the participatory budget in its principles and values by local governments, and many other factors.

After Côte d'Ivoire joined the OGP initiative:

After Côte d'Ivoire officially joined the Open Government Partnership (OGP) on October 28, 2015, and in light of the values of transparency in the management of public affairs and citizen participation, the TC-OGP has included as commitment 6, in NAP 2: Promote participatory democracy in local governments (commitment carried by the DGDDL).

Following various pleas, international institutions (European Union, UNICEF) and Civil Society Organizations (Akwaba Foundation), in close collaboration with the Ministry of Interior and Security through the DGDDL, have conducted participatory budget implementation programs.

Thus, thanks to this support, participatory budget implementation programs have been piloted in 16 communes (Daoukro, Ouellé, Prikro, Bongouanou, M'bahiakro, Abengourou, Bondoukou, Daloa, Divo, Duékoué, Ferkessédougou, Gagnoa, Korhogo, Man, Tiassalé and Yamoussoukro).

Furthermore, in addition to these operations, the DGDDL received support from PAGOF in 2019 to hold training and capacity building sessions for Ivorian communes on participatory budgeting.

As such, from 1^{er} to 9 April 2019, 15 auditors from 08 communes, consisting of municipal service executives and Civil Society actors received rudiments on the concepts and institutional frameworks, the stages of implementation of the participatory budget, the methods and techniques of facilitators, the principles and dimensions of the participatory budget.

From May 9 to 17, 2020, it was the turn of 11 communes to see their capacities strengthened in participatory budgeting.

To date, Côte d'Ivoire has more than 30 communes (out of 201) that have had their participatory budgeting capacities strengthened. Among these communes, 24 are actively experimenting with participatory budgeting, 15 of which have adopted deliberations instituting participatory budgeting.

The observation is that citizen participation remains low. Indeed, the underlying reasons for low citizen involvement are:

- the absence of a guide to the practice of participatory budgeting (guideline),
- the absence of tools to monitor the process and measure the real impact on the quality of life of population;
- the low level of ownership of this process by elected officials;
- the launching of actions in isolation from the municipalities. Indeed, there is no real network that would have allowed to exchange on good practices, failures on the participatory budget and to lead common reflections;
- the problem of the initial investment and set-up time required to acquire and create a digital platform (or an offline participation project);
- Weak funding for large-scale infrastructure and weak budgets;
- a strong ideological obstacle: the idea that only the elected representative of the general interest should decide and the refusal of the principle of accountability, which leads to political and sociological constraints on the intermediate functions of central administrations, in favor of effective participatory budgeting.

1. What solution do you suggest?

Direct consultation with citizens from all walks of life, i.e., Civil Society and representatives of different sectors (including women, youth and other underrepresented communities) to express their needs and priorities. These consultations will be included in the Three-Year Program and their execution will be documented in minutes.

Therefore, the commitment will be to:

- The creation of a legal framework for the participatory budget to further involve the population and make the actions of local authorities in their favor more effective, which will strengthen citizen participation already provided for in certain texts such as Law 2012-1128 in its articles 32 and 35, Law 2001-476 in its article 32;

- Sensitize all the actors to facilitate their appropriation of the participatory budget;
- The development of a tool for the practice of participatory budgeting for communities and all other actors of participatory budgeting.

The objective of the modification of the decree n° 82-1092 of November 24, 1982 will be to formulate recommendations to the local actors, aiming at reinforcing the citizen participation and to make obligatory certain actions for the effective improvement of the participative budget. The decree will help ensure the implementation of the participatory budget process by recommending, for example, the inclusion of minutes attached to the attendance list of the various forums in the same way as the opinions of commissions, and to prioritize and specify the needs of the population in the operations sheets in the programming and budgeting of community development actions and operations.

2. What results do we want to achieve by implementing this commitment?

For citizens:

- Participation in the concrete transformation of local authorities through their ideas;
- Participation in the choice of investment priorities;
- Improvement of the well-being of population by materializing their needs in projects carried out with a gender perspective.

For elected officials:

- Better knowledge of citizens' needs;
- Choosing high social impact investments;
- Opening and maintaining dialogue with the citizens as a guarantee of transparency, social cohesion and peace.

By creating a monitoring body for the implementation of the participatory budget and sensitization and building capacity, this inclusive and effective management tool, local authorities will be much more willing to take ownership of it by following the details of the participatory budget implementation guide that will be developed. This monitoring body could initiate various other initiatives and actions to further motivate local authorities and governments to practice participatory budgeting by evaluating the rate of citizen participation, by establishing a prize to reward those who have distinguished themselves and even worked to increase funding for participatory budget projects and the organization of forums.

Finally, in addition to these initiatives, the way in which budget documents are communicated could be changed and improved in order to attract the attention of population from a gender perspective, so as to generate more interest on their part in their right to be effectively involved in the management of their local affairs:

For example:

- Lead local authorities to effectively make their annual activity reports and any other budgetary documents available to the population in accordance with Law No. 2012-1128 of December 13, 2012 through an information system accessible to all (through postings, broadcast radio programs, websites).

At the end of the process, it will be:

- To amend Decree No. 82-1092 of November 24, 1982;
- To issue a decree on the creation of a monitoring body for the participatory budget;
- Elaborate an Ivorian Guide for the implementation of the participatory budget.

Engagement analysis	
Questions	Answer (If not applicable, simply answer N/A)
1. How will the Commitment promote transparency?	As citizens are involved in the implementation of priorities (accessibility of information), they have the elements to monitor and evaluate investments. Managers are therefore forced to manage transparently.
1. How will the commitment help foster accountability?	The fact that citizens' priorities are taken into account in the definition of investments by elected officials, a duty of accountability is imposed on the latter.
2. How will the Commitment improve citizen participation in defining, implementing and monitoring solutions?	Participatory budgeting is a mechanism or process by which people decide on the allocation of all or part of the available local public resources or are involved in decisions about these allocations. It is therefore no longer a question of elected officials deciding for the citizens, but rather of the two groups working together.

Planning the Commitment					
Milestones	Expected results	Expected completion date	Stakeholders		
1- Modify Decree No. 82-1092 of November 24, 1982	The decree is modified with the integration of provisions related to the institutionalization of the participatory budget	June 2023	Responsible: MIS / DGDDL		
			Supporting Stakeholders		
			Government	SOC	Other (e.g., Parliament, private sector, etc.)
			General Secretary of the Government	- Akwaba Foundation - Social Justice and others	- EU - UNICEF - PAGOF
1- Drawing up a decree on the creation of a monitoring body for the participatory budget	The decree on the creation of the participatory budget monitoring body is drawn up	June 2023	Responsible: MIS / DGDDL		
			Supporting Stakeholders		
			Government	SOC	Other (e.g., Parliament, private sector, etc.)
			General	- Akwaba	- EU

	and signed		Secretariat of the Government	Foundation - Social Justice and others	- UNICEF - PAGOF
2- Develop the Ivorian guide for the implementation of the participatory budget	The Ivorian guide for the implementation of the participatory budget is developed and operational	September 2023	Responsible: MIS / DGDDL		
			Supporting Stakeholders		
			Government	SOC	Other (e.g., Parliament, private sector, etc.)
				Akwaba Foundation Social Justice and others	- EU - UNICEF - PAGOF - Representatives from different sectors (including women, youth and other underrepresented communities)
3- Popularize the texts and documents produced through awareness caravans, workshops, radio and television communications, and publications on the DGDDL's communication channels	The texts and documents produced are known	January 2024 - June 2024	Responsible: MIS / DGDDL		
			Supporting Stakeholders		
			Government	SOC	Other (e.g., Parliament, private sector, etc.)
				Akwaba Foundation Social Justice and others	- EU - UNICEF - PAGOF - representatives from different sectors (including women, youth and other underrepresented communities)

Number and name of the commitment	Commitment 2: Produce and publish the Budget Performance Report mid-year (90 days after the end of the second quarter)		
Brief description of the commitment	The commitment is to produce and publish the mid-year budget execution report (90 days after the end of the second quarter), based on a review of changes in macroeconomic assumptions and forecast revisions.		
Responsible for the Commitment	MINISTRY OF BUDGET AND STATE PORTFOLIO / Director of Cabinet of the Minister of Budget and State Portfolio. Mr. SALL Adama , Director of Cabinet Contact details: salladama@yahoo.fr / +225 27 20 21 59 95		
Supporting Stakeholders	Government	Civil society	Other actors (Parliament, private sector, etc.)
	- Ministry of Economy and Finance		
Target period	January 2023 - June 2024		

Definition of the problem

1. What problem is the commitment intended to address?

- Poor information of the citizen on the evolution of the economic environment;
- Poor citizen information on resource mobilization;
- Poor information to the citizen on how resources are spent during the first six (6) months of the year.

This lack of information does not allow OSCs to conduct a proper mid-term review of the government's compliance with its economic and budgetary commitments at the beginning of the year. This situation limits the ability of OSCs to question the authorities on the discrepancies observed between objectives and achievements mid-year.

1. What are the causes of the problem?

A large number of budget documents and information are made available through several channels, including the Administration's website.

The budget documents and information published on the Administration's website do not include the mid-year execution report of the state budget. The absence of this document, which provides an overall view of the budget execution situation and the evolution of the economic environment, does not allow the citizen to be fully informed of the evolution of the macro budgetary situation.

Description of the commitment

1. What has been done so far to solve the problem?

The absence of the State Budget Execution Report in the middle of the year led the Ministry of Budget and State Portfolio to conduct reflections and studies to understand the drafting plan of this document in order to better draft it.

Prior to this, quarterly communications to the Council of Ministers were and continue to be produced, limited to the execution of the budget law. The aim is to broaden the scope of the analysis to include the macroeconomic environment in which the budget is being executed, in order to provide comprehensive information.

2. What solution do you suggest?

Produce and publish the State Budget Implementation Report mid-year (90 days after the end of the second quarter), based on a review of changes in macroeconomic assumptions and revised budget forecasts.

3. What results do we want to achieve by implementing this commitment?

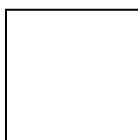
The publication and accessibility of budget documents promotes transparency. Thus, the respect of this commitment will make it possible to regularly inform the population on the execution of the State budget, taking into account the evolution of the underlying macroeconomic environment and the year-end perspectives.

Commitment analysis

Questions	Answer (if not applicable, simply answer N/A)
1. How will Commitment promote transparency?	Access to the state of execution of the Budget for the first six (6) months of the year by the population.
2. How will Commitment help foster accountability?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improving budget transparency by putting the state of execution of the state budget online at mid-year; - Access to information for the population on the level of mobilization of budgetary resources and on the execution of expenditures authorized by the Parliament.
2. How will Commitment improve citizen participation in defining, implementing and monitoring solutions?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Possibility and opportunity for the population to understand more about the main lines of the budget; - Better appreciation by the population of the use of taxpayers' money by the State; - Citizen participation in the management of public affairs.

