

Independent Reporting Mechanism

Results Report:
Côte d'Ivoire 2022–2024

Open
Government
Partnership



Independent
Reporting
Mechanism

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Executive Summary

Côte d'Ivoire's fourth action plan notably enhanced civic participation in assessing public services, anti-corruption efforts, and advancing environmental governance. Collaboration between the government and civil society on OGP continued to strengthen, with jointly implemented commitments showing the most progress. However, other commitments saw limited advancement due to weak connections to open government values.

Implementation

Côte d'Ivoire's fourth action plan achieved high levels of completion but limited early results. Some commitments had limited connection to open governance, while others encountered obstacles in implementation. Three of eleven commitments achieved early results by the end of the implementation period.

This report provides detailed analyses of Commitments 4, 6 and 9, which made notable progress strengthening civil society participation in government decision-making.

Through Commitment 4, the government launched Côte d'Ivoire's first National Anti-Corruption Strategy, to be implemented in partnership with civil society, the private sector, and the public.

Under Commitment 6, civil society members conducted satisfaction surveys and provided feedback to government departments on public services. Government entities in education and finance used these findings to improve services.

Under Commitment 9, Côte d'Ivoire adopted a new Environmental Code that enshrines the right to information, participation, and accountability in environmental governance. It particularly underscores the right of associations, young people, women, and persons with disabilities to take part in the decision-making, planning, and assessment of environmental policies. At the time of writing, implementing decrees were still being drafted to enact the code.

More than half of the commitments in the action plan were substantially or fully completed, similar to the previous action plan. However, strong levels of completion did not translate to notable early results. Commitments 3, 2, 5, 8 and 10 continued positive, but pre-existing, government practices. The IRM did not find evidence that

At a Glance

LEVEL OF COMPLETION

8/11

Complete or substantially complete commitments

EARLY RESULTS

3/11

Commitments with early results

0/11

Commitments with significant results

KEY OBSERVATIONS

- Momentum is building towards an 'open state' approach.
- Commitments implemented with strong civil society participation achieved more progress.
- Government and civil society continue to strengthen their collaboration through OGP, paving the way for the creation of an OGP Secretariat.
- Commitments carried over from the previous action plan continued to face implementation obstacles.

Met the minimum requirements during implementation: Yes

these commitments expanded the ambition or scope of these reforms on policing, budget transparency, asset disclosure and citizen's engagement in fight against inflation and in reporting violations on construction, housing and urban planning. Commitments 1 and 2 were highlighted as promising in the Action Plan Review, but achieved a limited level of implementation towards participatory budgeting in local authorities and consumer protection. Insufficient evidence for commitment 11 impacted the IRM's ability to assess early results.

Participation and Co-Creation

A high-level interministerial committee and a working-level technical committee continued to steer Côte d'Ivoire's OGP process. The technical committee experienced a high level of membership turnover, including its president, during the implementation period due to elections and subsequent administrative reorganization.¹ The technical committee has sought to reduce future turnover by appointing alternate representatives. Reformers are in the process of institutionalizing OGP through regulations to establish an OGP Secretariat. In the meantime, the committee has drawn up internal regulations and a code of ethics to govern its operations. Moreover, the Parliament of Côte d'Ivoire has joined OGP and intends to submit an Open Parliament Plan in 2025.² Notably, the commune of Ouellé became the first subnational entity in Côte d'Ivoire to join the OGP Local Program in 2024.³

Civil society participation continued to strengthen, with greater involvement in implementation and monitoring of the fourth plan. In particular, civil society supported the implementation of commitments aimed at citizen participation (2, 3, 4 and 6). While participatory, the co-creation process could have provided stakeholders greater opportunity to sufficiently analyze the objectives of the commitments and align them with reform and sustainability perspectives. A civil society representative stated that some commitments could have been extended over more years, while others should not have been retained as they lack feasibility.⁴ Overall, Côte d'Ivoire met all the minimum requirements under the OGP Participation and Co-Creation Standards.

Implementation in Context

The October 2023 elections and ensuing government reorganization led to changes in OGP governance.⁵ The ministry in charge of good governance was abolished, resulting in its removal from the technical committee and replacement by the capacity building program.⁶ Reorganization in the Ministries of Economy, Finance, and Budget further impacted the composition of the technical committee. Additionally, there was a transition in the OGP Point of Contact role to an individual engaged in Côte d'Ivoire's OGP work from the beginning. Regional and municipal elections in September 2024 also contributed to the delayed implementation of Commitment 1 on participatory budgeting at the municipal level.⁷

¹ See the establishing decrees and information on the technical committee here: <https://web.ogp.gouv.ci/cadre-institutionnel/>

² "Adhésion au Principe du Parlement Ouvert," [Adherence to the Principle of Open Parliament] Assemblée Nationale, 27 June 2024, https://www.opengovpartnership.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/07/Cote-dIvoire_Joining-Open-Parliament_20240627.pdf.

