

Independent Reporting Mechanism

Action Plan Review:
Côte d'Ivoire 2024–2026

Open
Government
Partnership



Independent
Reporting
Mechanism

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Section I. Overview

Côte d'Ivoire's fifth action plan expands civic participation reforms, with promising commitments in the areas of open parliament, local open government, and health service delivery. The inclusive co-creation process led to an action plan that reflects both government and citizen priorities. Côte d'Ivoire can continue to build on its solid foundation by strengthening government-civil society coalitions for implementation.

Côte d'Ivoire's 2024–2026 action plan comprises twelve commitments focusing on local open government, open budget, access to information, public services improvement, community health, high cost of living, and anti-corruption. This review highlights four commitments (1, 2, 8, and 9) with the greatest potential to open government.

Commitment 1 aims to establish a network to support local open government, starting with five pilot communes. This reform builds on previous efforts in participatory budgeting at the local level and the recent inclusion of Ouellé in the OGP Local Program.¹ In the longer term, reformers aim to expand open government practices to all communes.

Commitment 2 continues Côte d'Ivoire's efforts to increase transparency and participation in budget processes. Notably, it seeks to create spaces for civil society to engage in parliamentary budget discussions and contribute to audits. A civil society priority, this commitment has substantial potential to open government and is complemented by Côte d'Ivoire's 2025 Open Parliament Plan.²

Commitments 8 and 9 aim to strengthen community participation in health management. Commitment 8 focuses on improving primary health services by expanding community health mechanisms such as Community Action Groups and Community Health Workers. Commitment 9 works towards the inclusion of affected individuals in the planning and evaluation of programs addressing neglected tropical diseases.

Côte d'Ivoire's fifth action plan is more ambitious and relevant to open government than its predecessors. While the action plan has a two-year implementation period, two commitments (9 and 12) submitted to the Open Government Challenge are four years in length. The IRM's assessment of potential for results is based on activities planned during the two-year implementation period. However, the IRM acknowledges that these reforms, such as

At a Glance

MEMBERSHIP

2015 **Joined OGP**

COMMITMENTS

12/12 **Open government lens**

1/12 **Substantial potential for results**

PROMISING COMMITMENTS

- Promote the practices of open government in 5 local governments
- Strengthen budget transparency through CSO engagement
- Public participation in health services and addressing neglected tropical diseases

Met the minimum requirements during co-creation: Yes

Commitment 12's aim of developing a draft Whistleblower Protection Law, are more ambitious in the longer term.

Members of the OGP Côte d'Ivoire Technical Committee³ reported an increasingly stronger co-creation process compared to previous efforts. This inclusive approach resulted in an action plan that is representative of the consensus among involved stakeholders. The process included targeted visits to government agencies, virtual and in-person public consultations, and a meeting to select the final twelve commitments from fifty proposals alongside ongoing feedback mechanisms. The steering committee also raised awareness about OGP process through outreach to government agencies and private sector members.⁴ The process concluded with a validation meeting on 21 November 2024⁵ and a public launch on 19 February 2025.⁶

¹ "Ouëlle, Côte d'Ivoire," Open Government Partnership, <https://www.opengovpartnership.org/members/ouelle-cote-divoire>.

² "Open Parliament Plan: Republic of Côte d'Ivoire," Open Government Partnership, March 2025, <https://www.opengovpartnership.org/documents/cote-divoire-standalone-parliamentary-action-plan-2025>.

³ Chantal Angoua (President of OGP CI Technical Committee & OGP-CI Focal Point), interview by IRM researcher, 20 March 2025; Julien Tingain (Coordinator of Social Justice & PSCI-PGO), interview by IRM researcher, 25 March 2025.

⁴ Open Government Partnership Côte d'Ivoire – OGP CI, "Open Government Partnership (OGP): le Comité Technique OGP (CT-OGP) organise des visites de sensibilisation aux Administrations et Institutions," Facebook, 28 November 2023, <https://web.facebook.com/share/p/16pidhcB6R>.

⁵ Open Government Partnership Côte d'Ivoire – OGP CI, "Open Government Partnership (OGP): le Comité Technique OGP (CT-OGP) pré-valide le 5ième Plan d'Action National (PAN 2024–2026) de a Côte d'Ivoire," Facebook, 21 November 2023, <https://web.facebook.com/share/p/1MBgMA72b6>.

⁶ Open Government Partnership Côte d'Ivoire – OGP CI, "L'OGP Côte d'Ivoire organise la cérémonie bilan de ses activités 2024–2026 (PAN 5)," Facebook, 19 February 2025, <https://web.facebook.com/share/p/1E5awycksQ>.

Section II. Promising Commitments

This section analyzes commitments with the most promise to achieve notable results, according to IRM assessment. Promising commitments address a policy area important to stakeholders or the national context. They must be verifiable, have an open government lens, and a modest or substantial potential for results. This review looks at challenges, opportunities, and recommendations to support implementation.

Table 1. Promising Commitments

Commitment 1 promises to build a network to embed open government at the local level, starting with five pilot communes.
Commitment 2 has the potential to strengthen civil society participation in the decision-making and monitoring phases of government budgeting process.
Commitments 8 and 9: promise to strengthen community engagement in improving access to primary health services and addressing skin-related neglected tropical diseases.

Commitment 1: Promote the practices of Open Government in 5 Local governments

Implementers: Union of Cities and Communes of Côte d'Ivoire (UVICOCI), Platform of Ivorian Civil Society for the OGP (PSCI-PGO).

For a complete description, see Commitment 1 in [Côte d'Ivoire 2024–2026 Action Plan](#).

Context and objectives

This commitment seeks to select and support at least five communes to adopt open government practices. It aims to establish a steering committee, guidance resources, and a network to assist communes in developing open government action plans and potentially apply to the OGP Local program. Through this commitment, reformers seek to create a foundation on which to expand open government across all communes in the long term.

This commitment builds on reforms across previous action plans to implement participatory budgeting at the local level. Starting with five pioneer communes in the second OGP action plan, the reform expanded to 24 communes by the third plan, with 15 communes institutionalizing participation into their budgeting practices.¹ Despite progress, a lack of national legal requirements and a regulatory framework inhibited widespread use. The General Directorate for Decentralization and Local Development (DGDDL) sought to amend Decree No. 82-1092 to standardize participatory budgeting across communes.² While the amendment had not passed as of June 2025, the Ministry of Security issued a circular in May 2024 to facilitate participatory local planning in the preparation of communes' three-year development programs in anticipation.³ Beyond participatory budgeting initiatives, in 2024, the commune of Ouellé became the first in Côte d'Ivoire to join the OGP Local program.⁴

Potential for results: Modest

This commitment aims to strengthen transparency, participation, and accountability in commune governance. It promises to establish a network and resources upon which open governance can expand beyond the pilot communes in the longer term. Communes' proximity to citizens means

that local open government can have direct benefits in strengthening service delivery and the relationship between citizens and the state. This commitment has a modest potential as it begins with a small number of pioneer communes, and some details on implementation remain to be clarified. For instance, the commitment does not include indicators or expected outcomes, such as the number of communes or open government changes targeted, against which to measure implementation progress.