Planning the Commitment

Milestones	Expected results	Expected completion date	Stakeholders		
1- Produce and publish the report mid-year based on a review of the evolution of macroeconomic assumptions and revise forecasts.	The mid-year report on the execution of the state budget is produced and published; Forecasts are revised.	June 2023-September 2023	Responsible: Ministry of Budget and State Portfolio / General Directorate of Budget and Finance		
			Supporting Stakeholders		
			Government	SOC	Other (e.g., Parliament, private sector, etc.)
2- Produce and publish the report mid-year based on a review of the evolution of macroeconomic assumptions and forecast revisions.	The mid-year report on the execution of the state budget is produced and published	June 2024 - September 30, 2024*	Responsible: Ministry of Budget and State Portfolio / General Directorate of Budget and State Portfolio		
			Supporting Stakeholders		
			Government	SOC	Other (e.g., Parliament, private sector, etc.)
<p>*Additional information: This report will be produced and published after the NAP deadline because it requires data from the end of June 2024.</p> <p>It will be published on www.budget.gouv.ci in PDF format.</p>					



THEME 2: FIGHT AGAINST HIGH COST OF LIVING

Number and name of the commitment	Commitment 3: Strengthen consumer participation in decision-making in the fight against high living costs		
Brief description of the commitment	The aim is to strengthen the involvement of consumer associations in the definition, implementation and evaluation of the annual strategy to fight high prices in order to take into account the concerns of the population and, above all, to ensure that they take ownership of the measures taken by the state.		
Responsible for the engagement	MINISTRY OF TRADE, INDUSTRY AND SME PROMOTION / National Council for the Fight against the High Cost of Living (CNLVC) Dr. BAH-KONÉ Ranie-Didice , Executive Secretary of CNLVC Contact details: raniebah@yahoo.fr / +225 25 21 01 79 99		
Supporting Stakeholders	Government	Civil society	Other actors (Parliament, private sector, etc.)
	Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries. National Consumer Council (CNCO) All Ministries directly involved in the fight against high cost of living: https://cnlvc.ci/2017/02/22/lequipe/	- Federations of consumer associations; - Professional organizations of traders.	- Confédération Générale des Entreprises de Côte d'Ivoire (CGECI); - Fédération Ivoirienne des Petites et Moyennes Entreprises (FIPME); - Chamber of Commerce and Industry (CCI-CI).
Target period	January 2023 to June 30, 2024		

Definition of the problem

1. What problem is the commitment intended to address?

Since the advent of Covid, there has been inflation on basic necessities. Despite the government's efforts to reduce this inflation due to tensions on the international market, the population has not stopped grumbling and judging the government unable of preserving its purchasing power.

Although the government has put in place a series of texts, mechanisms and measures to fight high prices,

the lack of representation of civil society in decision making sometimes poses the problem of the inadequacy of decisions in the fight against high prices and the real needs of the population.

2. What are the causes of the problem?

- Weak involvement of civil society in decision making;
- Weak collaboration between the Administration and Civil Society in the annual elaboration of strategies to fight against high living cost.

Description of the commitment

1. What has been done so far to solve the problem?

Organization of working sessions with representatives of consumer association federations in order to better understand the feelings of the population on issues related to the high living cost and to collect their proposals.

2. What solution do you suggest?

- Strengthening the participation of consumers through their federations of associations in the annual elaboration of the strategy to fight against high living cost;
- Inclusion of consumers in the effective implementation of the measures taken by the Government to protect their purchasing power.

3. What results do we want to achieve by implementing this commitment?

- Citizen participation in the fight against living cost;
- Citizen commitment in the fight against living cost.

commitment analysis

Questions	Answer (if not applicable, simply answer N/A)
1. How will promote transparency?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participation of the consumer federations in the exchanges of the elaboration of the annual strategy of fight against living cost; - Effective implementation in the field of the decisions taken.
2. How will help foster accountability?	Clear definition by the Administration and Civil Society of the structure responsible for the implementation and control of each decision to fight against high living cost.
3. How will improve citizen participation in defining, implementing and monitoring solutions?	Involvement of civil society from the elaboration, implementation to the evaluation of decisions to fight against the high living cost.

Planning the commitment					
Milestones	Expected results	Expected completion date	Stakeholders		
1- Organize a workshop with the Civil Society in order to take note of its concerns and to collect its proposals for solutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The concerns of the Civil Society within the framework of the protection of purchasing power of populations are known; - Solutions for the protection of purchasing power are proposed by consumer associations 	January - February 2023	Responsible: Ministry in charge of Trade / CNLVC		
			Supporting Stakeholders		
			Government	OSC	Other (e.g., Parliament, private sector, etc.)
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries - All Ministries directly concerned by the fight against high living cost https://cnlvc.ci/2017/02/22/lequipe/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Federations of consumer associations - Professional organization of merchants - Transport Company Management 	
2- Develop the strategy to fight against high living cost	The strategy to combat the high cost of living is developed in collaboration with consumers and other stakeholders	February - March 2023	Responsible: Ministry in charge of Trade / CNLVC		
			Supporting Stakeholders		
			Government	OSC	Other (e.g., Parliament, private sector, etc.)
			Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries.	- Federations of consumer associations	

			All Ministries directly concerned by the fight against the high living cost: https://cnlvc.ci/2017/02/22/lequipe/	- Professional organization of merchants - Transport Company Management	
3- Implement the strategy to fight against high living cost	- The strategy to fight against the high of living cost is implemented ; - The purchasing power of the population is protected.	March 2023 to November 2023	Responsible: Ministry in charge of Trade / CNLVC		
			Supporting Stakeholders		
			Government	OSC	Other (e.g., Parliament, private sector, etc.)
			Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries; All Ministries directly concerned by the fight against the high living cost: https://cnlvc.ci/2017/02/22/lequipe/	- Federation of Consumer Associations - Professional organization of merchants - Patronat des Entreprises du Transport	
4- Communicate on the measures adopted in the framework of the fight against high living cost through field visits, digital campaigns, TV shows and video	The population is aware of the measures taken by the Government to fight against the high living cost and has adopted them	March 2023 to November 2023	Person in charge: Ministry in charge of Trade / CNLVC		
			Supporting Stakeholders		
			Government	<u>SOC</u>	Other (e.g., Parliament, private sector, etc.)
			Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries; All Ministries directly concerned by the fight against the high cost of living:	- Federation of Consumer Associations - Professional organization of merchants - Transport	

spots.			https://cnlvc.ci/2017/02/22/lequipe/	company management	
5- Organize a workshop to evaluate and assess the strategy to fight against high cost of living	The workshop of evaluation and assessment of the strategy of Fight against the Expensive life is realized and the report is available	November 2023 - January 2024	Person in charge: Ministry in charge of Trade / CNLVC		
			Supporting Stakeholders		
			Government	<u>SOC</u>	Other (for example, the
					Parliament, the private sector, etc.)
		Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries; All Ministries directly concerned by the fight against the high cost of living https://cnlvc.ci/2017/02/22/lequipe/	- Federation of Consumer Associations - Professional organization of merchants - Transport Company Management		
Additional information	<p>The decree creating the NLCVC specifies that it identifies its members and gives the NLCVC a general consumer focus.</p> <p>Consumer groups such as the elderly, children and women are taken care of by the Ministry in charge of Solidarity with whom we work within a cell called the Enlarged Consultation Committee.</p> <p>To avoid conflicts of jurisdiction, the CNLVC only takes action on behalf of consumers in general.</p> <p>Moreover, the CNLVC's intermediary position between civil society and the government makes it a permanent forum for exchange. Civil society can thus refer to the CNLVC at any time for questions relating to the cost of living.</p>				

THEME 3: FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION

Number and name of the commitment	Commitment 4: Finalize and popularize the 2023-2027 national strategy to fight corruption and related offenses in Côte d'Ivoire		
Brief description of the commitment	<p>- The national strategy document for fight against corruption and related offenses is a tool for planning, coordinating and monitoring-evaluating government actions to prevent and fight corruption in Côte d'Ivoire.</p> <p>- The popularization of the national strategy document for the fight against corruption and related offenses will allow the various actors to take ownership of the multi-sectoral and integrated action plan with a view to successfully implementing it to reduce corruption in Côte d'Ivoire.</p>		
Responsible for the engagement	<p>HIGH AUTHORITY FOR GOOD GOVERNANCE (HABG)</p> <p>Mr. AKA Henri Augustin, General Secretary</p> <p>Contact details: e-mail: h.aka@habg.ci / 27 22 47 95 00 / 27 22 47 82 64</p> <p>Mr. DIAMOUTENE Oumar Doh, Director of Studies, Coordination, Evaluation and Assistance (DECEA)</p> <p>Contact details: o.diamoutene@habg.ci / 27 22 47 95 00 / 27 22 47 82 64 / 07 77 92 51 02</p>		
Supporting Stakeholders	Government	Civil society	Other actors (Parliament, private sector, etc.)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Budget and State Portfolio; - Ministry of Economy and Finance; - Ministry of Justice and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Civil Society Organizations involved in the fight 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Parliament; - the private sector.

	Human Rights; - Ministry for the Promotion of Good Governance and Fight against Corruption; - National Authority for the Regulation of Public Procurement; - General Inspectorate of Finance; - General Directorate of Customs; - General Directorate of Taxes; - General Directorate of the Treasury and Public Accounting; - (CENTIF) Cellule Nationale de Traitement des informations Financière.	against corruption: - CIVIS Coast d'Ivoire; - Committees premises integrity.	
Target period	January 2023 - June 2024		

Definition of the problem

1. What problem is the commitment intended to address?

- Low ownership of the Government's priority actions in the fight against corruption and related offences;
- Low effective involvement of public sector, private sector and civil society actors in the implementation of priority actions;
- Weak coordination of priority actions.

1. What are the causes of the problem?

A weak appropriation of values, principles and ethical norms, with the corollary that private interests predominate over the general interest in public and private sector services and in civil society.

Description of the commitment

2. What has been done so far to solve the problem?

The Ivorian Head of State is committed to making fight against corruption a key component of his development policy. This commitment has been translated into:

- Ratification in 2012 of the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the African Union Convention on Preventing and fighting Corruption;
- Implementation of an internal legal system to fight against corruption;
- Creation of the High Authority for Good Governance, the Ministry for the Promotion of Good Governance

and Fight against Corruption, the Economic and Financial Penal Pole and the Agency for the Management and Recovery of Criminal Assets;

- Organization of awareness-raising activities by all the structures involved in fighting against corruption for public sector agents, the private sector and civil society in order to promote national awareness of the phenomenon of corruption;
- Several initiatives conducted in the areas of prevention and repression of acts of corruption.