³ "Ouellé, Côte d'Ivoire," Open Government Partnership, <https://www.opengovpartnership.org/members/ouelle-cote-divoire>.

⁴ Dongo Kwamé Kouman (Training Officer at Transparency Justice & civil society member of OGP Technical Committee), interview by IRM researcher, 1 April 2025.

⁵ "Côte d'Ivoire : le nouveau gouvernement compte 33 ministres dont 2 ministres délégués," [Côte d'Ivoire: New government has 33 ministers including 2 deputy ministers], Government of Côte d'Ivoire, 17 October 2023, <https://www.gouv.ci/actualite-article.php?recordID=12106>.

⁶ “Gouvernement : une équipe de 32 membres dont deux nouveaux entrants formée,” [Government: A team of 32 members including two new additions trained], Government of Côte d'Ivoire, 20 April 2022, https://www.gouv.ci/_actualite-article.php?recordID=13419.

⁷ “Élections de conseillers régionaux et municipaux : le gouvernement fixe la date au 02 septembre 2023,” [Regional and Municipal Councilor Elections: Government Sets Date for 2 September 2023], Government of Côte d'Ivoire, 19 April 2023, https://www.gouv.ci/_actualite-article.php?recordID=15074&d=5.

Section I. Key Observations

The key observations below offer reflections from Côte d'Ivoire's fourth action plan cycle. These lessons aim to support Côte d'Ivoire's future action plans and broader open government journey.

Observation 1: Momentum is building towards an 'open state' approach.

In recent years, Côte d'Ivoire's open government efforts have extended beyond the administration to include the parliament, Anti-Corruption Authority, and local entities. Côte d'Ivoire's first Open Parliament Plan is expected to be submitted in 2025 and is complemented by a commitment in the fifth action plan to make legislative and budget processes more participatory.¹ This is a promising development as ambitious open government reforms often require legislative action, budget allocation, and parliamentary oversight.

In 2024, the commune of Ouellé became the first to join the OGP Local Program from Côte d'Ivoire.² A commitment in the fifth action plan will support a pilot cohort of communes in strengthening open government, with an aim to expand to all communes in the longer term. Finally, the Anti-Corruption Authority has submitted an Open Gov Challenge commitment to develop whistleblower protection legislation by 2028.³

Given this momentum around various efforts, the technical committee can consider developing an 'open state' approach to coordinate reforms and maximize impact. Members from the region demonstrate various approaches. Kenya's Technical Committee includes representatives from counties, the judiciary, parliament, the executive, and civil society to coordinate efforts.⁴ Meanwhile, Morocco has strengthened access to information through complementary efforts in national, local, and parliamentary action plans.⁵

Observation 2: Commitments implemented with strong civil society participation achieved more progress.

Commitments 4 on the fight against corruption, 6 on public service management, and 9 on environment code made the most progress thanks to a high level of civil society participation. All three commitments were designed to be implemented in partnership with civil society and helped strengthen mechanisms for ongoing public participation. Civil society representatives highlighted their broad participation in finalizing the national anti-corruption strategy in Commitment 4, adopted in June 2024, which establishes a framework for their ongoing participation in implementation.⁶

Similarly, the Environmental Code passed under Commitment 9 enshrines public participation, particularly for marginalized groups, in environmental governance. However, work remains to enforce the code through implementing decrees. Commitment 6 saw civil society lead the public service satisfaction survey process from end-to-end. After being trained, they collected, processed, and analyzed the data.⁷ Civil society also took part in disseminating the results presenting the findings to relevant government bodies who have acted on the findings. Next steps include institutionalizing civil society participation in surveys across public sectors and beyond the availability of partner support.

Observation 3: Government and civil society continue to strengthen their collaboration through OGP, paving the way for the creation of an OGP Secretariat.