There is an opportunity to strengthen transparency, participation, and accountability in Côte d'Ivoire's 201 communes. Previous efforts indicate that sufficient financial resources and legal backing will be key. Communes are administered by a municipal council, which elects the mayor.⁵ They receive 80% of their budget from the central government, while also raising local taxes and revenue.⁶ Côte d'Ivoire's 2013 Access to Information Law applies to local governments. However, communes have faced capacity and resource constraints in fully implementing the law.⁷ A 2021 Afrobarometer survey found that 68% of respondents in Côte d'Ivoire did not expect to receive information on local contracts, budgets, and development plans if they were to submit a request.⁸

While Côte d'Ivoire has sought to implement participatory budgeting at the local level, reforms have proven difficult to sustain without legal backing. As a result of previous commitments, 33 communes took action to open their budget process, 24 communes tried participatory budgeting, and 15 adopted the practice. However, several years later, only four communes were still practicing participatory budgeting.⁹ According to the Research Manager at DGDDL, this is partly due to the absence of binding regulations and the withdrawal of financial partners.¹⁰ Côte d'Ivoire's previous experience with participatory budgeting reforms underscores the importance of resources for interested communes and supportive legislation.

In June 2025, a supervisory committee was established (Milestone 1) and includes representatives of the Union of Cities and Communes of Côte d'Ivoire (UVICOCI), DGDDL, the parliaments of Regions and Districts of Côte d'Ivoire (ARDCI), the OGP Technical Committee (CT-OGP), the Platform of Ivorian Civil Society for the OGP (PSCI-PGO), Expertise France's Support Project for Francophone Open Governments (PAGOF), Réseau Ivoirien de l'Economie Sociale et Solidaire (RIESS), and Eveil Côte d'Ivoire. The committee will serve for the action plan implementation period and oversee the implementation and monitoring of the commitment.¹¹ The committee was determining the selection criteria, and UVICOCI would soon launch a call for expressions of interest (Milestone 2). The Vice President of UVICOCI stated that the pilot may go beyond five communes depending on interest, and that willingness can be one of the core criteria.¹²

The committee will also determine an approach to support communes in adopting open government and to monitor implementation progress.¹³ Milestones 3 and 5 note awareness raising and training to support interested communes in adopting local open government. The OGP CI Point of Contact¹⁴ stated that the approach will involve coaching and regular monitoring of communes so that they incorporate OGP values into their practices with the aim of becoming members of the OGP Local Program. To set clear goals, the supervisory committee could identify indicators to measure the extent to which communes have adopted open government values into their practices. For instance, the committee can consider what metrics will be used to determine if a commune has become more transparent, participatory, or accountable to the public.

UVICOCI will then establish virtual and in-person interactive platforms for exchange between participating communes and the steering committee (Milestone 4). A WhatsApp group will serve as the virtual platform, while a physical platform is yet to be determined. These platforms will help monitor the implementation of local open governance in the pilot communes and produce

quarterly reports (Milestone 6). The steering committee's effective coordination of capacity and resources will be key, as the availability of resources to support interested communes is a core challenge. There is an opportunity for UVICOCI to take advantage of the DGDDL's participation to navigate difficulties in mobilizing communes and institutionalizing practices.

Lastly, the commitment aims to sustain the achievements of this pilot phase and expand commune participation. Under Milestone 7, UNIVOCI will publish a guide on co-creating local open government action plans.¹⁵ It will draw insights from a participatory budget guide provisionally approved under the last action plan. The guide can also take inspiration from OGP Local guiding materials for action plan co-creation. Under Milestone 8, the best local authority for open government efforts will be awarded. The commitment holder expects that these awards will incentivize other communes to participate in the program.

This reform has the potential to bring the benefits of open government closer to citizens. While a modest initial step, it could prove to be an ambitious reform over the longer term. Evidence of significant results could include the co-design and implementation of open government reforms that are important to citizens at the commune level. It could also include the creation of a network of national and commune civil society and government reformers sharing insights, resources, and strategies to advance open government across communes. Civil society has shown particular interest in this commitment, seeing it as an innovation for local governance. One OGP technical committee civil society representative noted that this commitment could be a trigger for the entrenchment of participatory democracy in all Ivorian communes.¹⁶

Opportunities, challenges, and recommendations during implementation

This commitment has the potential to set a foundation for incrementally opening government across communes in Côte d'Ivoire. Morocco offers an example of expanding local open government through successive action plans. Morocco launched the support program for open local authorities (PACTO) to institutionalize open local government and promote exchange for the 12 regions, 75 prefectures and provinces, and 1,503 communes. This program led to a network of open local authorities (REMACTO) with around 100 members.¹⁷ Morocco is currently institutionalizing openness among local authorities through co-creation, co-monitoring, and co-evaluation, as well as by expanding the network of local governments. Looking ahead, the IRM recommends that implementers consider:

- **Advocating to the Ministry of the Interior and Security for the inclusion of local open government principles in participatory budgeting legislation:** UVICOCI can consider working with DGDDL to institutionalize local open government through regulatory texts. This could be incorporated into Decree 82-1092 on participatory budgeting, which DGDDL is currently finalizing. Pilot communes' implementation of the regulations could then demonstrate integrated roll-out of participatory budgeting alongside broader open government reforms.
- **Providing resources to communes on dialogue and citizen participation,** with guidelines and operational recommendations for all communes, along the lines of those proposed by Morocco. Useful resources could be drawn from People Powered's guidance on digital participation tools¹⁸ and examples in the IRM's Report on Local Action Plans.¹⁹ Additionally, OGP Local provides tools to help local governments develop strategic visions, commitments, and monitor implementation.²⁰ Communes' open government action plans could include commitments that strengthen participation mechanisms foreseen under

other reforms, such as participatory budgeting or under Commitment 8's Community Action Groups.

Commitment 2: Strengthen budget transparency through CSO engagement

Implementer: Country Capacity Building Program (PPRC).

For a complete description, see Commitment 2 in [Côte d'Ivoire 2024–2026 Action Plan](#).

Context and objectives

This commitment includes a range of activities to increase transparency and public participation around the budget process and legislative activities. It especially seeks to promote open and constructive dialogue between members of parliament, government officials, and civil society reformers in the choice of major budgetary guidelines and priorities to ensure public spending meets citizens' needs. It also aims to build civil society capacity in monitoring public spending.

Côte d'Ivoire has undertaken open budget efforts in prior action plans. These include publishing a citizens' budget, engaging civil society in the pre-validation seminar of the Multi-Year Budgetary and Economic Programming Document (DPBEP), and publishing the mid-year budget execution report.²¹ This is reflected in Côte d'Ivoire's steadily improving transparency score in the Open Budget Index since 2017.²² However, opportunity remains to systemically build transparency and participation into the budget process. In particular, this is done to ensure civil society has the information, capacity, and channels to meaningfully participate in budget decision-making.

Potential for results: Substantial

This commitment promises to strengthen channels for civil society to participate in key stages of the budget process, including parliamentary debates and public sector audits. In particular, this reform's substantial potential stems from its aim of creating permanent spaces for civil society and parliamentary engagement. It is complemented by Côte d'Ivoire's Open Parliament Plan, which aims to introduce a legal framework and online platform for public participation in parliamentary activities.²³ The milestones under this commitment offer the opportunity to lay the groundwork for and test permanent participation channels.