3. What solution do you suggest?

The High Authority for Good Governance provides the Government with a reference tool for planning and coordinating the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of actions to fight corruption and related offenses. This tool is the national strategy document for the fight against corruption and related offenses.

This tool enables to establish a synergy of actions and the pooling of resources of various national actors involved in the prevention and fight against corruption and related offences with a view to increasing the effectiveness of the State of Côte d'Ivoire.

3. What results do we want to achieve by implementing this commitment?

- Better ownership of the Government's priority actions in fighting against corruption and related offences;
- Effective involvement of public sector, private sector and civil society actors in the implementation of priority actions;
- Enhanced coordination of priority actions.

Commitment analysis	
Questions	Answer (if not applicable, simply answer N/A)
4. How will commitment promote transparency?	<p>The priority action plan was developed through a participatory and inclusive process involving all structures involved in the prevention and fight against corruption and related offenses in Côte d'Ivoire.</p> <p>Its popularization at both the national and regional levels will allow all actors, including the population, to have a good knowledge of the actions selected, those responsible for their implementation, and the periods and costs of carrying out these actions.</p> <p>Axis 5 "Developing a citizen culture of prevention and the fight against corruption" of the national strategy is devoted to citizen participation, which will be implemented by civil society organizations through communication and awareness campaigns.</p>
5. How will commitment help foster accountability?	<p>In the national strategy document, the person responsible for the implementation of each action is clearly identified. He or she is required to report regularly on the progress of the actions under his or her responsibility. In addition, he/she must prepare a periodic implementation report and submit it to the HABG, which is responsible for coordination.</p> <p>This approach favors the principle of responsibility of the different national actors of the public and private sectors and of the Civil Society.</p> <p>The preparation and popularization of the annual corruption assessment report will enable the High Authority for Good Governance, which coordinates actions to</p>

	prevent and fight corruption and related offenses, to report regularly to the government and the entire Ivorian population.
3. How will engagement improve citizen participation in defining, implementing and monitoring solutions?	<p>The participation of Civil Society in the prevention and fight against corruption and related offenses is provided for in Law No. 2016-886 of November 08, 2016 on the Constitution of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire and in Ordinance No. 2013-660 of September 20, 2013.</p> <p>The participatory, inclusive and iterative approach was adopted for the development of the national anti-corruption strategy. In this context, OSCs participated in all stages of the process of developing the national anti-corruption strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Validation of questionnaires and interview guide for data collection; - Participation in data collection; - Validation of the diagnostic report on corruption and related offences; - Development and validation of tools for implementing the national strategy (Balanced Scorecard; performance measurement framework and operational plan). <p>In accordance with these provisions, civil society organizations are already conducting training, sensitization and advocacy activities. Within the framework of the national strategy to fight corruption and related offenses, civil society organizations will be more involved in training, sensitization and citizen control activities. One axis is entirely devoted to citizen control.</p> <p>Similarly, OSCs are represented on the Steering Committee, which is the steering and decision-making body for the implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy. They are also represented on the Technical Committee for the implementation of the anti-corruption strategy. This technical committee is responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - developing the operational tools based on the overall operational plan of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy (annual work plans and budgets, progress monitoring matrix, steering chart indicating the level of achievement of results indicators); - Coordinating the mobilization of resources for the implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy; - Producing a periodic progress report and a scorecard on the implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy; - proposing to the National Steering Committee adjustment measures in light of the progress of the implementation of the National Strategy for Fight against Corruption.

Planning the commitment			
Milestones	Expected results	Expected completion date	Stakeholders

1- Organize a ceremony to hand over the national strategy to fight against corruption and related offences to the Prime Minister for adoption by the Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The document of the national strategy to fight against corruption and offences is handed over to the Prime Minister - The document is adopted by the Government 	4 ^e quarter 2022	Responsible: High Authority for Good Governance (HABG) / Research Department		
			Supporting Stakeholders		
			Government	OSC	Other (e.g., Parliament, private sector, etc.)
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Institutions; - Departments; - Technical structures. 	OSCs involved in the fight against corruption	Private sector dairies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Confédération Générale des Entreprises de Côte d'Ivoire (CGECI); - Fédération Ivoirienne des petites et Moyenne Entreprises (FIPME); - Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Côte d'Ivoire (CCI-CI); - Professional Association of Banks and Financial Institutions of Côte d'Ivoire (APBEF-CI).
2- Organize a workshop to launch the National Strategy for the Prevention and Fight against Corruption and Related Offences	The workshop to launch the National Strategy for the Prevention and Fight against Corruption and Related Offences is organized	1 ^{er} quarter 2023	Responsible: High Authority for Good Governance (HABG) / Research Department		
			Supporting Stakeholders		
			Government	OSC	Other (e.g., Parliament, private sector, etc.)
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Institutions; - Departments; - Technical structures. 	OSCs involved in the fight against corruption	Private Sector Dairy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -CGECI; - FIPME; - CCI-CI; - APBEF-CI.
3- Publish and disseminate the national strategy for the fight against corruption and related offences	The national strategy is published and popularized (physical and digital media)	2 nd quarter 2023	Responsible: High Authority for Good Governance (HABG) / Research Department		
			Supporting Stakeholders		
			Government	OSC	Other (e.g., Parliament, private sector, etc.)
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deconcentrated Administrations; - Local authorities (Town Halls, District and 	SCOs at the regional level	Private sector at the regional level

		Regions)			
Number and name of the commitment	Commitment 5: Produce and make available disaggregated statistics on taxpayers' asset declarations.				
Brief description of the commitment	<p>Through this commitment, the HABG intends to strengthen transparency in the practice of asset declaration in Côte d'Ivoire by making available up-to-date and disaggregated statistics on declarations. This commitment will result in the deployment of an integrated IT platform to produce detailed and reliable statistics in real time.</p> <p>The aim is to progressively produce disaggregated statistics on asset declarations according to various criteria, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the original structures of the subjects (Institutions; Ministries, Directorates, etc.); - the categories of subjects (Presidents of Institutions, Ministers, Elected Officials, Magistrates etc.); - regions and districts; - Departments and sub-prefectures; - and any other relevant or requested disaggregation criteria. <p>A geolocation of statistics is planned in the medium term.</p>				
Responsible for the engagement	<p>HIGH AUTHORITY FOR GOOD GOVERNANCE (HABG)</p> <p>Mr. AKA Henri Augustin, General Secretary</p> <p>Contact details: h.aka@habg.ci / 27 22 47 95 00 / 27 22 47 82 64</p> <p>Mr. DAGO Djiriga Désiré,</p> <p>Contact details: d.djiriga@habg.ci / 27 22 47 95 00 / 27 22 47 95 06</p>				
Supporting Stakeholders	Government	Civil society	Other actors (Parliament, private sector, etc.)		
	- All Departments	Civil society organizations involved in the fight against corruption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Parliament - The Institutions of the Republic - Other structures housing taxable persons 		
Target period	January 2023-December 2023				

Definition of the problem

1. What problem is the commitment intended to address?

This commitment aims to progressively reduce the difficulties of access to information on assets declaration by the population.

1. What are the causes of the problem?

Difficulties in accessing information on asset declarations in Côte d'Ivoire are mainly due to the confidential nature of the content of declarations. However, the HABG is authorized to produce and make available to the public detailed statistics on asset declaration activity. To date, the low level of computerization of the

Description of the commitment

1. What has been done so far to solve the problem?

Prior to the OGP's commitment on asset declaration statistics, the High Authority for Good Governance produced and made available to the public the following data:

- the aggregated summary of the declarations of assumption of office or start of term of office, available on the Institution's website each month;
- the list of names of persons who have declared their assets during the year, published in the Official Journal in the first quarter of the following year.

Apart from these two main pieces of information, it was difficult to have much more detailed statistics available in time. However, the commitment does not take into account the publication of statements because prohibited by law. (Article 55 of Ordinance 2013-660 of 20 September 2013). This commitment is therefore limited to the detailed production of statistics on taxpayers and their reporting status or not according to various criteria.

2. What solution do you suggest?

In order to sustainably solve the problem of the availability of detailed statistics on asset declarations, the HABG has initiated since the year 2020 the implementation of an integrated IT platform. The deployment of this platform will allow the production of all kinds of statistics on asset declarations in real time, including the geolocation of information.

2. What results do we want to achieve by implementing this commitment?

The outcome of the implementation of this commitment is to ensure that the population has access to detailed, reliable and available statistics on asset declarations.

Commitment analysis

Questions	Answer (if not applicable, simply answer N/A)
1. How will commitment promote transparency?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve access to public information for the population and civil society; - Strengthen transparency in the management of information related to assets declaration.
2. How will commitment help foster accountability?	<p>The declaration of assets is a measure of accountability of the various personalities subject to it in the management of public affairs.</p> <p>By making available detailed and reliable statistics on asset declarations, the HABG enables citizens to play their role of citizen control of public action.</p>
3. How will engagement improve citizen participation in defining, implementing and monitoring solutions?	<p>Engagement is relevant to civic participation because civil society can rely on up-to-date and reliable statistics to guide their interventions in the fight against corruption in</p>

which they are involved.

Planning the engagement

Milestones	Expected results	Expected completion date	Stakeholders		
1- Deploy the computerized platform for the management of data for assets declaration	The platform is deployed and functional	March 31, 2023	Responsible: High Authority for Good Governance/ Directorate for the Processing of Asset Declarations		
			Supporting Stakeholders		
			Government	OSC	Other (e.g., Parliament, private sector, etc.)
2- Train external users of the Integrated Asset Declaration Management Platform	The HABG agents, the focal points of assets declaration and taxpayers are trained	July 31, 2023	Responsible: HABG / Directorate for the Processing of Asset Declarations		
			Supporting Stakeholders		
			Government	OSC	Other (e.g., Parliament, private sector, etc.)
			- Technical Ministries - All public and parapublic companies		Institutions: National Office of Technical Studies and Development (NOSTD)
3- Produce and regularly publish statistics on assets declaration	Up-to-date and reliable statistics are published regularly	December 31, 2023	Responsible: High Authority for Good Governance/ Directorate for the Processing of Asset Declarations		
			Supporting Stakeholders		
			Government	OSC	Other (e.g., Parliament, private sector, etc.)
Additional information	The law on the declaration of assets does not allow for the publication of the				

	content of the declarations.
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Number and name of the commitment	Commitment 6: Have data on the level of citizen satisfaction with the delivery of public services		
Brief description of the commitment	<p>This commitment aims to document feedback from users of public services through an annual citizen satisfaction survey on the delivery of public services in education and financial inclusion.</p> <p>Education:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The online assignment and orientation process for students admitted to the 6th and 10th grades; - The production and distribution of textbooks to students in CP1 and CP2; - The deployment of the biometric attendance control system for students assigned by the State in private secondary schools. <p>Financial inclusion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The use of the TrésorPay / TrésorMoney application for the collection of revenues and the payment of Treasury services; - The use of the financial services comparator and the complaint management platform put into service by the Observatoire de la Qualité des Services Financiers (OQSF). 		
Responsible for the engagement	<p>MINISTRY OF GOOD GOVERNANCE PROMOTION AND THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION / Country Capacity Building Program (CCBP)</p> <p>Ms. CURTIS CYNTHIA, National Coordinator</p> <p>Contact details: cynthiacurtis3@gmail.com / 05 05 94 17 47</p>		
Supporting Stakeholders	<p>Government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Economy and Finance - Ministry of National Education and Literacy - Ministry of Interior and Security 	<p>Civil society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Civil society umbrella organizations - Grassroots civil society organizations 	<p>Other actors (Parliament, private sector, etc.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Private educational institutions - Bookstores and Publishers involved in the distribution of textbooks
Target period	January 2023 - June 2024		

Definition of the problem

1. What problem is the commitment intended to address?

This commitment aims to document user feedback by collecting their perceptions, expectations and

opinions regarding the delivery of public services.