Co-creation and participation during the implementation of the action plan showed signs of progress that could lay solid foundations for the institutionalization of OGP in Côte d'Ivoire. Legal texts have also been submitted to the government to create a permanent OGP Secretariat. While it has taken time, Côte d'Ivoire's OGP Point of Contact noted that the government is open to the possibility.⁸

In the interim, the technical committee developed documents to clarify the roles and responsibilities of each member in the development and implementation of action plans, including internal regulations and a code of ethics.⁹ The rules of procedure detail the organization and operation of the committee and designate an alternate for members. A member of the technical committee representing civil society welcomes this initiative as it could stabilize the committee's operations.¹⁰ The appointment process for alternates was underway at the time of writing. Moreover, the committee has set up thematic commissions to facilitate its operations on public consultations, governance, the institutional visits, and deliverables. All members of the committee have also signed a Code of Ethics which aims to create a good working environment and remind members to replicate the OGP principles.¹¹

Observation 4: Commitments carried over from the previous action plan continued to face implementation obstacles.

Côte d'Ivoire continued Commitments 1, 2, and 5 from the previous action plan. Despite the lessons learned, these commitments did not achieve notable results by the end of the implementation period. Half of these commitments pursue policy reforms that take time due to lengthy administrative procedures. A civil society representative noted that these commitments require at least a four-year implementation cycle.¹² On the other hand, Commitments 2 and 5 continued existing government practice and did not expand or introduce new reforms. Positively, Commitment 1 introduced reforms through Order 1345 that mandated public consultations to collect development needs and for administrative accountability. While Côte d'Ivoire's fifth action plan is again designed with a two-year duration, it includes two commitments with a four-year timespan. The fifth action plan continues some policy areas, such as budget transparency and consumer protection, but does not directly carry over commitments. In the future, reformers can consider whether a four-year action plan could provide a feasible timeline for ambitious open government reforms.

¹ "Côte d'Ivoire National Open Government Action Plan 2024–2026," OGP Côte d'Ivoire, 7 January 2025, <https://www.opengovpartnership.org/documents/cote-divoire-action-plan-2024-2026>.

² "Ouélé, Côte d'Ivoire," Open Government Partnership, <https://www.opengovpartnership.org/members/ouelle-cote-divoire>.

³ "Côte d'Ivoire: Draft a bill on the protection of whistleblowers," Open Government Partnership, <https://www.opengovpartnership.org/members/cote-d%27ivoire/commitments/ci0058>.

⁴ "Kenya's Open Government Journey," Open Government Partnership, June 2025, <https://www.opengovpartnership.org/kenyas-open-government-journey/>

⁵ Sabrina Nassih, "IRM Action Plan Review: Morocco 2024–2028," Open Government Partnership, 27 May 2025, https://www.opengovpartnership.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/05/Morocco_Action-Plan-Review_2024-2028_EN.pdf.

⁶ Esther Adou-Coulibaly (Director of Cooperation at the High Authority for Good Governance), interview by IRM Researcher, 7 March 2024.

⁷ CIREF is a consultancy firm recruited as part of the Governance Improvement Project for the Delivery of Basic Services to Citizens (PADGS) to assist in carrying out surveys.

⁸ Chantal Angoua (President of OGP Technical Committee), interview by IRM researcher, 20 March 2025; Kouman, interview, 1 April 2025.

⁹ Documents made available to the IRM researcher.

¹⁰ Kouman, interview, 1 April 2025.

¹¹ Documents made available to the IRM researcher.

¹² Kouman, interview, 1 April 2025.

Section II. Early Results

This section analyzes commitments that achieved the strongest early results in the action plan. To assess early results, the IRM considers commitments' objective, the country context, the policy area, and the evidence of changes. The IRM early results assessment is determined by the depth of change that occurred and evidence that the change is expected to be sustained in time.

Table 1. Commitments with early results

Commitment 4: Established a strategy and implementing structures for collaborative anti-corruption efforts.
Commitment 6: Engaged civil society in the collection, analysis, and dissemination of surveys on citizens' satisfaction with public services in education and finance.
Commitment 9: Passed a new Environmental Code that enshrines public participation, transparency, and accountability in environmental governance.

Commitment 4: Citizen participation in the fight against corruption

Implementer: High Authority for Good Governance (HABG)

Context and Objectives

This commitment aimed to adopt and disseminate the anti-corruption strategy of Côte d'Ivoire developed under the previous action plan. The strategy development process began in September 2021 under Côte d'Ivoire's third OGP Action Plan.¹ This included the discussion and validation of a diagnostic study on corruption, a multistakeholder workshop to develop tools to create, operationalize, and monitor a strategy.²

The first National Anti-Corruption Strategy (SNLC) 2024-2028 of Côte d'Ivoire was submitted to the government via the Prime Minister for adoption in June 2024. The SNLC is based on the objectives of the 2021-2025 National Development Plan (PND) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).³ It also incorporates the conclusions of Côte d'Ivoire's FATF mutual evaluation on money laundering and terrorist financing in June 2023.⁴

Early Results: Moderate Results

By December 2024, this commitment has yielded modest progress in public participation in the fight against corruption in Côte d'Ivoire. As a result of implementation, the SNLC 2024-2028 was adopted on 12 June 2024.⁵ The strategy provides a framework for collaborative efforts against corruption by the government, civil society, public, and private sector.