The ability for the public to participate in national budget processes has lagged behind Côte d'Ivoire's budget transparency reforms, with a score of 4 of 100 for in the 2024 Open Budget Index. In particular, members of the public and civil society cannot participate in hearings on the budget proposal before approval or for audit reporting.²⁴ Two civil society representatives flagged this commitment as a standout in the action plan for its potential to open up parliament. However, achieving this objective will depend on whether implementation results in systematic and sustainable pathways for public participation rather than ad hoc consultations.²⁵

Milestone 5 seeks to support five CSOs to participate in the Budget Orientation Debates (DBO) in parliament. While opinions expressed at the DBO are not binding, they impact the preparation of the budget and subsequent decision-making. The Private Sector and Civil Society Coordinator for the Country Capacity Building Program (PPRC) explained that the aim is to establish a practice of parliamentarians meeting with civil society ahead of proceedings to gather their opinions and contributions. During the proceedings, parliamentarians will speak on behalf of civil society and voice their concerns. As the Finance Act is not yet available at the time of the budget policy

proceedings, discussion will focus on the DBPEB.²⁶ Under Milestone 4, PPRC will support CSOs in preparing six budget analysis reports. PPRC has already approached Social Justice, the National Federation of Health Organizations of Côte d'Ivoire (FENOSCI), and CIVIS Côte d'Ivoire to draw up budget analysis reports.

This is a modest aim as it offers an indirect avenue for civil society's voice to be heard in parliament. PPRC could increase the ambition by linking these efforts to the Open Parliament Plan, particularly Commitment 1, which seeks to create a legal framework for public participation in parliamentary activities. PPRC could work with parliament and civil society so that this legal framework enables meaningful and ongoing channels for civil society participation in budget and other parliamentary discussions.²⁷ For instance, consultations with civil society could be added as a regular step in the budget calendar.²⁸ PPRC and parliament could also test the public comment platform envisioned under Milestone 9 by engaging CSOs in budget discussions on the platform. This could enable participatory budget activities under this commitment to introduce and test the structural reforms aimed for in the Open Parliament Plan.

The Parliament of Côte d'Ivoire is also further along in transparency efforts than in providing avenues for public participation. The National Assembly plenary and committee meetings are open to the public, with published agendas and some draft legislation. However, the National Assembly website does not provide a space for citizens to submit comments on draft legislation.²⁹ Under Milestone 9, PPRC and the National Assembly aim to create a “citizens’ portal” through which citizens can give their opinion, particularly on finance bills and on other bills generally. Côte d'Ivoire does not have a formal public consultation period for draft laws. According to the PPRC Private Sector and Civil Society Coordinator,³⁰ this milestone will begin with publishing texts relating to the budgetary process and later include topics beyond the budget. This relates to Commitment 3 in the Open Parliament Plan, which also aims to launch a platform for the public to provide comments across stages of the legislative process. Clarifying how the National Assembly will consider, respond to, and act on public comments will be essential for this milestone to achieve its potential.

Milestone 6 looks to create a network of parliamentarians specialized in transparency and citizen participation issues. The PPRC's strategy is to put concrete proposals to open up parliament on the parliamentary network's agenda. The aim is for parliamentary network members to drive reforms that support sustained debate with civil society during parliamentary proceedings, particularly on the budget. The PPRC expects the network to be cross-party and composed of either members of parliamentary groups or parliamentary committees.³¹ Discussions are underway with stakeholders on the appointment of members, and also on the advisability of having two networks for both the National Assembly and the Senate.

At the OGP Africa and Middle East Regional Meeting held in November 2022 in Morocco, Côte d'Ivoire committed to developing initiatives to foster parliamentary transparency at the national level. An Open Parliament roadmap was produced and validated in March 2024 at the National Assembly, and an Open Parliament Plan was submitted in June 2025³². A delegation of parliamentary and civil society members visited Morocco in September 2024, with the support of Expertise France's second Support Project for Francophone Open Governments (PAGOF 2), to learn from the example of the Moroccan parliament and operationalize it.³³ In June 2025, the parliament convened a regional network of parliaments alongside Benin, Ghana, and Morocco to foster peer learning and coordination on open parliament.

Milestones 3 and 10 take initial steps to open up auditing processes to civil society input. Milestone 10 will enable civil society to provide their analysis on public service delivery for five

missions. Under Milestone 3, PPRC will support civil society organizations in drafting four advocacy notes for consideration by the High Authority for Control of Public Finance (IGF and DCF) in the Ministry of Finance and Budget. PPRC views these milestones as initial steps towards normalizing civil society participation in audit processes that are achievable within the implementation period.³⁴ In support of these spaces for citizen participation, PPRC plans a series of advocacy and capacity-building activities on the principles and methods of transparency and public participation in budgetary policy (Milestone 2) as well as on the monitoring of public finance management (Milestone 1).

Opportunities, challenges, and recommendations during implementation

This commitment will require strong support from parliament to implement elements with the greatest potential to strengthen transparency and civic participation in the budget process. The IRM recommends:

- **Coordinate with parliamentary reformers** implementing the Open Parliament Plan.
- PPRC and parliamentary partners could use milestones under this commitment to **test and introduce the permanent participation channels foreseen under the Open Parliament Plan**.
- In addition to the National Assembly, PPRC could also **engage the Senate** to clarify each chamber's role and **determine whether to establish a joint or separate network**. Reformers can learn from Ghana and Sierra Leone, whose parliaments have established channels for CSO-parliament discussion via their action plans.³⁵
- Leverage civil society support for the commitment to **engage them in implementing** this reform. A representative from Social Justice expects that there will be ad hoc tools and regulatory provisions to guarantee citizen participation in the budgetary process.³⁶ For instance, PPRC could **collaborate with civil society to develop a user guide for the legislative portal**, including tutorial videos.
- The parliament could include a meeting on the budget calendar to **exchange views with civil society before the budget is drawn up**.³⁷

Commitments 8 and 9: Public Participation in Health Services and Addressing Neglected Tropical Diseases

Implementers: Ministry of Health, Public Hygiene and Universal Health Coverage (MSHP-CMU), Directorate-General for Health, Department of Community Health and Health Promotion (DSCPS), Aide Internationale pour le Développement Durable (AIDD).

For a complete description, see Commitment 8 and 9 in [Côte d'Ivoire 2024–2026 Action Plan](#).

Context and objectives

This cluster aims to bring about effective participation of communities in decisions affecting their health. Commitment 8 seeks to strengthen and expand public participation mechanisms, while Commitment 9 aims to increase transparency and advocacy networks around skin-related neglected tropical diseases (NTDs). Aide Internationale pour le Développement Durable (AIDD) advocated for the inclusion of Commitment 9 in the NAP to involve members of affected

communities in the planning, implementation and evaluation of programs to combat neglected tropical diseases.