1. What are the causes of the problem?

The lack of data on user satisfaction with public services is due to the absence of regular surveys of citizens. Indeed, the practice of satisfaction surveys by actors involved in the delivery of public services is not institutionalized, so that it is not widespread. Similarly, the involvement of OSCs in independent monitoring of public policies is still marginal, in particular due to insufficient mastery of methods and tools for collecting objective data on the expectations and opinions of public services users.

Description of the commitment

1. What has been done so far to solve the problem?

Joining the Open Government Partnership process or the creation of the Public Service Observatory (OSEP) has allowed the implementation of information and accountability mechanisms such as the *milié* portal and the national open data portal (*data.gouv.ci*), in order to improve the interaction between the State and the citizens.

However, these initiatives are insufficient to document citizen feedback on public service delivery.

2. What solution do you suggest?

In order to sustainably address the issue of the availability of data on the level of citizen satisfaction with the delivery of public services, the PPRC will:

- Train civil society actors in conducting satisfaction surveys;
- Support trained actors in conducting an annual citizen satisfaction survey on the delivery of public services.

With respect to education, the survey will cover the following services:

- The online assignment and orientation process for students admitted to the 6th and 10th grades;
- The production and distribution of textbooks to students in CP1 and CP2;
- The deployment of the system of biometric control of attendance of pupils assigned by the State in the private establishments of secondary education.

With respect to financial inclusion, the survey will cover:

- The use of the TrésorPay / TrésorMoney application for the collection of revenues and the payment of Treasury services;
- The use of the financial services comparator and the complaint management platform put into service by the Observatoire de la Qualité des Services Financiers (OQSF).

Data collection will be done face-to-face by (i) administering satisfaction questionnaires and (ii) conducting individual and/or group interviews:

- The administration of the questionnaires to the users/beneficiaries of the services concerned will target a representative sample of the national population by gender and region of residence.
- The interviews will involve the actors involved in the delivery of the services concerned by the survey.

The active participation of civil society organizations in conducting the surveys is a key dimension of this activity. Indeed, 50 civil society actors from the 14 districts of Côte d'Ivoire will be trained to conduct

surveys and will carry out the data collection. They will then contribute to the processing and analysis of the data, with a view to writing and disseminating the survey report.

Throughout the process of implementing the activity, a firm will provide technical support for the facilitation of training sessions, data collection, processing and analysis, and the drafting of the survey report.

3. What results do we want to achieve by implementing this commitment?

At the end of this activity:

- 50 civil society actors are trained to conduct satisfaction surveys;
- 2 annual user satisfaction survey reports on the delivery of public services are popularized;
- The annual level of satisfaction of users of public services is determined.

commitment analysis	
Questions	Answer (if not applicable, simply answer N/A)
How will commitment promote transparency?	<p>The achievement of this commitment responds to the need to improve the documentation of feedback, through the conduct of annual user satisfaction surveys regarding the delivery of public services.</p> <p>This commitment will help improve citizen access to information and data on two levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On the one hand, the involvement of OSCs in the survey process will allow them to have easier access to information on the delivery of the public services concerned; - On the other hand, the publication of the survey reports will make it possible to popularize information on the public services concerned as well as the expectations, perceptions and opinions of the users of these public services to institutional actors, OSCs as a whole and the population.
How will commitment help foster accountability?	<p>Two (2) ministries are involved in the implementation of the activity, as the ministries responsible for the delivery of the services concerned by the survey:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Ministry of National Education and Literacy, for education services including (i) the online assignment and orientation process for students admitted to the 6th and 2nd classes; (ii) the production and distribution of textbooks to students in the CP1 and CP2 classes; and (iii) the deployment of the biometric attendance monitoring system. - The Ministry of Economy and Finance, through the General Directorate of the Treasury and Public Accounting and the Observatory of the Quality of Financial Services, for financial services, in particular (i) the use of the TrésorPay / TrésorMoney

	<p>application for the payment of service receipts and (ii) the use of the financial services comparator set up by the Observatory of the Quality of Financial Services (OQSF)</p> <p>These ministries, as well as their relevant departments, will be included in the Monitoring Committee responsible for supervising the process. The results of the survey will also be forwarded to them.</p> <p>In addition, within the framework of the Governance Improvement Project for the Delivery of Basic Services to Citizens (PAGDS), a project co-financed by the State of Côte d'Ivoire and the World Bank, an objective of improving the rate of satisfaction of users of public services by 5% per year, over the period 2022 - 2025 has been assigned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The 2022 survey will make it possible to define a benchmark satisfaction rate; the results of this first survey will make it possible to identify the relevant interventions to improve the quality of the services concerned; - For the following surveys (2023, 2024 and 2025), it will be necessary to evaluate the achievement of the objectives and to identify areas for improvement. <p>Satisfaction surveys are an accountability mechanism, in the sense that they allow for the collection of information and feedback from citizens on the public services provided.</p> <p>In addition, the co-construction of survey tools and the involvement of civil society actors in data collection and analysis will strengthen the "open" character of the monitoring-evaluation process of the delivery of public services concerned.</p> <p>Similarly, repeating the surveys and publishing the results will create a feedback loop through which OSCs and citizens can verify the effective implementation of recommended solutions from year to year.</p>
<p>How will commitment improve citizen participation in defining, implementing and monitoring solutions?</p>	<p>Citizen participation will be strengthened at two levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On the one hand, the OSCs involved in the process will contribute to monitoring the delivery of the public services concerned; - On the other hand, citizens-users will be invited to give their opinions and observations on the quality of these public services, as well as their proposals for improvement. <p>Repeating the surveys will create a feedback loop through which CSOs and citizens can verify the effective implementation of recommended solutions from one year to the next.</p>

Planning the engagement			
Milestones	Expected results	Expected completion	Stakeholders

		n date			
1- Train 50 civil society actors to conduct investigations	50 civil society actors are trained to conduct investigations	October - November 2023	Responsible: Country Capacity Building Program (CCBP)		
			Supporting Stakeholders		
			Government	OSC	Other (e.g., Parliament, private sector, etc.)
			- Ministry of Economy and Finance; - Ministry of National Education and Literacy; - Ministry of Interior and Security.	- Civil society umbrella organizations ; - Grassroots civil society organizations	- Private educational institutions; - Bookstores and publishers involved in the distribution of textbooks.
2- Conducting the user survey	Survey data is collected	December 2023 - January 2024	Responsible: Country Capacity Building Program (CCBP)		
			Supporting Stakeholders		
			Government	OSC	Other (e.g., Parliament, private sector, etc.)
			- Ministry of Economy and Finance - Ministry of National Education and Literacy - Ministry of Interior and Security	- Civil society umbrella organizations - Grassroots civil society organizations	- Private educational institutions - Bookstores and Publishers involved in the distribution of textbooks
3- Process and analyze survey data	Survey data is processed and analyzed	January - February 2024	Responsible: Country Capacity Building Program (CCBP)		
			Supporting Stakeholders		
			Government	OSC	Other (e.g.,

					Parliament, private sector, etc.)
			- Ministry of Economy and Finance - Ministry of National Education and Literacy - Ministry of Interior and Security	- Civil society umbrella organizations - Grassroots civil society organizations	- Private educational institutions - Bookstores and Publishers involved in the distribution of textbooks
4- Present and popularize the results of the satisfaction survey	The results of the satisfaction survey are presented and disseminated	February 2024	Responsible: Country Capacity Building Program (CCBP)		
			Supporting Stakeholders		
			Government	OSC	Other (e.g., Parliament, private sector, etc.)
			- Ministry of Economy and Finance -Ministry of National Education and Literacy - Ministry of Interior and Security	- Civil society umbrella organizations - Grassroots civil society organizations	- Private educational institutions - Bookstores and Publishers involved in the distribution of textbooks
Additional information	<p>At this stage of the engagement, there is no specific targeting of certain marginalized groups. However, we will explore options to ensure that these groups are better addressed. The sample construction should allow for data by gender at the national level, as well as at the district and administrative region levels.</p> <p>Data collection will be carried out face-to-face by (i) administering satisfaction questionnaires to the users/beneficiaries of the services concerned, as well as (ii) conducting individual and/or group interviews with the actors involved in the delivery of these services.</p> <p>This approach was chosen to ensure that the sample of respondents was representative, because some of the services covered (especially in education) only concern specific groups (e.g., primary school students and parents for textbook distribution).</p>				

THEME 4: SECURITY

Number and name of the commitment	Commitment 7: Fight against illegal and clandestine gold mining by strengthening communication on the regulation of the mining sector
Brief description of the commitment	<p>To make the local population aware of the dangers and harms of illegal gold panning and to encourage them to engage in legal activities as provided for by mining regulations.</p> <p>Raising awareness among the population about the procedures for obtaining mining authorizations will allow them to know that they are stakeholders in obtaining these authorizations and to know their rights and duties with respect to mining legislation.</p>
Responsible for the engagement	<p>MINISTRY OF MINES, PETROLEUM AND ENERGY (MMPE)/ Directorate General of Mines and Geology (DGMG);</p> <p>Directorate of semi-industrial and artisanal mining and quarries (DEMSIAC)</p> <p>Mr. AHOBA Georges, Director of Semi-Industrial and Artisanal Mining and Careers</p>

	Contact details: georgesahoba1@gmail.com / 07 08 18 17 46		
Supporting Stakeholders	Government	Civil society	Other actors (Parliament, private sector, etc.)
	State Departments: - in charge of Defense; - in charge of Agriculture; Departments: - of the Interior and Security; - in charge of Communication.	NGO COGINTA.	Media (RTI, Association of local radio stations, private film and commercial production structures).
Target period	January 2023 - June 2024		

Definition of the problem

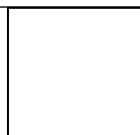
What problem is the commitment intended to address?