The strategy was developed and amended through a participatory process, despite not following the steps initially planned in the action plan (milestone 1). After the strategy document was sent to the Prime Minister, he requested that the issue of money laundering be included, given that Côte d'Ivoire was on the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) gray list.⁶ The HABG therefore organized technical meetings with select government committees to update the strategy. Stakeholders validated amendments to the strategy at two workshops in September and November 2024. The coordinator of the OGP civil society platform (PSCI-PGO) indicated that there had been broad participation by their members during development, and from local anti-corruption committees.⁷ Another civil society member⁸ noted that PSCI-PGO approved the strategy document as

amended and welcomed the prominent role it gives to civil society participation. The strategy updated as of November 2024 remains the official final version, though it was amended after its validation by the government, according to a HABG representative.⁹

The SNLC aims to strengthen transparency, integrity, and accountability within institutions by involving civil society and the private sector in the fight against corruption. The strategy indicates five general aims relating to strengthening the legal framework, internal and external monitoring, performance and accessibility of public administration, strengthening corruption prevention and mitigation institutions, and developing a citizen culture against corruption. It is expected that the implementation all four components of the strategy will involve all actors in the anti-corruption ecosystem, including public institutions, the private sector, and civil society.¹⁰ At the time of writing, implementation of the strategy was underway through a National Plan for the Fight Against Corruption, developed November 2024 and launched July 2025, and an Annual Work Plan for 2025.¹¹

This commitment's potential to contribute to lasting reform is supported by the establishment of multistakeholder implementing bodies and dedicated funding. Implementing bodies for SNLC include the National Steering Committee (CoNaPil), the Technical Committee, the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Unit and the implementation structures. There are six civil society representatives on the technical committee and one, Côte d'Ivoire's Transparency International chapter Social Justice, on the steering committee.¹² The Government of Côte d'Ivoire has allocated funding for 2/3rds of implementation budget for the strategy. HABG reports that international partners and the private sector will provide financial and technical support, including from the United Nations Development Program under the "Transparency Côte d'Ivoire" program. Resultantly, funding for implementation through 2025 has been secured.¹³

Transparency, accountability, and public participation are particularly enshrined in pillars 3 and 5 of the strategy. Pillar 5 provides for civil society and private sector engagement, namely raising public awareness of corruption, conducting sectoral surveys on corruption and user satisfaction with administrative services, the organization of training in the 31 regions on the prevention and fight against corruption, citizen monitoring, and the involvement of civil society actors in the implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of actions carried out. The HABG specified that civil society would facilitate citizen monitoring and would directly contribute to the monitoring and evaluation of the program. As a member of the technical committee, civil society will also take part in the drafting of the planned periodic reports.¹⁴ Pillar 3 provides for the establishment of a code of ethics for the public service, an ethics charter in public structures, structures to monitor compliance with ethics and professional conduct in public structures, and the development of an internal and external communication strategy around missions and procedures.

HABG intended to carry out milestones 2 and 3, which were incomplete at the end of the implementation period. The strategy launch (milestone 2) was replaced by the technical workshop on the amendment of the strategy organized in November 2024. Côte d'Ivoire's self-assessment¹⁵ lists the launch of the strategy and dissemination (milestone 3) for the next stage of implementation. HABG indicated that dissemination activities had begun and that information brochures had been designed for this purpose.¹⁶ However, the IRM was unable to find the final SNLC document on the HABG website or any other government digital platform.¹⁷

Looking Ahead

The structures, strategy, and funding in place indicate that this commitment is a key step towards long-term ambitious reforms. Côte d'Ivoire's fifth action plan carries forwards commitments to fight corruption, including an Open Gov Challenge commitment to revise and strengthen whistleblower protection laws, as called for in the SNLC.¹⁸ There is opportunity for HABG to continue to capitalize on civil society's enthusiasm to participate in the fight against corruption. While development and implementation of the SNLC has included civil society, one civil society representative expressed concerns about genuine involvement and a lack of information on financial resources for implementation.¹⁹ HABG can also continue to make information on the strategy accessible to the public through simplified explanations in local languages, disseminated through traditional and social media.