Côte d'Ivoire's healthcare system provides for community participation in health planning.³⁸ The introduction of community health workers (CHWs) in 2000 as part of development projects, notably the *Projet de Développement de la Région du Zanzan (PDRZ)*, was part of this framework.³⁹ CHWs help strengthen links between communities, civil society, health professionals, authorities, and public institutions. In 2021, a roadmap for community health was drawn up to support the development of CHWs,⁴⁰ including training and financial support. It stems from the Community Health Department's 2017–2021 strategic plan.⁴¹ Two of the five priority areas⁴² are aimed at improving the coverage and quality of community interventions and strengthening the participation and commitment of communities and local authorities. The focus on strengthening the participation of communities and local authorities has been included in the 2022–2025 strategic plan. Despite the authorities' determination, the level of community involvement in health has remained low.

In the field of skin-related neglected tropical diseases, an analysis conducted by Ministry of Health in the master plan points to insufficient community mobilization, a lack of budgetary transparency, and insufficient inclusion of affected people in decision-making.⁴³ Côte d'Ivoire faces twelve out of 20 NTDs listed by the World Health Organization (WHO),⁴⁴ notably Buruli ulcer, leprosy, and onchocerciasis. A first National Master Plan (NMP) to combat NTDs (2016–2020) has been adopted, followed by a second plan for 2021–2025 as well as disease-specific plans.⁴⁵ These plans guide actions to accelerate achievement of the objectives of controlling, eliminating, halting transmission, and eradicating these diseases.⁴⁶

Potential for results: Modest

Côte d'Ivoire has sought to advance civic participation in health for over two decades. This cluster has modest potential to strengthen community engagement in improving health services and improve inclusion and gender sensitivity in the fight against NTDs.

Under Commitment 8, the overall aim is to improve the current system of participation, which includes Community Health Workers (CHWs), Health Structure Management Committees (COGES), and to operationalize Community Action Groups (CAGs). Milestone 1 seeks to recruit and train 5,000 new CHWs on promotion, prevention, surveillance, and care of the population with a view towards saturation. The Department of Community Health and Health Promotion (DSCPS) is relying on the support of financial partners and, later, on the government to increase compensation of CHWs to the level of the minimum wage.⁴⁷

Milestone 2 foresees setting up 300 new Community Action Groups (CAGs) and 150 supervisory local steering committees. CAGs are comprised of community leaders, representatives from relevant organizations, and health program beneficiaries. Their objective is to help the community identify, strategize, and address their health and development needs by creating and implementing community action plans (CAPs). CAGs mobilize the community to implement the plans as well as monitor their implementation,⁴⁸ with notable independence, including being responsible for their own resource mobilization, and are attached to 3,000 primary health care facilities. According to the Deputy Director of Primary Healthcare, 300 CAGs will be added to the 200 already under the supervision of 150 steering committees. However, there will still be a gap of 2,000 CAGs to fill.⁴⁹ Four quarterly missions are also planned to monitor the activities of the CAGs and COGESS.

Under Milestone 3, the DSCPS will train 3000 members of the 300 CAGs will be trained on the National Guide for Community Action Groups' Functionality.⁵⁰ The guide outlines CAGs' objectives, structure, and responsibilities. It makes clear how community input is discussed and acted on through community action plans. However, CAGs' role in communicating the communities' needs and priorities to local and national health institutions is less clear. The potential of Milestones 1 through 3 lies in the extent to which CAGs strengthen public participation in government decision-making in the health sector. This remains an open question as the IRM did not find evidence on the extent to which existing CAGs have facilitated public input in public health governance.

Commitment 9 has a modest potential to improve inclusion and gender sensitivity in the fight against NTDs. Under this commitment, AIDD and the DGH commit to involve members of the affected communities quarterly in the planning, implementation, and evaluation of programs to combat NTDs. Those involved will include community leaders, women's groups, traditional medicine groups, youth clubs, religious authorities, the media, and representatives of those affected. Two community dialogues are planned with affected people (those who are sick and undergoing treatment) to create networks of former patients to participate in awareness raising and testify to avoid stigmatization and self-stigmatization. Two networks out of an expected eight were already created. These groups were trained, and some helped to raise awareness and engage in discussions with the government around NTDs. In addition to these specific groups, AIDD stresses the need to involve women's groups in the activities, as patients are closer to women, according to a study conducted by AIDD.⁵¹ A contract has already been signed with a women's organization for this purpose. According to its coordinator, AIDD aims to create a community where former patients can meet up to discuss their needs and support each other.⁵²

The reformers seek to sustain the mechanisms for the participation of affected people by involving the Ivorian association of well-being of people affected by NTDs (AIPA-MTN).⁵³ Implementers aim to connect regional networks with AIPA-MTN to create a national network for advocacy and awareness-raising on NDTs. To reach affected individuals in villages, the implementers plan to organize monthly community dialogues for planning, implementation, and evaluation of activities. Community supervisors are responsible for organizing and monitoring these meetings with communities. The results of these meetings will be included in the commitment's quarterly reports.

Under Milestones 2 and 3, the DGH and AIDD seek to regularly publish information on the fight against NTDs, information that is not currently publicly available. This includes quarterly epidemiological data and the outcomes of research and interventions (Milestone 2) and biannual case studies and evaluation reports (Milestone 3). AIDD aims to use the reporting and study tools and standards of the Ministry of Health. The deliverables will be provided to the Directorate-General for Health for dissemination. The AIDD Coordinator notes that the same deliverables will also be sent to local health districts.⁵⁴ While important as designed, these two milestones could go further to also focus on the inclusion of affected people in the implementation and the monitoring of the implementation of NTD control programs, and in participation in the collection and dissemination of epidemiological data.

Milestones 1 and 5 include important health initiatives that do not have a connection to open government. Milestone 1 seeks to set up comprehensive medical care for 1,000 cases of NTDs, while a case study is planned to identify women suffering from cutaneous NTDs with the aim of creating income-generating activities for these identified women and people living with disabilities (Milestone 5).

Opportunities, challenges, and recommendations during implementation

This commitment benefits from existing momentum and a coalition of government, financial partners, and civil society reformers. Coordination and synergy of action among the Directorate General for Health, the DSCPS, NTDs programs, AIDD, and community members will be central to advancing implementation. For Commitment 8, if the reform progresses beyond the increase in the number of participation mechanisms and begins to institutionalize legal frameworks for community participation, it may achieve significant results. As reformers look ahead, they can consider opportunities to ensure the framework translates into permanent changes to community participation in the health process. The inclusion of people affected by NTDs, under commitment 9, is an ambitious step that could take strong collaboration in sharing information between all stakeholders and involvement of the community health department.

For Commitment 8, the IRM recommends:

- The Ministry of Health could **add guidance on how GACs can facilitate public input in health governance**. The guide could provide recommendations and resources for how GACs can communicate their communities' needs and priorities to local and national health institutions. This could involve setting up feedback mechanisms, such as regular meetings and clear communication channels, so that the community can voice its concerns, suggestions, and experiences, and the health authorities can respond.
- Implementers can also provide guidance on how public health institutions should consider and act on information shared through GACs. The DGH and DSCPS could **provide technical support to the GACs**, over and above training on the guide itself, in **drawing up relevant and effective action plans and mobilizing resources** to aid their sustainability and autonomy. They can also encourage CAGs to consider inclusivity when appointing members so that all strata of the community are represented, especially marginalized groups.