This commitment aims to respond to the lack of communication on mining regulations denounced during surveys by the population throughout the country. Indeed, the poor knowledge of the regulations of the artisanal and small-scale mining sector (EMAPE), leads to poor decision-making by landowners who authorize illegal immigrants to occupy their land and carry out these reprehensible activities with its harmful consequences on the physical and social environment and the national economy.

What are the causes of the problem?

- Absence of the Mining Administration in the occupied areas, due to the political-military crisis from 2000 to 2011;
- Lack of knowledge of the mining regulations by the population;
- disregard for mining regulations and human dignity;
- exponential rise in the international price of gold (250 US dollars to 1600 US dollars between 2000 and 2010);
- interest in the quick win coupled with the idea of making a fortune with gold in some way.

Indeed, these causes have favored the gold rush of several thousand immigrant populations, mostly in search of a better life in Côte d'Ivoire. Illegal gold panning does not spare any region of Côte d'Ivoire. Thus, these factors have massively drained illegal gold diggers to the exploitation of gold veins and alluvial deposits, under inhuman and precarious conditions of hard work, at the risk of their lives, not without consequences on the physical and social environment of the local populations as well as on the national economy which is severely weakened.



Description of the commitment

What has been done so far to solve the problem?

Faced with the seriousness of the uncontrolled expansion of illegal and clandestine gold panning in almost all regions of Côte d'Ivoire, its harmful effects on the physical and social environment and on the national economy, the Government decided, on October 18, 2013, to immediately close all illegal and clandestine gold panning sites and regulate the activity, through the implementation of a project called Programme National de Rationalisation de l'Orpaillage (PNRO).

The launch of the PNRO took place on February 14, 2014 in Abidjan. This program was designed to be carried out in the following five main phases:

- Phase 1 - Setting up **management bodies and raising awareness among gold panning stakeholders**: This phase consists of developing all the program's management tools and bodies as well as raising awareness among stakeholders in the gold panning chain.
- Phase 2 - **knowledge of the environment**: this involves mapping, identifying and recognizing illegal and clandestine gold washing sites.
- Phase 3 - **sanitation/deviction**: this is the stage during which illegal and clandestine gold panning sites are closed and illegal gold miners are evicted by the Public Force;
- Phase 4 - **Issuance of mining permits**: Formalization stage by which illegal gold miners approach the Mining Administration in order to obtain a mining permit after their applications have been examined;
- Phase 5 - **Training and supervision of mining operators**, this involves giving basic notions to gold miners who have been granted authorizations to conduct their activities in accordance with the standards in force.

From 2014 to 2021, the various activities carried out as part of the implementation of the PNRO have essentially made it possible to sensitize among the key actors in illicit gold mining, to dismantle active illicit gold mining sites, and to clean up recolonized illicit gold mining sites.

The first phase of the PNRO made it possible not only to clean up but also to train and supervise illegal gold miners and people wishing to learn the trade of mining operator/artisan in the rules of art, especially since tax collection, preservation of the environment and respect for the balance of biodiversity depend on it.

The Government has also authorized the settlement of twelve (12) school sites for the professionalization of the EMAPE sub-sector, through the training of the populations of the gold-mining zones and the employees of the authorized companies.

In terms of law enforcement, the government has created the Brigade de Répression des Infractions au Code Minier (BRICM) within the Ministry of Mines, Petroleum and Energy, and the Groupe Spécial de Lutte contre l'Orpaillage Illégal (GS-LOI) under the authority of the Conseil National Security council (CNS).

What solution do you suggest?

Despite all these actions carried out within the framework of the PNRO, the populations are not totally spared from the phenomenon of illicit gold washing.

- Increased awareness to change mentalities in order to encourage the population to carry out a healthy and responsible mining activity with regard to mining regulations;
- a consultation with civil society and impacted communities in order to gather their opinions and solutions

on the issue of illegal gold panning;

- maintaining and strengthening repression and sanctions (imprisonment and fines) to discourage initiatives in the direction of illegal gold mining;
- the government's review of the procedures for granting authorizations by reducing the time required to process applications and the fiscal costs to encourage operators to comply with the law.

What results do we want to achieve by implementing this commitment?

- Better knowledge of mining regulations by the population;
- better knowledge of the sanctions provided for by the law in case of clandestine activity;
- better knowledge of the procedures and facilities provided;
- legal and healthy mining activities;
- eradication of illicit gold mining.

Commitment analysis

Questions	Answer (if not applicable, simply answer N/A)
How will commitment promote transparency?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Healthy Activity Awareness; - the participation of the populations.
How will commitment help foster accountability?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The populations will be sensitized and empowered to: - the exercise of a legal activity; - environmental protection.
How will commitment improve citizen participation in defining, implementing and monitoring solutions?	<p>Citizen involvement in awareness and empowerment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Citizen involvement in government decision-making: In the process of obtaining mining authorizations, the opinion of the population is sought at three levels: (i) during the site visit, during which a public consultation is held to present the project to the population; (ii) a commodo et incommodo inquiries (to determine the advantages and disadvantages of the project) is conducted by the prefectural authority of the locality concerned with a view to gathering the opinion of the neighboring population. They can thus express their agreement or opposition to the project; (iii) a memorandum of understanding defining the rights and obligations of each stakeholder is drawn up in advance between the applicant and the local population before any authorization is granted; - Increased communication between the population and the government: through sensitization, the population will know that they can approach the prefectural authority and the representatives of the mining, forestry, environmental and agricultural administrations, to whom they can share their concerns and questions.

Planning the commitment					
Milestones	Expected results	Expected completion date	Stakeholders		
1- Produce and sensitization movie on the evils of illegal gold panning in order to make the population more responsible for healthy mining activities.	The sensitization film on the evils of illegal gold mining is made.	January 2023- March 2023	responsible: DEMSIAC		
			<u>Supporting Stakeholders</u>		
			Government	OSC	Other (e.g., Parliament, private sector, etc.)
			- Ministry of State, Ministry of Defense; - Ministry of Interior and Security.	NGO COGIN TA	Media: - Radiodiffusion Télévision Ivoirienne (RTI); - Community Radio Association; - Private structures of realization of films and advertising spots.
2- Broadcast the film on the national channel and during sensitization campaigns	Four (04) broadcasts of the film on the national channel and during all the sensitization campaigns	April 2023 December 2023 March 2024 May 2024	responsible: DEMSIAC		
			<u>Supporting Stakeholders</u>		
			Government	OSC	Other (e.g., Parliament, private sector, etc.)
			- Ministry of State, Ministry of Defense; - Ministry of Interior and Security.	NGO COGIN TA	Media: - Radiodiffusion Télévision Ivoirienne (RTI); - Community Radio Association; - Private structures of realization of films and advertising spots.
3- Carry out two regional sensitization campaigns led by DEMSIAC, the Regional and Departmental Directors in the	Two (02) sensitization campaigns carried out	April 2023 - April 2024	responsible: DEMSIAC		
			<u>Supporting Stakeholders</u>		
			Government	OSC	Other (e.g., Parliament, private sector, etc.)
			Ministry of State,	NGO COGIN	Media

target localities (open days to present and explain the content of the mining regulations)			Ministry of Defense; Ministry of Interior and Security;	TA	
4- Produce a radio and television advertisement on the evils of illegal gold mining	The (01) radio and television commercial is produced	June 2023	responsible DEMSIAC		
			<u>Supporting Stakeholders</u>		
			Government	OSC	Other (e.g., Parliament, private sector, etc.)
				NGO COGIN TA	RTI
5 Broadcast the radio and television ads on the evils of illegal gold mining	Four (4) broadcasts per month over (03) three months.	July 2023 January 2024 May 2024	Responsible: DEMSIAC		
			<u>Supporting Stakeholders</u>		
			Government	OSC	Other (e.g., Parliament, private sector, etc.)
					RTI
6- Organize a national sensitization seminar on the evils of illegal gold mining and the procedures for obtaining mining authorizations	The National Awareness Seminar is conducted	September 2023	Responsible: DEMSIAC		
			<u>Supporting Stakeholders</u>		
			Government	OSC	Other (e.g., Parliament, private sector, etc.)
			State Departments : - Defense - Agriculture Ministries in charge of: - Interior and Security - Environment and Sustainable	NGO COGIN TA	Syndicat National du Groupement des Exploitants des petites Mines, Acheteurs d'or et de Diamant de Côte d'Ivoire (SYN-GPMACI) ; - National Union of Mining Operators of Côte d'Ivoire (UNOMICI).

			Development - Justice and Human Rights - Water and Forestry		
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Number and name of the commitment	Commitment 8: Strengthen the implementation of community policing through the Ethics Advisory Committees (EAC)		
Brief description of the commitment	<p>Created by the service note N°4701/MEMIS/DGPN/CAB of October 08, 2013 and established to date in all Public Security Police Stations, spread throughout the national territory, the CCEs are platforms for exchanges between the Police and the population, with a view to strengthening social cohesion and ensuring the security of people and property through the participation of all.</p> <p>Their objective is to make the proximity police a reality through an inclusive participation of the population in the success of the security missions of the National Police.</p>		
Responsible for the engagement	<p>MINISTRY OF INTERIOR AND SECURITY / General Directorate of the National Police (DGPN)</p> <p>Mr. Youssouf KOUYATE General, Director of the Police</p> <p>Contact details: kouyateyoussouf12@gmail.com / 05 04 10 11 12</p>		
Supporting Stakeholders	Government	Civil society	Other actors (Parliament, private sector, etc.)
	- National Security Council (NSC)	- Community, religious and opinion leaders.	- United Nations Development Program (UNDP); - Embassy of the United States.
Target period	January 2023 to June 2024		

Definition of the problem
<p>4- What problem is the commitment intended to address?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Breaking down the wall of mistrust between the police and the population; - Gaining the trust of the population; - Promote collaboration between the public and police for the success of police missions; <p>Increasingly, the police are facing new forms of threats, such as violent extremism and terrorism. The collaboration of the citizens should allow the police to be more effective in their actions, especially to</p>

ensure the safety of the population.

To date, the challenges facing ECCs are:

- Distrust of the population towards the National Police, which is an obstacle to the effective fight against violent extremism and terrorism;
- Reserve observed within and between communities, hindering social cohesion;
- Weak operational capacity of the Police Force;
- Insufficient manpower, equipment and intervention means of the Police Units, limiting the effective coverage of the territory;
- Weak partnership or cooperation between the police and the community;
- Weak participation of all in the community conflict prevention and management mechanism;
- Slowness due to the insufficiency of equipment and intervention means, which increases the intervention time of the police officers when solicited by the population;
- High security index;
- Non-effectiveness of CCE meetings throughout the country;
- Existence of gender-based violence (GBV).