The HABG could look to Chile's various practices for implementing the anti-corruption strategy for peer learning. In the framework of the implementation of the National Public Integrity Strategy (ENIP)²⁰, the Presidential Advisory Commission for Public Integrity has developed a mechanism and platform²¹ for monitoring and supervising the progress of the strategy. This platform was developed based on activities related to strategic measures and contains tools for downloading and viewing data, with information available and open to anyone interested. It enables the assessment of progress in the implementation of the strategy by making progress transparent and facilitating citizen participation and oversight.

Commitment 6: Participatory public service satisfaction surveys

Implementers: Ministry of Good Governance and Promotion of the Fight against Corruption/Country Capacity Building Program (CCBP)

Context and Objectives

This commitment aimed to document public feedback and expectations on the delivery of public services. While the government has used tools such as mobile feedback applications to collect input on services, the absence of regular and institutionalized surveys has limited the availability of user satisfaction data.²² Citizen satisfaction of public services has been a government priority, particularly since 2017.²³

Moving towards this aim, public consultations with the government resulted in Commitment 6, which consists of monitoring and evaluating citizen satisfaction of education and financial inclusion public services delivery from 2022 to 2025. This was part of the additional funding granted by the International Development Association (IDA) to the Project for the Delivery of Basic Services to Citizens (PADGS). Disbursement of World Bank funding is tied to a minimum of 5% increase in user satisfaction based on the survey results of this program in comparison to the prior year.²⁴

Early Results: Moderate Results

This commitment has led to notable progress in terms of civil society participation in the evaluation of public service delivery. The Country Capacity Building Program (CCBP) has made consistent efforts to include civil society members in the preparation, collection, analysis, and dissemination of satisfaction survey data. This commitment strengthened the transparency and accountability of public administration and offered greater citizen participation in the

management of public affairs. The survey findings have led to changes in government services to address citizen concerns.

All four milestones in this commitment were completed. The first milestone aimed to train 50 civil society actors to conduct investigations. Significant progress was made, with the training of some fifty civil society members in Yamoussoukro in February 2023 to conduct the 2023 surveys, and approximately another sixty for the 2024 surveys.²⁵ CCBP representatives said that this training aimed to prepare civil society participants to master the data collection tools which comprise a paper form and a tablet computer.²⁶

In alignment with Milestone 2, two surveys were carried out over the implementation period: one from February to September 2023 (for the year 2022) and the other from February to September 2024 (for the year 2023).²⁷ For the first survey, 54 civil society members were involved in collecting data from 7,720 public service users and assisted in processing the data alongside the CCBP and CRIEF, a technical assistance firm. From the first to the second survey, the CCBP introduced changes that reflected lessons learned from the implementation in the first year and suggestions from CSOs to improve the process.

Several changes were introduced in the second survey that strengthened civil society's role. First, civil society participants were given responsibility for drawing up a sample of 8,224 users, with oversight from CCBP and CIREF.²⁸ Second, supervisors from among the sixty or so civil society collectors were appointed to support the investigations. Six survey zones were identified and covered by seven supervisors, one for each zone. The Southeast zone, including the Abidjan District, was covered by two supervisors due to the high population density and the concentration of schools. The third innovation—related to the third milestone—civil society members carried out the first level of qualitative data analysis for the second survey based on the interview guides they had administered.²⁹ One ongoing challenge was establishing a monitoring committee. However, CCBP representatives shared that there is a technical secretariat at PADGS made up of focal points from the ministries involved.³⁰ The monitoring framework has been operational with a steering committee but lacked regular meetings.

The survey data was disseminated in accordance with Milestone 4 in several stages.³¹ Electronic versions of the reports were sent by the investigators to the users who had been surveyed. Physical versions were sent to a list of people comprising the 31 prefects and 31 regional directors of the ministries concerned and resource persons in the departments covered by the surveys. CCBP also used its communication channels, notably WhatsApp groups, to disseminate reports, and ensured that survey outings were used to disseminate the results of previous surveys. While the first report from 2022 is available online,³² the reports were not available on the CCBP website or Facebook page as of May 2025.³³ CCBP and civil society members met 10 directorates of the four ministries in charge of primary, secondary, higher, and technical education and the economy to present the results. The results were submitted annually to the PAGDS Technical Secretariat and to representatives of the five central directorates from the three main ministries (Ministry of Finance and Budget, Ministry of National Education and Literacy, Ministry of Technical Education, Vocational Training and Apprenticeship) involved in the survey. Presentation sessions were also organized in the Regional Centers of University Services in San Pedro and Daloa.³⁴