For successful implementation of Commitment 9, involvement of communities in disease-related decision-making could require the inclusion of a specific milestone that addresses the inclusion of affected people and other community members in the development of health programs. To this end, the IRM recommends:

- The DGH, AIDD, and partners to seize the opportunity of the forthcoming revision of the master plan for the fight against NTDs and the national health development plan, both expiring at the end of 2025, to expressly **dedicate areas for inclusion, gender mainstreaming, and community participation**.
- The DGH and AIDD to work closely with the DSCPS to **capitalize on the experience and lessons of CAGs to facilitate permanent spaces for the involvement of affected people in the fight against NTDs**. The DGH and AIDD could also disseminate reports, studies, and data on NTDs through **local mass media and traditional media in the local languages of the community**, besides publishing on government websites.

Other commitments

Other commitments that the IRM did not identify as promising commitments are discussed below.

Commitment 5 aims to improve accountability and participation via dialogue platforms. The Government Information and Communication Centre (CICG) plans to hold 10 regional discussion forums and 40 online or face-to-face forums, as well as roll out an integrated 360-degree communication campaign. While a positive open government initiative, this campaign has already been ongoing for four years.⁵⁵ Therefore, there is an opportunity to use the action plan to increase this reform's ambition. For instance, CICG could seek to enshrine these participatory values and mechanisms in law to ensure systematic and sustained citizen participation.

Commitment 10 builds on efforts in the previous plan to work with citizens to address the high cost of living. The National Council for the High Cost of Living (CNLVC) seeks to engage citizens in price monitoring and control through the application 'Contrôle Citoyen'. The platform enables the public to report fraud linked to failure to display prices, non-compliance with approved prices, and the sale of products that are out of date, prohibited, or unfit for human consumption in supermarkets, convenience stores, and markets. Within the communication campaign intended under Milestone 3, CNLVC explicitly aims to inform citizens and businesses on government actions in response to public reporting. This commitment has a modest potential as it is a positive and incremental step in a longer-term reform.

Commitment 7 aims to make public services more efficient and closer to citizens through in-person and virtual 'houses of public services' agencies. They will provide the public with a single entry point to a wide range of public products and services. This is an important reform for the government that aims to make some public services more accessible. Whether this commitment achieves open government results will depend on the extent to which it makes government-held information more available to the public and strengthens the public's ability to give feedback on government services.

Commitment 12 seeks to undertake the ambitious aim of creating legislation to strengthen protection for whistleblowers over four years. Côte d'Ivoire has submitted this commitment to the Open Gov Challenge. As this commitment is included in a two-year action plan, IRM assessment of its potential for results is based on milestones planned during the first two years of implementation. These include workshops to discuss the concept and role of whistleblowers and developing a whistleblowers' guide. Therefore, this commitment is assessed to have a modest potential for results. However, the IRM acknowledges this reform's greater ambition when accounting for activities outside of the implementation period, which include drafting and advancing whistleblower protection legislation. The IRM will assess this commitment's early results along with the rest of the action plan in December 2026.

¹ See Ministry of Trade, Industry, and Promotion of Small and Medium Enterprises, "République de Côte d'Ivoire Open Government Partnership National Action Plan 2018–2020," Open Government Partnership, December 2018, https://www.opengovpartnership.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/Cote-Divoire_Action-Plan_2018-2020_EN.pdf; Ministry of Trade, Industry, and Promotion of Small and Medium Enterprises, "République de Côte d'Ivoire Open Government Partnership National Action Plan 2020–2022," Open Government Partnership, December 2020, https://www.opengovpartnership.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/Cote-divoire_Action-Plan_2020-2022_EN.pdf.

² Ministry of Trade, Industry, and Promotion of Small and Medium Enterprises, "République de Côte d'Ivoire Open Government Partnership National Action Plan 2022–2024," Open Government Partnership, December 2022, https://www.opengovpartnership.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/Cote-divoire_Action-Plan_2022-2024_EN.pdf.

- ³ Raïssa N'cho (Research Manager at the General Directorate of Decentralization and Local Development) and Hugues Koffi Donald (Head of Office at the General Directorate of Decentralization and Local Development), interview by IRM researcher, 28 March 2025.
- ⁴ "Ouëlle, Côte d'Ivoire," Open Government Partnership, <https://www.opengovpartnership.org/members/ouelle-cote-divoire>.
- ⁵ See "Act No. 2012-1128 on the Organization of Local Authorities," General Directorate of Decentralization and Local Development, 13 December 2012, <http://www.dgddl.interieur.gouv.ci>; "Act No. 2003-208 on the Transfer and Distribution of Competences from the State to Local Authorities," General Directorate of Decentralization and Local Development, 7 July 2003, <http://www.dgddl.interieur.gouv.ci>.
- ⁶ "Côte d'Ivoire AIP/Le comité local du projet pilote d'appui à la mobilisation des revenus propres des communes mis en place," Agence de Presse Ivoirienne, 16 December 2023, <https://www.aip.ci/14411/cote-divoire-aip-le-comite-local-du-projet-pilote-dappui-a-la-mobilisation-des-revenus-propres-des-communes-mis-en-place>.
- ⁷ "Ivory Coast," RTI Rating, accessed July 2025, <https://www.rti-rating.org/country-detail/?country=Ivory%20Coast>; "Ivory Coast Country Report," BTI Transformation Index, accessed July 2025, <https://bti-project.org/en/reports/country-report/CIV>.
- ⁸ "L'information publique demeure difficile d'accès en Afrique," Afrobarometer, Policy Paper No. 771, 21 February 2024, <https://www.afrobarometer.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/02/AD771-PAP10-Information-publique-demeure-difficile-dacces-en-Afrique-Afrobarometer-21fev24.pdf>.
- ⁹ "L'information publique demeure difficile d'accès en Afrique," Afrobarometer
- ¹⁰ Raïssa N'cho (Research Manager at the General Directorate of Decentralization and Local Development) and Hugues Koffi Donald (Head of Office at the General Directorate of Decentralization and Local Development), interview by IRM researcher, 28 March 2025.
- ¹¹ "Décision N° 0181/UVICOCI/2025 Portant création du Comité de Supervision de l'Engagement 1 du Plan d'Action National 2024–2026 (NAP5) de Partenariat pour un Gouvernement Ouvert (OGP)," document provided to IRM, July 2025; Moussa Koudougou Traoré (Mayor of Morondo Commune & Vice President of UVICOCI), interview by IRM researcher, 27 March 2025.
- ¹² Traoré, interview.
- ¹³ Traoré, interview.
- ¹⁴ Chantal Angoua (President of OGP-CI Technical Committee & OGP-CI Focal Point), interview by IRM researcher, 11 June 2025.
- ¹⁵ Angoua, interview.
- ¹⁶ Dongo Kwamé Kouman (Training Officer at Transparency Justice), interview by IRM researcher, 1 April 2025.
- ¹⁷ "Programme d'appui aux collectivités territoriales ouvertes – PACTO," Ministry of the Interior of Morocco, <https://collectivites-territoriales.gov.ma/fr/programme-dappui-aux-collectivites-territoriales-ouvertes-pacto>.
- ¹⁸ "Digital Participation Resources," People Powered, <https://www.peoplepowered.org/digital-participation>.
- ¹⁹ "IRM Report on Local Action Plans 2021–2022," Open Government Partnership, 2023, https://www.opengovpartnership.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/IRM_Report-on-Local-Action-Plans_2021-2022_EN.pdf.
- ²⁰ "OGP Local Key Materials," Open Government Partnership, <https://www.opengovpartnership.org/ogp-local/ogp-local-key-materials>.
- ²¹ "IRM Results Report: Côte d'Ivoire 2020–2022," Open Government Partnership, April; 2023. https://www.opengovpartnership.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/04/Cote-dIvoire_Results-Report_2020-2022_EN.pdf; Ministry of Trade, Industry, and Promotion of Small and Medium Enterprises, "République de Côte d'Ivoire Open Government Partnership National Action Plan 2022–2024," Open Government Partnership.
- ²² "Open Budget Survey 2023: Côte d'Ivoire," International Budget Partnership, 2023, <https://internationalbudget.org/open-budget-survey/country-results/2023/cote-divoire>.
- ²³ "Plan d'action parlement ouvert," Parliament of Côte d'Ivoire, 2025, <https://www.opengovpartnership.org/documents/cote-divoire-standalone-parliamentary-action-plan-2025>.
- ²⁴ "Open Budget Survey 2023: Côte d'Ivoire," International Budget Partnership.
- ²⁵ Julien Tingain (Coordinator of Social Justice & PSCI-PGO), interview by IRM researcher, 21 April 2025; Kouman, interview.
- ²⁶ Frédéric Abé (Private Sector-Civil Society Coordinator at PPRC), interview by IRM researcher, 5 March 2025.
- ²⁷ "Plan d'action parlement ouvert," Parliament of Côte d'Ivoire.
- ²⁸ Tingain, interview.
- ²⁹ "Parliament of Côte d'Ivoire – Working Methods: Openness and Transparency," Inter-Parliamentary Union, <https://data.ipu.org/parliament/CI/CI-LC01/working-methods/openness-and-transparency>.
- ³⁰ Abé, interview. "Parliament of Côte d'Ivoire – Working Methods: Openness and Transparency," Inter-Parliamentary Union.
- ³¹ Abé, interview.
- ³² "TDR – Diagnostic sur l'ouverture parlementaire en Côte d'Ivoire," Expertise France, <https://expertise-france.gestmax.fr/expertise-france/public/files/tdr-diagnostic-sur-louverture-parlementaire-en-civ-vun.pdf>.
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- ³⁴ Abé, interview.
- ³⁵ See Ghana and Sierra Leone open parliament commitments in: "IRM Results Report: Ghana 2021–2023," Open Government Partnership, 12 August 2024, <https://www.opengovpartnership.org/documents/ghana-results-report-2021-2023>; "IRM Results