Community policing could respond to the challenges. Indeed, it is based on the idea that the police must understand the causes of the problems with the participation of the community and carry out consequent actions, which will allow to meet the expectations of the citizens.

4- What are the causes of the problem?

- The mistrust of the population towards the forces of order, following the crises that Côte d'Ivoire experienced between 2000 and 2010;
- the lack of communication between the population and the law enforcement agencies that are supposed to ensure their security and peace of mind.

Description of the commitment

5- What has been done so far to solve the problem?

- Creation and establishment of Ethics Advisory Committees in the 144 public security police stations throughout the country, by service note N°4701/MEMIS/DGPN/CAB of 08 October 2013. These committees, led by the Heads of Service, are made up of all segments of society and are a forum where the security problems encountered by the population in their areas are discussed and debated. Hotlines: 100; 110.

6- What solution do you suggest?

- Public Awareness;
- Multiplication of socio-cultural and sports activities (police-population cohesion sports, maintenance of health and school establishments ...);
- Involvement of the population by a frank collaboration in the implementation of the police of proximity for the security, the success of the missions of Police and especially for an effective fight against the new forms of threat such as terrorism;
- Perennialization of the acquired knowledge.

7- What results do we want to achieve by implementing this commitment?

- Effective security of goods and people, through the participation of the population;
- fight against organized crime, drug trafficking and terrorism

The Ivory Coast could be inspired by the experience of the Lausanne region where most of the communes

have developed a concept of community policing in an inter-communal framework.

commitment analysis	
Questions	Answer (if not applicable, simply answer N/A)
How will commitment promote transparency?	<p>By the frank collaboration of populations and their real involvement in the activities of the ECCs in their various localities.</p> <p>The ECCs are therefore a tool that allows the State and the citizen to work together to achieve positive results in terms of security.</p> <p>Some actions of the CCE are relayed on the platforms of the National Police, such as the official Facebook page of the General Directorate of the National Police, Police Secours.</p>
How will commitment help foster accountability?	<p>The activities of the CCEs will contribute to finding solutions to security problems, which will allow the development and implementation of an adequate security policy, favorable to the tranquility of the population.</p>
How will commitment improve citizen participation in defining, implementing and monitoring solutions?	<p>Through the CCEs, the populations themselves participate in their own security, and provide information to the police. They are thus, in all their components, actors of their security, by their frank collaboration.</p> <p>The cooperation will be based on partnerships with specific groups such as shopkeepers, social workers, school officials.</p> <p>The results of the citizens' contributions provided during the committee meetings are taken into account.</p>

Planning the commitment					
Milestones	Expected results	Expected completion date	Stakeholders		
1- Organize regularly monthly Police-population meetings throughout the country	People are interested in and regularly participate in ECC meetings (The NSC will gather input from the public at these meetings)	January 2023-June 2024	responsible: General Directorate of the National Police		
			Supporting Stakeholders		
			Government	OSC	Other (e.g., Parliament, private sector, etc.)
			National Security Council	Community, religious and opinion leaders	Town halls, traditional chiefs, associations etc.
2- Carrying out community	- Community actions are	January 2023 -	Responsible: General Directorate of the National Police		

actions to bring the police closer to the population (cohesion sports, clean-up operations, cleaning of schools, etc.)	carried out. The Police contribute to the well-being of the population. - The population has confidence in the National Police. - The police provide assistance with speed to the people who request it.	June 2024	Supporting Stakeholders		
			Government	OSC	Other (e.g., Parliament, private sector, etc.)
			- CNS	Community, religious and opinion leaders	Town halls, traditional chiefs, associations, etc.
Additional information	The NSC will collect public comments during the annual review seminars held in Yamoussoukro with members of the ECCs throughout the country.				

THEME 5: ENVIRONMENT

Number and name of the commitment	Commitment 9: Adopt and popularize the Environmental Code		
Brief description of the commitment	The updating of the Environmental Code and its popularization respond to the need to enrich the old code of 1996 with new relevant provisions in the field of environment, in particular by taking into account the new environmental themes with a view to the adoption of an eco-citizen behavior of the populations.		
Responsible for the engagement	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development/ National Environment Agency (ANDE) Mr. OUSSOUH Atta Camus / Director of ANDE Contact details: attahcamus@gmail.com / 27 22 46 75 90		
Supporting Stakeholders	Government	Civil society	Other actors (Parliament, private sector, etc.)
	- Ministry of State, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development; - Ministry of Water and Forests; - Ministry of Hydraulics,	Civil company working in the field of environment: Civil Society Initiative for the Sustainable	- The Parliament (National Assembly and Senate); - Economic, Social, Environmental and Cultural Council

	Sanitation and Hygiene; - Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries; - Keeper of the Seals, Ministry of Justice and Human Rights; - Ministry of Construction, Housing and Urban Development.	Development Goals (CSI/ODD-CI)	(CESEC); - World Bank; - Private Sector Dairy (Confédération General des Entreprises de Côte d'Ivoire (CGECI) ; Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Côte d'Ivoire (CCI-CI.
Target period	January 2023 - June 2024		

Definition of the problem

2. What problem is the commitment intended to address?

After the 1992 Rio Conference, Côte d'Ivoire adopted Law No. 96-766 of 3 October 1996 on the Environmental Code. The adoption of this law was reinforced by various special laws dealing with sectoral areas of the environment as well as their implementing decrees.

But despite the significant progress made in building the legal framework for environmental protection, there are still weaknesses and gaps in the national legal framework. These relate to new environmental issues, including fight against climate change, the protection of biological diversity, the promotion of green economy and blue economy, the management of electrical waste and electronic equipment, the development of environmental taxation, the regulation of persistent organic products, the limitation of greenhouse gas emissions, the fight against coastal erosion, the involvement of local authorities, the private sector, associations for environmental protection

3. What are the causes of the problem?

- Insufficiency and lack of knowledge of the regulatory and institutional framework;
- Weak commitment of the populations, the communities, the social actors and the companies in an approach of sustainable development;
- Lack of knowledge of new environmental issues such as climate change, biodiversity, coastal erosion;
- Loss of biodiversity due to strong anthropic pressure (deforestation, poaching, infiltration in parks and

reserves);

- Pollution of marine and lagoon ecosystems;
- Degradation of coastal resources and ecosystems.

Description of the commitment

1. What has been done so far to solve the problem?

- Adoption of the new Environment and Sustainable Development Code of 28 September 2022;
- Mass sensitization during institutional events of the Ministry in charge of Environment (MINEDD);
- Sensitization and education on the environment and sustainable development for the populations of National Parks and Natural Reserves;
- Capacity building of local committees for participatory management of classified forests;
- Support for the development of communities living in protected areas;
- Creation of five (5) priority programs covering the following areas
 - Climate change mitigation and adaptation;
 - natural resource management;
 - coastal management;
 - forest cover management;
 - chemical management.

1. What solution do you suggest?

It is necessary to update the implementation framework of the Environmental Preservation and Sustainable Development Promotion by taking into account the new environmental themes and carry out a mass sensitization for a change of behavior of populations.

2. What results do we want to achieve by implementing this commitment?

The aim is to sensitize the population of communities, social actors and businesses about sustainable production and consumption patterns with a view to changing their behavior and becoming eco-citizens.

commitment analysis

Questions	Answer (if not applicable, simply answer N/A)
How will transparency? promote	The Environmental Code reinforces the systematization of the Environmental Impact Assessment of any project before its implementation. This makes it possible to take into account the impact on the population.
How will accountability? help foster	The Environmental Code systematically reinforces the Environmental Impact Assessment of any project before its implementation with the involvement of the populations from the beginning to the end of the environmental

	assessment, all things that allow to take into account the impact on the populations.
How will engagement improve citizen participation in defining, implementing and monitoring solutions?	<p>The Environmental Code puts the population at the center through the recognition of environmental protection associations.</p> <p>It also strengthens the accountability of Environmental Impact Assessments to the public.</p> <p>The new environmental code aims to take into account in the national legal order the new ecological challenges, in particular the fight against climate change and the involvement of local authorities, the private sector and environmental protection associations.</p>

Planning the commitment				
Milestones	Expected results	Expected completion date	Stakeholders	
1- To have the environmental code adopted by both Houses of Parliament	The Environment Code is adopted	January 2023 - May 2023	Responsible: MINEDD/ANDE	
			<u>Supporting Stakeholders</u>	
			Government	OSC
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Parliament (Senate and National Assembly); - Economic, Social, Environmental and Cultural Council (CESEC).

2- Organize a ceremony to present the Environmental Code	The Environment Code is presented to the actors of the Environment	May 2023	Responsible: MINEDD/CAB		
			<u>Supporting Stakeholders</u>		
			Government	OSC	Other (e.g., Parliament, private sector, etc.)
			- Ministry of State, Ministry of Agriculture; Ministries in charge: - of Water and Forests; - of Animal Resources and Fisheries; - of Health; - Keeper of the Seals, Ministry of Justice and Human Rights; - Ministry of Construction, Housing and Urban Development	Civil Society Initiative for the Sustainable Development Goals (CSI/ODD-CI)	World Bank; The Economic, Social, Environmental and Cultural Council (CESEC).
3- Put the Environment Code on the MINEDD website and related sites	The Environment Code is available	June 2023	Responsible: MINEDD/ANDE		
			<u>Supporting Stakeholders</u>		
			Government	OSC	Other (e.g., Parliament, private sector, etc.)
			- Ministry of State, Ministry of	Civil Society Initiative for the	

			<p>Agriculture; Ministries in charge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - of Water and Forests; - Animal Resources and Fisheries; - of Health; - Keeper of the Seals, Ministry of Justice and Human Rights; - Ministry of Construction, Housing and Urban Development . - Direction in charge of IT at MINEDD - Ivorian Office of Parks and Reserves (OIPR) 	Sustainable Development Goals (CSI/ODD-CI)	
4- To popularize the Environment Code during the National Environment Fortnight	The population has a better knowledge of the new Environmental Code	June 2023	Responsible: MINEDD/ANDE		
			<u>Supporting Stakeholders</u>		
			Government	OSC	Other (e.g., Parliament, private sector, etc.)
				Civil Society Initiative for the	- United Nations Environment

				Sustainable Development Goals (CSI/ODD-CI)	Program (UNEP); - United Nations Development Program (UNDP).
5- Present the Environmental Code during the 2023 Agriculture and Animal Resources Exhibition (SARA)	The population has a better knowledge of the new environmental code	November 2023 - December 2023	Responsible: MINEDD / ANDE		
			<u>Supporting Stakeholders</u>		
			Government	OSC	Other (e.g., Parliament, private sector, etc.)
			- Ministry of State, Ministry of Agriculture; Ministries in charge: - of Water and Forests; of Animal Resources and Fisheries; ; - of Health; - Keeper of the Seals, Ministry of Justice and Human Rights; - Ministry of Construction, Housing and Urban Development ;	Civil Society Initiative for the Sustainable Development Goals (CSI/ODD-CI)	Private Sector Structures present during SARA

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Directorate in charge of Information Technology of MINEDD; - Ivorian Office of Parks and Reserves (OIPR). 		
6- To popularize the Environment Code during the National Environment Fortnight	The population has a better knowledge of the new Environmental Code	June 2024	responsible: MINEDD/ANDE		
			<u>Supporting Stakeholders</u>		
			Government	OSC	Other (e.g., Parliament, private sector, etc.)
			Civil Society Initiative for the Sustainable Development Goals (CSI/ODD-CI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - United Nations Environment Program (UNEP); - United Nations Development Program (UNDP). 	