Both civil society and CCBP representatives agree that notable results have already been achieved thanks to previous surveys.³⁵ In education, the recommendations and subsequent exchanges during the feedback sessions facilitated the handling of the pupils' assignment platform. In 2018 and 2022, the government introduced an online guidance and school

assignment system for pupils in sixth and tenth grades.³⁶ The surveys revealed that some parents in remote areas have difficulty using the online platform due to network problems. In addition, the system sometimes assigned students to a school far away, even if there was a newly built school nearby. As a result of these findings and civil society recommendations, the Ministry of Education has instructed departments in charge of assignments to prioritize students in these situations before the platform is opened to all other applicants.³⁷

The Public Treasury has also improved services in response to survey findings and recommendations. Ivorians use the “Tresor Pay” and “Tresor Money” applications to pay for public services and receive government payments, for which the Treasury previously charged transaction fees according to the users surveyed. The fees were subsequently waived following the survey findings, which also highlighted that users were confused between the fees charged when transferring from their TresorMoney accounts to their accounts with private operators like Wave or Orange Money. The 2025 survey is expected to collect feedback on these improvements.³⁸

Looking Ahead

CCBP representatives expect this reform to continue, although it was not included in Côte d'Ivoire's fifth action plan. The PPRC indicated that an agreement in principle has been reached for the implementation of a second phase of the PAGDS, for a period of 3 to 5 years. A World Bank identification mission will take place in July 2025 for this purpose.³⁹

This reform could significantly open government in the longer term if it becomes a regular practice across public service areas. CCBP has also discussed continuation of this reform with the Public Service Observatory (OSEP), as recommended in the Action Plan Review. CCBP and OSEP have agreed that OSEP will be integrated into the supervision of current surveys with the two bodies' public service surveys to be coupled along with civil society engagement.⁴⁰

Reformers also plan to extend the topics to other public services beyond education and treasury, and to mobilize other resources. Moving forward, reformers can explore opportunities to institutionalize these participatory surveys through OSEP, whose role is transversal. This can help ensure continuity of the practice beyond the World Bank financing and cover other areas of public services. Côte d'Ivoire also has the option to add and continue this commitment under the fifth OGP action plan, as allowed under the new OGP rules.⁴¹

Commitment 9: To adopt and popularize the Environmental Code

Implementers: Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development/National Environment Agency (ANDE)

Context and Objectives

Côte d'Ivoire's Environmental Code was first enacted in 1996.⁴² While it has been revised in 2014, the government found that the code still contains weaknesses and gaps. Notably, these concerns are related to new environmental challenges such as the fight against climate change, protection of biological diversity, development of environmental taxation, and involvement of local authorities, the private sector, and environmental protection associations. Commitment 9 aimed to update the code and raise awareness about it, with a view to changing behavior in favor of environmental preservation and the promotion of sustainable development.

Early Results: Moderate Results

Through this commitment, the Government of Côte d'Ivoire adopted a revised Environmental Code that enshrines transparency, participation, accountability, and inclusion into environmental governance. The new code reflects civil society input, such as reinforcing communities' right to participate in managing their environment. This commitment was fully completed with legislative adoption of the code and its dissemination. The IRM previously assessed this commitment as having an unclear potential for results as its relevance to open government was not evident in the action plan. However, the amended code enshrines open government values into Côte d'Ivoire's environmental governance. The National Environment Agency (ANDE) has begun to operationalize the code through implementing decrees.

The new Environment Code was adopted by the Council of Ministers on 28 September 2022.⁴³ Citizens called for its adoption and operationalization,⁴⁴ including through public consultations for the fourth action plan. It was first presented by the government to the Commission for Research, Science, Technology, and the Environment (CRSTE) and validated on 1 June 2023.⁴⁵ Shortly after, it was adopted by the National Assembly on 20 June 2023 and the Senate on 16 November 16 2023.⁴⁶ As planned under Milestone 2, the new code was published on the website of the Ministry of the Environment and is available on various online platforms.⁴⁷

As part of Milestones 4, 5, and 6, the new code was publicized at the 2024 Environment Fortnight,⁴⁸ the International Biodiversity Day on 7 June 2024,⁴⁹ and Salon de l'Agriculture. On 18 October 2024, the Ministry of the Environment launched a campaign to publicize the code.⁵⁰ It was presented at a meeting with 31 regional prefects and 2 district prefects in Bouaké on 20 April 2024, as requested by the Minister of the Environment as many of his department activities are carried out by the regions, notably environmental impact surveys and studies. Presentation videos were also produced and published on the ministry's website.⁵¹