Report: Sierra Leone 2021–2023,” Open Government Partnership, 12 August 2024, <https://www.opengovpartnership.org/documents/sierra-leone-results-report-2021-2023>.

³⁶ Tingain, interview.

³⁷ Tingain, interview.

³⁸ “Feuille de route pour la mise en œuvre de la politique de santé communautaire en Côte d’Ivoire,” Community Health Delivery Partnership, https://www.communityhealthdeliverypartnership.org/media/1031/file/CotedIvoire_Roadmap_FR_Final_20211212.pdf.

³⁹ “Evaluation du Programme National de Santé Communautaire en Côte d’Ivoire,” UNICEF, March 2002, <https://evaluationreports.unicef.org/GetDocument?documentID=5463&fileID=25666>.

⁴⁰ “Feuille de route pour la mise en œuvre de la politique de santé communautaire en Côte d’Ivoire,” Community Health Delivery Partnership.

⁴¹ “Strategic Plan 2017–2021,” and “Strategic Plan 2022–2025,” Community Health Department, document provided to IRM researcher, 30 May 2025.

⁴² “Strategic Plan 2017–2021,” and “Strategic Plan 2022–2025,” Community Health Department.

⁴³ “Strategic Plan 2017–2021,” and “Strategic Plan 2022–2025,” Community Health Department.

⁴⁴ “Plan Directeur MTN 2016–2020 de la Côte d’Ivoire,” WHO Expanded Special Project for Elimination of Neglected Tropical Disease, 1 January 2016, https://espen.afro.who.int/system/files/content/resources/COTE_DIVOIRE_NTD_Master_Plan_2016_2020.pdf.

⁴⁵ “Plan Directeur MTN 2021–2025 de la Côte d’Ivoire,” WHO Expanded Special Project for Elimination of Neglected Tropical Disease, 27 March 2024, <https://espen.afro.who.int/tools-resources/documents/cote-divoire-plan-directeur-mtn-2021-2025-fr>.

⁴⁶ Five health programs have also been established: National Buruli Ulcer Control Program (PNLUB), the National Leprosy Elimination Program, the National Program for the Elimination of Human African Trypanosomiasis (PNETHA), the National Program for the Control of Neglected Tropical Diseases with Preventive Chemotherapy (PNLMTN-CP), and the National Program for the Eradication of Guinea Worm Water and Sanitation (PNEVG/EA).

⁴⁷ See the list of health programs above.

⁴⁸ “Guide national sur la fonctionnalité des groupes d’action communautaire,” Community Health Department, document provided to IRM researcher, 30 May 2025.

⁴⁹ Issoufou Ouattara (Deputy Director for Primary Healthcare at the Department of Community Health and Health Promotion), interview by IRM researcher, 26 March 2025.

⁴⁵ “Guide national sur la fonctionnalité des groupes d’action communautaire,” Community Health Department.

⁴⁶ Blaise Koffi (Executive Director of Aide Internationale pour le Développement Durable), interview by IRM researcher, 27 March 2025.

⁵² Koffi, interview.

⁵³ Koffi, interview.

⁴⁹ Koffi, interview.

⁵⁵ Khadidja Zoko Sebe (Head of Communications at CIGC & CIGC Focal Point in OGP-CI Steering Committee), interview by IRM researcher, 21 March 2025.

Section III. Methodology

This product is a concise, independent, technical review of the characteristics of the action plan and the strengths and challenges the IRM identifies to inform a stronger implementation process. The IRM highlights commitments that have the highest potential for results, represent a high priority for country stakeholders, acknowledged as a priority in the national open government context, or a combination of these factors.

The IRM products provided during a national action plan cycle include:

- **Co-Creation Brief:** A concise brief that highlights lessons from previous IRM reports to support a country's OGP process, action plan design, and overall learning.
- **Action Plan Review:** A technical review of the characteristics of the action plan and the strengths and challenges the IRM identifies to inform a stronger implementation process.
- **Midterm Review:** A review for four-year action plans after a refresh at the midpoint. The review assesses new or significantly amended commitments in the refreshed action plan, compliance with OGP rules, and an informal update on implementation progress.
- **Results Report:** An overall implementation assessment that focuses on policy-level results and how changes happen. It also checks compliance with OGP rules and informs accountability and longer-term learning.