THEME 6: CONSTRUCTION

Number and name of the commitment	Commitment 10: Strengthen actions to popularize laws, standards and procedures for construction, housing and urban planning in order to make the built environment safer
Brief description	- Communicate upstream and downstream on laws, standards and procedures;

of the commitment	- To have safe buildings, built according to the standards and procedures in force to avoid any risk of collapse.		
Responsible for the engagement	MINISTRY OF CONSTRUCTION, HOUSING AND URBANISM / Director of Cabinet of the Ministry of Construction, Housing and Urbanism Mr. DIABATE Kaladji , Director of Cabinet Contact details: d.kaladji@construction.gouv.ci / 27 20 21 55 92		
Supporting Stakeholders	Government	Civil society	Other actors (Parliament, private sector, etc.)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Ministry in charge of the Interior: Local authorities - the Ministry of Communication - Ministry of Construction: - The One-Stop Land Shop - The One-Stop Shop for Building Permits - The Communication Department - The Direction of the Urban Domain - The Topography Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The populations - NGOs: NGO for the protection of life and the environment; NGO Social Justice; Acting for Climate, Environment and Good Governance; - Syndicates of co-ownerships 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consulting Engineers - The Architects -The Union of Cities and Communes of Côte d'Ivoire (UVICOCI) - The National Chamber of Developers and Constructors of Côte d'Ivoire (CNPC-CI) - The Parliament - The Senate - The Assembly of Regions and Districts of Côte d'Ivoire (ARDCI)
Target period	January 2023 - June 2024		

Definition of the problem

1. What problem is the commitment intended to address?

- Lack of knowledge of texts, standards and procedures by the population;
- Recurrent building collapses in recent years.

1. What are the causes of the problem?

- uncivil behavior of the populations;
- construction of buildings outside the norms and procedures in force;
- Poor information of the population on the procedures and dangers due to the lack of use of competent services;
- New provisions unknown to users;
- Increasingly high-rise construction by the population;
- Insufficient control of buildings under construction due to the crisis situation in the country (from 2002 to 2011);

- Subdivisions unapproved by the Ministry;
- - Construction without a final concession order (ACD), which implies the absence of a building permit and a town planning certificate;
- Communication materials unsuitable to the target (social networks, TV).

Description of the commitment

2. What has been done so far to solve the problem?

- Law n°2020-624 of August 14, 2020 instituting the code of urban planning and urban land;
- Decree n°2019-594 of July 03, 2019 on the regulation of the building permit;
- Act No. 2019-576 of June 26, 2019, instituting the Construction and Housing Code;
- Decree No. 95-520 of July 5, 1995 on the approval and application of subdivisions in the private domain of the State and the municipalities;
- The Open House "Operation Empty Drawer" in all regional capitals and coupled with a caravan in the cities of Yamoussoukro, Korhogo, Abengourou, Daloa and San Pedro, from October 15 to November 5, 2021;
- Communication strategies on risky construction and demolitions (publication in selected newspapers on Mondays and Thursdays to popularize MCLU texts);
- Increase in the number of branches of the Control Brigade;
- Reinforcement of the staff of the Control Brigade;
- Acquisition of demolition equipment;
- Setting up a call center (*toll-free* number: 1378);
- Establishment of a Collaborative Construction Control Platform (CCCP) between the Ministries in charge of Construction and Sanitation, whose official launch took place on August 6, 2022;
- Establishment of a platform for reporting violations of laws, standards and procedures (+2250789048736).

3. What solution do you suggest?

- Raise awareness of the population on the laws, standards and procedures in terms of construction, housing and urban planning, using local languages, local radio stations, periodic media coverage;
- Involve stakeholders such as NGOs, condominiums, associations (architects, surveyors, notaries) in raising awareness among the population;
- Involve the population and NGOs in denouncing acts of uncivil behavior;
- Conduct local surveys to better understand the concerns of users (local radio stations, periodic media coverage);
- Implement electronic ticketing tools to reduce possible attempts to bribe officers;
- Buy banners on high traffic sites (Abidjan.net, Connection.net)
- Punish violators with fines and demolitions.

4. What results do we want to achieve by implementing this commitment?

- 1- Zero Collapse;
- 2- Strengthening control capacity;
- 3- Procedural Improvement;
- 4- Construction respecting the standards throughout the territory.
- 5- Appropriation of laws, standards and procedures in the field of construction, housing and urban planning;

- 6- High use of MCLU services by the population;
 7- Continuous improvement of laws, standards and procedures through user feedback on MCLU services.

Commitment analysis	
Questions	Answer (if not applicable, simply answer N/A)
5. How will promote transparency?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - sensitization activities for the population on laws, standards and procedures in the field of construction; - Communication on demolitions; - The application of transparency in actions and procedures; - The publication of improvements; - The media coverage of the demolition of risky constructions; - The organization of sensitization workshops on laws, standards and procedures; Repression in case of violation of the texts; - Availability of information and easy access to people; - The use of appropriate media such as communication in local languages; - Meeting user concerns in a timely manner; - The strong involvement of the population and NGOs; - The denunciation of the offenders by the populations; - The existence of monitoring and evaluation indicators (number of reports, demolitions, workshops, attendance lists...).
6. How will help foster accountability?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Repression in case of violation of the texts; - Deterrent effect of land actions to demolish risky constructions; - Sanctioning agents for violations; - Involvement of populations, communities, orders and NGOs in the implementation of the actions planned by the Ministry; - Existence of monitoring and evaluation indicators (number of reports, demolitions, workshops, attendance lists...). - Improvement and adaptation of the communication to the target; - Consideration of proposals made by communities and NGOs.
7. How will improve citizen participation in defining, implementing and monitoring solutions?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information; - Involvement; - Capacity strengthening of population; - Building a trusting partnership with citizens; - The creation of a framework for periodic consultation with the population and users.

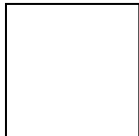
Planning the commitment			
Milestones	Expected results	Expected	Stakeholders
		d	

		completion date				
1- Conduct local surveys to better understand users' concerns (local radio stations, periodic media coverage);	The concerns of the population are known and taken into account	January 2023 - December 2023	Responsible: MCLU Communication Service Mr. Check Kone: 07 09 31 81 38 / checkkone@yahoo.fr			
			<u>Supporting Stakeholders</u>			
			Government	OSC	Other (e.g., Parliament, private sector, etc.)	
			Ministries in charge of: - the Interior - Culture - Communication	- NGO for the protection of life and the environment; - NGO Social Justice; - Acting for Climate, Environment and Good Governance	- Orders; - approved manufacturers; - social networks; - private print and broadcast media; - The Union of Cities and Communes of Côte d'Ivoire (UVICOCI); - the Assembly of Regions and Districts of Côte d'Ivoire (ARDCI).	
2- sensitize the population on the laws, standards and procedures in terms of construction through the popularization of texts, the organization of workshops, open days	The population is aware of the laws, standards and procedures related to housing construction and <i>urban</i> planning	January 2023 - December 2023	Responsible : Guichet Unique du Foncier Mr. Coulibaly, 07 07 00 72 03 / ognonnan33@yahoo.fr			
			<u>Supporting Stakeholders</u>			
			Government	SOC	Other (e.g., Parliament, private sector, etc.)	
			Ministries in charge of: - Interior; - Culture; - Communication	- NGO for the protection of life and the environment; - NGO Social Justice; - Acting for	- Orders; - approved manufacturers; - social networks; - private print and broadcast media;	

			tion.	Climate, Environment and Good Governance.	- The Union of Cities and Communes of Côte d'Ivoire (UVICOCI); - The Assembly of Regions and Districts of Côte d'Ivoire (ARDCI).
3- Publish and popularize statistics on the acts produced by the MCLU	Statistics are published	January 2023 - June 2024	Responsible: Directorate of Strategies, Planning and Statistics (DPES)		
			Mr. Aidara Souleymane, 07 09 77 49 35 / aidarasoul@yahoo.fr		
			<u>Supporting Stakeholders</u>		
			Government	OSC	Other (e.g., Parliament, private sector, etc.)
4- Involve the population and NGOs in denouncing acts of incivism;	Stakeholders are informed and involved	January 2023 - June 2024	Responsible: MCLU Communication Service		
			Mr. Check Koné, 07 09 31 81 38 / checkkone@yahoo.fr		
			<u>Supporting Stakeholders</u>		
			Government	OSC	Other (e.g., Parliament, private sector, etc.)
			Ministries in charge of: - the Interior - Justice	- NGO for the protection of life and the environment; - NGO Social Justice; - Acting for Climate, Environment and Good Governance	- The orders - The Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Côte d'Ivoire; - The Assembly of Regions and Districts of Côte d'Ivoire (ARDCI); - The Union of Cities and Communes of Côte d'Ivoire (UVICOCI).