Unlike its predecessor, Chapter 1 of the new Environmental Code enshrines open government values of transparency, participation, and accountability into environmental governance.⁵² It outlines the fundamental rights of citizens in environmental management such as the right to information on the state of the environment. For instance, Article 24 requires the government to draw up a general report on the state of the environment every five years, as well as sectoral reports, and to publish and disseminate them.⁵³

The new code introduces the right for public participation in environmental governance as one of its key objectives. Objective 5 states that civil society and local populations will be involved in environmental protection, planning, management, and implementation of environmental sector activities. Article 14 specifically mentions that environmental protection associations, stakeholders, and others have the right to participate in the management of the environment. It states that associations, young people, and women are to take part in the process of deciding, drawing up, implementing, and evaluating plans, projects, programs, and policies affecting their environment. This implies public consultation, information, and participation in the co-creation and monitoring of environmental actions. Article 15 establishes a consultative framework to gather the opinions and input from these key stakeholders.⁵⁴

Furthermore, Article 10 strengthens accountability mechanism by requiring sustainable development stakeholders to be accountable for their decisions and actions, in full transparency, to the public.⁵⁵ The code promotes transparency and accountability through the creation of bodies such as ANDE, the Environmental Police, the Environment and Sustainable Development Fund (FEDD), the Air Quality Observatory, and the bodies responsible for overseeing environmental and social assessments, such as the interministerial committee and assessment agencies. The creation of an environmental police force, enforcement of sanctions, protection of

green economy, management of natural resources, and consideration of the rights of vulnerable groups are among the new provisions of this law.

ANDE had already begun to issue implementing decrees, beginning with Decree no. 2024-595 of 26 June 2024, determining the rules and procedures for environmental and social assessments.⁵⁶ The decree sets framework instruments for environmental and social management, such as the stakeholder mobilization framework, which states that the public must be consulted at a public meeting before the environmental and social assessment report is examined by the interministerial committee.⁵⁷ Prior to this public meeting, a summary of the assessments and the measures adopted concerning environmental and social monitoring must be made available. Civil society is satisfied with the progress made, with a Transparency Justice representative indicating that it meets citizens' aspirations and concerns.⁵⁸

Civil society welcomed these innovations as an important result of advocacy.⁵⁹ The Ivorian Civil Society Convention (CSCI)⁶⁰ contributed to the drafting and adoption of the code through an advocacy and communication strategy, in particular Article 14.⁶¹ A civil society member in the steering committee noted that the environmental code is largely in line with international requirements and standards and is ambitious as it enshrines the participation of civil society.⁶² Coordinator of the Platform of Civil Society Actors for OGP (PSCI-OGP) stated that civil society organizations such as the Pan-African Alliance for Climate Justice in Côte d'Ivoire (PACJA-Côte d'Ivoire) and Initiatives for Community Development and Forest Conservation (IDF) are already monitoring its implementation,⁶³ while anticipating to see how effective the law will be in practice.

Looking Ahead

Passage of the new Environmental Code is a decisive step towards open environmental governance to the public, with ANDE working to finalize the reform, including issuing implementing decrees. These decrees relate to the missions, powers, organization, and operations of ANDE as well as the determination of rules and procedures applicable to assessments, and environmental and social auditing. The Focal Point at ANDE noted that four of six decrees are expected to be adopted in 2025 and the remaining two in 2026.⁶⁴ These two relate to the powers, organization and operation of the Air Quality Observatory and Extended Producer Responsibility.

This reform is not continued in the fifth action plan. Reformers could add a commitment to Côte d'Ivoire's fifth action plan focused on implementing open government mechanisms in the Environmental Code.⁶⁵ This could include collaborating with civil society to advocate and monitor the adoption of implementing decrees.