In the Action Plan Review, the IRM reviews commitments using three indicators:

1. Verifiability: The IRM determines whether a commitment is verifiable as written in the action plan. The indicator is assessed as:

- **Yes/No:** Are the stated objectives and proposed actions sufficiently clear and include objectively verifiable activities to assess implementation?
- Commitments that are not verifiable are considered not reviewable, and no further assessment is carried out.

2. Open Government Lens: The IRM determines if the commitment relates to the open government values of transparency, civic participation, and/or public accountability as defined by the Open Government Declaration and the OGP Articles of Governance. Based on a close reading of the commitment text, the indicator is assessed as:

- **Yes/No:** Does the commitment set out to make a policy area, institution, or decision-making process more transparent, participatory, or accountable to the public?

The following questions for each OGP value may be used as a reference to identify the specific open government lens in commitment analysis:

- **Transparency:** Will the government disclose more information, improve the legal or institutional frameworks to guarantee the right to information, improve the quality of the information disclosed to the public, or improve the transparency of government decision-making processes or institutions?
- **Civic Participation:** Will the government create or improve opportunities, processes, or mechanisms for the public to inform, influence or co-create policies, laws and/or decisions? Will the government create, enable, or improve participatory mechanisms for minorities, marginalized or underrepresented groups?

Will the government improve the enabling environment for civil society (which may include NGO laws, funding mechanisms, taxation, reporting requirements, et cetera)? Will the government improve legal, policy, institutional or practical conditions related to civic

space such as freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly that would facilitate participation in the public sphere? Will the government take measures which counter mis- and disinformation, especially online, to ensure people have access to reliable and factual information (which may include digital and media literacy campaigns, fact-checking or fostering an independent news media ecosystem)?

- **Public Accountability:** Will the government create or improve opportunities to hold officials answerable for their actions? Will the government enable legal, policy, or institutional frameworks to foster accountability of public officials?

3. Potential for Results: The IRM analyzes the expected results and potential that would be verified in the IRM Results Report after implementation. Potential for results is an early indication of the commitment's possibility to yield meaningful results based on its articulation in the action plan in contrast with the state of play in the respective policy area. The indicator is assessed as:

- **Unclear:** The commitment is aimed at continuing ongoing practices in line with existing legislation, requirements, or policies without indication of the added value or enhanced open government approach in contrast with existing practice.
- **Modest:** A positive but standalone initiative or change to processes, practices, or policies. The commitment does not generate binding or institutionalized changes across government or institutions that govern a policy area. Examples are tools (e.g., websites) or data release, training, or pilot projects.
- **Substantial:** A possible game changer for practices, policies, or institutions that govern a policy area, public sector, or the relationship between citizens and state. The commitment generates binding and institutionalized changes across government.

This review focuses its analysis on promising commitments. Promising commitments are verifiable, have an open government lens, and at least a modest potential for results. Promising commitments may also be a priority for national stakeholders or for the particular context. The IRM may cluster commitments with a common policy objective or that contribute to the same reform or policy issue. The potential for results of clustered commitments is reviewed as a whole.

This review was prepared by the IRM in collaboration with Aimé W. Sawadogo as researcher and Brendan Halloran as external expert reviewer. During the internal review process, the IRM verifies the accuracy of findings and collects further input through peer review, OGP Support Unit feedback as needed, interviews and validation with country stakeholders, an external expert review, and oversight by IRM's International Experts Panel (IEP).¹ The IRM methodology, product quality, and review process are overseen by the IEP.²

¹ "International Experts Panel," Open Government Partnership, accessed 15 July 2024, <https://www.opengovpartnership.org/about/who-we-are/international-experts-panel>.

² For more information, see: "Overview – Independent Reporting Mechanism," Open Government Partnership, accessed 15 July 2024, <https://www.opengovpartnership.org/irm-guidance-overview>.

Annex I. Commitment Data¹

Commitment 1: Promote the practices of Open Government in 5 Local governments

- Verifiable: Yes
- Does it have an open government lens? Yes
- Potential for results: Modest

Commitment 2: Strengthen budget transparency through CSO engagement

- Verifiable: Yes
- Does it have an open government lens? Yes
- Potential for results: Substantial

Commitment 3: Publish "Green Budget" related to the environment impact of the 2026 Finance law

- Verifiable: Yes
- Does it have an open government lens? Yes
- Potential for results: Modest

Commitment 4: Publish laws and regulations related to 6 sectoral areas

- Verifiable: Yes
- Does it have an open government lens? Yes
- Potential for results: Modest

Commitment 5: Improve accountability and participation via the establishment of dialogue platforms

- Verifiable: Yes
- Does it have an open government lens? Yes
- Potential for results: Modest

Commitment 6: Promote Open Data at the local level

- Verifiable: Yes
- Does it have an open government lens? Yes
- Potential for results: Modest

Commitment 7: Improve public service quality and access via the launch of the "House of Public Services"

- Verifiable: Yes
- Does it have an open government lens? Yes
- Potential for results: Modest

Commitment 8: Strengthen community engagement to improve access to primary health services

- Verifiable: Yes

- Does it have an open government lens? Yes
- Potential for results: Modest

Commitment 9: Improve the prevention, early community diagnostic, and access to treatment for tropical diseases in the region of Haut-Sassandra from 2024 to 2028

- Verifiable: Yes
- Does it have an open government lens? Yes
- Potential for results: Modest

Commitment 10: Engage citizens in prices monitoring and control through the usage the application 'Contrôle Citoyen'

- Verifiable: Yes
- Does it have an open government lens? Yes
- Potential for results: Modest

Commitment 11: Develop a National Index of Governance

- Verifiable: Yes
- Does it have an open government lens? Yes
- Potential for results: Modest

Commitment 12: Develop a draft law on the protection of whistleblowers

- Verifiable: Yes
- Does it have an open government lens? Yes
- Potential for results: Modest

¹ Editorial note: For commitments that are clustered, the assessment of potential for results is conducted at the cluster level, not individual commitments. Commitment short titles may have been edited for brevity. For the complete text of commitments, please see: Ministry of Trade, Industry, and Promotion of Small and Medium Enterprises, "République de Côte d'Ivoire Open Government Partnership National Action Plan 2024–2026," December 2024, https://www.opengovpartnership.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/01/Cote-dIvoire_Action-Plan_2024-2026_EN.pdf.