5- Implement electronic ticketing tools in order to reduce possible attempts to bribe agents;	Anti-corruption tools are put in place and used. Corruption attempts are reduced	January 2023- March 2023	Responsible: Department of Modernization, Simplification and Security of Acts (DMISSA) Mr. M'Bow Nassirou, 07 08 00 46 15 / nassmbow@gmail.com			
			<u>Supporting Stakeholders</u>			
			Government	OSC	Other (e.g., Parliament, private sector, etc.)	
6- Buy banners on sites with a large audience (Abidjan.net, Connection.net)	Banners are purchased	January 2024	responsible: MCLU Communication Service Mr. Check Kone; 07 09 31 81 38 / checkkone@yahoo.fr			
			<u>Supporting Stakeholders</u>			
			Government	OSC	Other (e.g., Parliament, private sector, etc.)	
					- Social networks; - private print and broadcast media.	
7- Punish offenders with fines and demolitions	Violators of the law are penalized	January 2024- June 2024	Responsible: - One-Stop Shop for Land (Fines) Mr. Sidibé Lassina, 0707809135 / sidilass2000@yahoo.fr - MCLU Control Squad Leader (Demolitions) M. N'Goran, 07 07 67 38 36 / daningor@yahoo.fr			
			<u>Supporting Stakeholders</u>			
			Government	OSC	Other (e.g., Parliament, private sector, etc.)	
			- Ministry of Interior and Security; - Collaborative platform.	- NGO for the protection of life and the environment; - NGO Social Justice; - Acting for	- Orders; - approved manufacturers; - social networks; - private print and broadcast media;	

				Climate, Environment and Good Governance	- Union des Villes et Communes de Côte d'Ivoire (UVICOCI) ; - Assembly of Regions and Districts of Côte d'Ivoire (ARDCI).
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THEME 7: EMPLOYMENT

Number and name of the commitment	Commitment 11: Adopt, popularize and make accessible labor law texts		
Brief description of the commitment	To adopt, as of 2023, the texts of labor law, to popularize them, and to make them accessible, then to sensitize the social partners on their existence and their applicability so as to reduce the conflicts and their consequences, due to the ignorance or the misunderstanding of these texts.		
Responsible for the engagement	MINISTRY OF EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL PROTECTION (MEPS) / General Directorate of Labor (DGT) Mrs. Fanta Coulibaly KAGAMBEGA , Director General of Labor Contact details: directiongeneraledutravail@gmail.com / 27 20 23 92 77		
Supporting Stakeholders	Government	Civil society	Other actors (Parliament, private sector, etc.)
	- Any other relevant technical ministry; - General Secretariat of the Government.		Employer Organizations : - Confédération Générale des Entreprises de Côte d'Ivoire (CGECI) ; - Fédération Ivoirienne des Petites et Moyenne Entreprises (FIPME). Labor organizations: - Union Générale des Travailleurs de Côte

		<p>d'Ivoire (UGTCI) ;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Confédération Ivoirienne des Syndicats Libres DIGNITE (CISL-DIGNITE) - Fédération des Syndicats Autonomes de Côte d'Ivoire-Confédération Générale (FESACI-CG) ; - Union Nationale des Travailleurs de Côte d'Ivoire (UNATR-CI) - HUMANISM Trade Union Centre; - Technical partners: International Labor Office (ILO).
Target period	January 2023 - June 2024	

Definition of the problem

8. What problem is the commitment intended to address?

The commitment aims to have a notable and permanent influence on the number of individual and collective conflicts in the contractual relationship in companies, or outside, due to the lack of knowledge, ignorance or inapplicability of the texts by the social partners in particular, and any user (other ministries, trainees, researchers, national and international organizations).

The commitment also aims to further increase interaction between users and the Labor Inspectorate.

In terms of annual statistics of dismissals for the year 2021, we have **11,831** individual conflicts and **268** cases of collective conflicts.

9. What are the causes of the problem?

- Ignorance of existing labor law texts;
- their non-application in companies by some employers;
- the lack of training of employers and workers on their rights and duties in companies, sources of conflicts generating ruptures in the contractual relationship;
- the "non-taking" of all the application texts of the law n°2015-532 of July 20, 2015 on the Labor Code.

Description of the commitment

1. What has been done so far to solve the problem?

- Establishment of bipartite and tripartite social dialogue mechanisms (the National Council for Social Dialogue (CNDS), the Permanent Independent Consultation Commission (CIPC), the Labor Advisory Commission (CCT), the Tripartite Advisory Committee on International Labor Standards (CCTNIT), whose work leading to the drafting of texts necessarily requires the opinions and observations of employers and workers;

- development and ongoing revision of the various Labor Codes (1995 and 2015 and 2021 ordinance);
- adoption of the texts implementing the Labor Code from 2015 to 2022 (12/53 decrees in total)
- preparation and adoption by the Council of Ministers of the decree on the minimum wage;
- development and issuance of the order for the application of the minimum wage scale;
- preparation and issuance of the decree on the revaluation of transport premiums for workers in the private sector;
- adoption of the texts framing the Social Security system (National Social Security Fund, Universal Health Coverage, Social Regime for the Self-Employed)

The success rate of these actions is 65%.

1. What solution do you suggest?

- Accelerate the adoption of the remaining implementing legislation from January 2023 onwards: the objective is to achieve a 100% adoption rate by the end of June 2024;
- strengthen awareness among social partners;
- continue the information and the sensitization of the social partners, the civil society and the populations on the importance of the respect of texts which govern the professional relation, so that the commitment arouses more enthusiasm as well at the level of the public and private Administrations, as at the level of workers, employers for the effective appropriation of the texts;
- transmit the texts to the social partners.

These solutions will help to improve the professional relationship, reduce the number of conflicts and accidents at work and provide better social security for the worker.

2. What results do we want to achieve by implementing this commitment?

- the reinforcement of regulatory measures and their appropriation by all users;
- the upgrading of labor technicians, employers, workers, as well as any expertise in the field of labor;
- the adoption of the new Code's implementing regulations;
- Reducing the number of labor disputes.

Commitment analysis

Questions	Answer (if not applicable, simply answer N/A)
1- How will engagement promote transparency?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Text Communications; - publication in the Official Journal; - publication on the Ministry's digital platform; - transmission of the texts to the social partners.

1- How will engagement help foster accountability?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved Employer Enforcement; - good appropriation of the texts by the workers; - wide involvement of the Labor Administration services.
2- How will commitment improve citizen participation in defining, implementing and monitoring solutions?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual comparative reporting of labor dispute statistics to the social partners; - collection of comments from the parties. - The private sector is strongly represented at all stages through the Confédération Générale des Entreprises de Côte d'Ivoire (CGECI), the Fédération Ivoirienne des Petites et Moyennes Entreprises (FIPME) and the various trade union centers. They are the usual interlocutors of the Ministry of Employment and Social Protection for the draft texts related to work.

Planning the commitment

Milestones	Expected results	Expected completion date	Stakeholders			
1- Follow the adoption of the application texts of the Labor Code;	The application texts of the Labor Code are adopted (100% adoption rate), i.e., 14/14.	January 2023-December 2023 (9/14)	Responsible: MEPS / GENERAL LABOUR DIRECTORATE			
			<u>Supporting Stakeholders</u>			
		January 2024-June 2024 (5/14)	Government	OSC	Other (e.g., Parliament, private sector, etc.)	
			- General Secretariat of the Government			
1- Inform and sensitize social partners through workshops, conferences and visits to the Inspection	The social partners are informed and sensitized;	January 2023 - June 2024	Responsible : MEPS / GENERAL LABOUR DIRECTORATE			
			<u>Supporting Stakeholders</u>			
			Government	OSC	Other (e.g., Parliament, private sector, etc.)	
					Employer' Organizations: - Confédération Générale des Entreprises de Côte	

					<p>d'Ivoire (CGECI);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fédération Ivoirienne des Petites et Moyennes Entreprises (FIPME). <p>Trade Union Organizations of Workers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Union Générale des Travailleurs de Côte d'Ivoire (UGTCI) ; - Confédération Ivoirienne des Syndicats Libres - DIGNITY (CISL-DIGNITY); - Fédération des Syndicats Autonomes de Côte d'Ivoire-Confédération Générale (FESACI-CG) ; - Union Nationale des Travailleurs de Côte d'Ivoire (UNATR-CI)) ; - HUMANISM trade union center. <p>Other parties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical partners (ILO).
2- Transmit the texts taken or adopted to the social partners	The texts adopted are transmitted to the social partners	January-December 2023 (9/14)	Responsible: MEPS / Direction Générale Du Travail		
		January-June 2024 (5/14)	<u>Supporting Stakeholders</u>		
			Government	OS C	Other (e.g., Parliament, private sector, etc.)

					<p>Employer' Organizations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Confédération Générale des Entreprises de Côte d'Ivoire (CGECI); - Fédération Ivoirienne des Petites et Moyennes entreprise (FIPME). <p>Trade Union Organizations of Workers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Union Générale des Travailleurs de Côte d'Ivoire (UGTCI) ; - Confédération Ivoirienne des Syndicats Libres - DIGNITY (CISL- DIGNITY) ; - Fédération des Syndicats Autonomes de Côte d'Ivoire- Confédération Générale (FESACI- CG) ; - Union Nationale des Travailleurs de Côte d'Ivoire (UNATR-CI)) ; - HUMANISM trade union center. <p>Other parties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical partners (ILO)
3- Publish the texts in the Official Journal and on the Ministry's	The texts are published in the Official Journal and on the Ministry's digital	January 2023 - June 2024	Responsible : MEPS / Direction Générale Du Travail	<u>Supporting Stakeholders</u>	

digital platform	platform		Government	OS C	Other (e.g., Parliament, private sector, etc.)
4- Benchmarking labor dispute statistics (Semi-annual and annual statistics)	- Benchmarking is conducted; - Statistics on labor disputes are available	January - June 2023	Responsible : MEPS / Direction Générale Du Travail		
		July - December 2023	<u>Supporting Stakeholders</u>		
		January 2024- June 2024	Government	OS C	Other (e.g., Parliament, private sector, etc.)
					Employers' organizations: - Confédération Générale des Entreprises de Côte d'Ivoire (CGECI); - Fédération Ivoirienne des Petites et Moyennes Entreprises (FIPME). Trade union organizations of Workers: - General Union of Workers of the Ivory Coast (UGTCI); - Ivorian Confederation of Free Trade Unions DIGNITY (CISL-DIGNITY); - Federation of Autonomous Trade Unions of the Ivory Coast - General Confederation (FESACI-CG); - National Union of Workers of the Ivory Coast (UNATRCI); - HUMANISM trade union center.

6- Archiving of labor law texts	Labor law texts are archived	January 2023 - June 2024	Responsible: MEPS / Direction Générale Du Travail		
			<u>Supporting Stakeholders</u>		
			Government	OS C	Other (e.g., Parliament, private sector, etc.)
Additional information	<p>- The commitment will continue even after the implementation of the Plan and the evaluation will be reported to the OGP Technical Committee. All planned activities will be ongoing.</p> <p>Matrix of the application texts of the Labor Code to be adopted from 2023 to 2024, transmitted to the General Secretariat of the Government.</p> <p><u>Draft decrees:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Relating to the rules of procedure; 1- Fixing the conditions of suspension of the contract in case of worker illness; 2- Relating to weekly rest; 3- Establishing and operating other social services within companies; 4- Relating to the conditions of opening, operation and closing of commissaries in companies; 5- Relating to night work; 6- Revalorization of the guaranteed minimum agricultural wage, abbreviated SMAG; 7- Relating to the conditions under which an employer must provide housing for a permanent worker; 8- Relating to the individual pay slip; 9- Establishing, attributions, organization and functioning of the social services of the enterprises; 10- Relating to union marks or labels; 11- 12- Establishing the rules relating to the works council; 12- On the specific modalities of execution of the minimum service in case of strike in the private sector; 13- Relating to the model of the employer's register. 				