Annex II. Action Plan Co-Creation

The IRM uses the OGP Participation and Co-Creation Standards to assess countries' participatory practices throughout the action plan cycle.¹ Countries are encouraged to aim for the full ambition of the standards and to meet the minimum requirements.² The OGP Criteria and Standards Subcommittee determines if a country has acted according to OGP process.³

Table 2. Compliance with Minimum Requirements

Minimum requirement	Met?
1.1 Space for dialogue: OGP Côte d'Ivoire technical committee comprises 11 members from the administration and 11 from civil society. It meets four times a year. During the implementation of NAP 4, the committee met eight times and produced reports which are available. The committee's rules of procedure are available in a public Google Drive. ⁴	Yes
2.1 OGP website: OGP Côte d'Ivoire maintained a website throughout the co-creation period and also migrated to a new website, which the Technical Committee can directly manage. ⁵	Yes
2.2 Repository: OGP Côte d'Ivoire Facebook page ⁶ contains all the latest news about OGP in general and the Technical Committee in particular. Information is updated regularly. Most documents are published on the new website, including the 5 action plans. ⁷	Yes
3.1 Advanced notice: The timeline for public consultations as part of the co-creation process was published on the OGP Côte d'Ivoire Facebook page. ⁸ The program shows the locations dates and possibility to attend both face-to-face and webinar consultations. ⁹ Information was provided when certain meetings were postponed.	Yes
3.2 Outreach: The Technical Committee organized several meetings to raise awareness on OGP values between 2023 and 2024. It met with members of public administrations, ¹⁰ the private sector, ¹¹ commitment holders, ¹² and other stakeholders ¹³ who may have an interest in open government.	Yes
3.3 Feedback mechanism: In 2024, 198 people attended in-person consultations held in Bouna and Vavoua, while 654 people logged online to attend the webinar. ¹⁴	Yes
4.1 Reasoned response: Input received from public consultations in person and online were documented and published in consultation reports. The government responded to public input at elaboration and validation meetings for the action plan in September and November 2023. ¹⁵	Yes
5.1 Open implementation: <i>The IRM will assess whether meetings were held with civil society stakeholders to present implementation progress and enable civil society to provide comments at least twice a year.</i>	Not applicable

Côte d'Ivoire continues to improve its co-creation process. Compared with the previous process (2022–2024), the co-creation of NAP 5 saw the organization of both in-person and online public consultations. The OGP focal point sees the co-creation of NAP 5 as a sign of the maturity of the process in Côte d'Ivoire.¹⁶ A civil society representative¹⁷ stated that co-creation is growing, and civil society has been strongly represented at all events. Côte d'Ivoire met all the minimum requirements in terms of participation and co-creation.

¹ "OGP Participation and Co-Creation Standards," Open Government Partnership, 2021, <https://www.opengovpartnership.org/ogp-participation-co-creation-standards>.

² “IRM Guidelines for the Assessment of Minimum Requirements,” Independent Reporting Mechanism, 2022, https://www.opengovpartnership.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/IRM-Guidelines-for-Assessment-of-Minimum-Requirements_20220531_EN.pdf.

³ On 1 August 2025, the OGP Criteria and Standards Subcommittee adopted a resolution on Temporary Suspension of the Enforcement of Time-Bound Minimum Requirements for Participation and Co-Creation for all members currently implementing plans delivered on or after 1 January 2024. See: “Resolution of the Criteria & Standards Subcommittee regarding the Temporary Suspension of the Enforcement of Time-Bound Minimum Requirements for Participation and Co-Creation,” Open Government Partnership, 1 August 2025, <https://www.opengovpartnership.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/08/Resolution-of-CS-on-the-Temporary-Suspension-of-the-Enforcement-of-Time-Bound-Minimum-Requirements-2.pdf>; for information on OGP Procedural Review Policy, see: “Procedural Review,” Open Government Partnership, updated 4 August 2025, <https://www.opengovpartnership.org/procedural-review/#IC>.

⁴ Internal regulations and code of ethics were provided to the IRM researcher.

⁵ See previous OGP website at <https://www.ogp.gouv.ci> and the current one at <https://web.ogp.gouv.ci>; Chantal Angoua (President of OGP-CI Technical Committee & OGP-CI Focal Point), interview by IRM researcher, 20 March 2025.

⁶ Open Government Partnership Côte d'Ivoire – OGP CI, “Open Government Partnership Côte d'Ivoire – OGP CI,” Facebook, <https://web.facebook.com/ogpci>.

⁷ “Open Government Partnership Côte d'Ivoire,” Open Government Partnership Côte d'Ivoire, <https://web.ogp.gouv.ci>.

⁸ Open Government Partnership Côte d'Ivoire – OGP CI, “Consultations Publiques 2023,” Facebook, 28 July 2023, <https://web.facebook.com/share/p/1CFmgh1Pd8>.

⁹ Open Government Partnership Côte d'Ivoire – OGP CI, “C'est quoi l'OGP?” Facebook, 27 November 2023, <https://web.facebook.com/ogpci/posts/pfbid02XgJ7MNV8wdCt5gYmXXPyepZHWZHjb5beKdTAuFJmdQsbnwpEpv48YyK5zv8ULK8l?rldid=n8tP9AKk5V3MdHpf#>.

¹⁰ Open Government Partnership Côte d'Ivoire – OGP CI, “Open Government Partnership en Côte d'Ivoire: le Comité Technique sensibilise les Directeurs Régionaux du Ministère en charge du Commerce à l'initiative et au processus des consultations publiques,” Facebook, 22 June 2023, <https://web.facebook.com/ogpci/posts/pfbid02EwwAoVJtPv37K5iruyMyP6uV6wY9JUA1o3rQoiFvaJ5i893nKrGQRzd13RT56VYl?rldid=KboVqivxMKuHJmT#>.

¹¹ Open Government Partnership Côte d'Ivoire – OGP CI, “Semaine de l'Open Government Partnership 2023: le Comité Technique OGP sensibilise le secteur privé à une rencontre organisée par la Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Côte d'Ivoire (CCI-CI),” Facebook Post, 11 May 2023, <https://web.facebook.com/share/p/199Y3GC8gb>.

¹² Open Government Partnership Côte d'Ivoire – OGP CI, “Open Government Partnership en Côte d'Ivoire: le Comité Technique rencontre les potentiels porteurs d'engagements pour la cocréation du Plan d'Action National 2024–2026 (PAN 5) de la Côte d'Ivoire,” Facebook, 23 July 2024, <https://web.facebook.com/share/p/1EJjTs5HZC>.

¹³ Open Government Partnership Côte d'Ivoire – OGP CI, “Open Government Partnership en Côte d'Ivoire: le Comité Technique sensibilise de la Fédération Ivoirienne des Petites et Moyennes Entreprises (FIPME) aux valeurs et principes de l'initiative,” Facebook, 1 December 2023, <https://web.facebook.com/share/p/14owud24Bq>.

¹⁴ “Consultations publiques 2024 de Bouna & Vavoua et rapport de la consultation en ligne,” document provided to IRM researcher by the Côte d'Ivoire OGP Focal Point, 2 April 2025, <https://ogp.gouv.ci>.

¹⁵ “Consultations publiques 2024 de Bouna & Vavoua et rapport de la consultation en ligne,” document provided to IRM researcher; Open Government Partnership Côte d'Ivoire – OGP CI, “Open Government Partnership (OGP): le Comité Technique OGP (CT-OGP) pré-valide le 5ième Plan d'Action National (PAN 2024–2026) de Côte d'Ivoire,” Facebook, 21 November 2023, <https://web.facebook.com/share/p/1MBgMA72b6>.

¹⁶ Angoua, interview.

¹⁷ Julien Tingain (Coordinator of Social Justice & PSCI-PGO), interview by IRM researcher, 21 April 2025.