¹ "Les 09 et 10 Septembre 2021, a eu lieu l'atelier de validation de rapport diagnostique sur la corruption et les infractions assimilées en Côte d'Ivoire", Website of the Ivorian Federation of Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (FIPME), 22 October 2021, <https://fipme.ci/les-09-et-10-septembre-2021-a-eu-lieu-latelier-de-validation-de-rapport-diagnostique-sur-la-corruption-et-les-infractions-assimilees-en-cote-divoire/>

² "Élaboration de la Stratégie Nationale de Lutte contre la Corruption : la phase d'élaboration et de validation des outils de formulation et d'opérationnalisation de la stratégie est achevée", Website of the HAGB, 22 March 2022, <https://www.habg.ci/blog/Elaboration-de-la-Strategie-Nationale-de-Lutte-contre-la-Corruption-la-phase-d-elaboration-et-de-validation-des-outils-de-formulation-et-d-operationnalisation-de-la-strategie-est-achevee>

³ Government of Côte d'Ivoire National Development Plan 2021-2025. https://dcf.ci/dcf.ci/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/PND-2021-2025_Tome-1_Diagnostic-strate%CC%81gique.pdf

⁴ Financial Action Task Force. "Côte d'Ivoire's measures to combat money laundering and terrorist financing" 2023. <https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations/mer-cote-d-ivoire-2023.html>

⁵ “La stratégie nationale de lutte contre la corruption (SNLC) adoptée en Conseil des Ministres,” [The National Anti-Corruption Strategy (SNLC) adopted by the Council of Ministers], RTI Info, 26 June 2024, <https://www.rti.info/communiqués/2024/6/26/la-strategie-nationale-de-lutte-contre-la-corruption-snlc-adoptee-en-conseil-des-ministres>.

⁶ “La Côte d'Ivoire sur la liste grise du GAFI : décision anachronique ? La tribune, 22 November 2024, <https://www.latribune.fr/think-tank/tribunes/2024-11-26/la-cote-d-ivoire-sur-la-liste-grise-du-gafi-decision-anachronique-1012405.html>

⁷ Julien Tingain (President of Social Justice & Coordinator of Platform for Civil Society Actors for OGP), interview by IRM researcher, 25 March 2025

⁸ Dongo Kwamé Kouman (Training Officer at Transparency Justice & civil society member of OGP Technical Committee), interview by IRM researcher, 23 April 2025

⁹ Esther Adou-Coulibaly (Director of Cooperation at the High Authority for Good Governance), interview by IRM Researcher, 7 March 2025

¹⁰ “La RCI renforce sa stratégie de lutte contre la corruption,” [RCI strengthens its anti-corruption strategy], Agence de Presse Africaine, 21 November 2024, <https://fr.apanews.net/society/la-rci-renforce-sa-strategie-de-lutte-contre-la-corruption>.

¹¹ Written response from the HABG sent to the IRM Researcher on September 3, 2025

¹² Written response from the HABG sent to the IRM Researcher on September 3, 2025; Dongo Kwamé Kouman Interview, 05 September 2025

¹³ Written response from the HABG sent to the IRM Researcher on September 3, 2025

¹⁴ Written response from the HABG sent to the IRM Researcher on September 3, 2025

¹⁵ For more information on Côte d'Ivoire commitment self-assessment, see “Côte d'Ivoire Self-Assessment Report 2022-2024 17th March 2025”, https://www.opengovpartnership.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/03/Cote-dIvoire_Self-Assessment_2022-2024.pdf

¹⁶ Esther Adou-Coulibaly, Interview

¹⁷ The IRM researcher requested the strategy document by email to the commitment holder on 28 March and 3 April and to the technical committee on 29 March 2025, and received a summary on 4 April 2025. The IRM researcher visited the HABG's Website (https://habg.ci/plan_strategique) on 03 September 2025 and the Côte d'Ivoire government's Website (<https://www.gociv.ci/>), but did not find the national anti-corruption strategy document .

¹⁸ Côte d'Ivoire National Action Plan 2024-2028. Commitment 12. <https://www.opengovpartnership.org/documents/cote-divoire-action-plan-2024-2026/>

¹⁹ Dongo Kwamé Kouman, Interview

²⁰ See the National Public Integrity Strategy (ENIP) here: <https://www.integridadytransparencia.gob.ci/wp-content/uploads/2023/12/NATIONAL-PUBLIC-INTEGRITY-STRATEGY-.pdf>

²¹ For more information, please visit the following link: <https://www.integridadytransparencia.gob.ci/enip-monitoreo/>

²² See: <https://www.servicepublic.gouv.ci/>.

²³ “Fonction publique : la satisfaction des usagers, désormais l'objectif prioritaire de l'administration publique,” [Public service: User satisfaction, now the priority objective of public administration], Government of Côte d'Ivoire, 22 September 2017, <https://www.gouv.ci/actualite-article.php?d=4&recordID=8086&p=34>.

²⁴ “International Development Association Program Paper on a Proposed Additional Credit in the Amount of EUR 89.3 million (US\$ 110 million equivalent) to the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire for the Enhancing Government Effectiveness for Improved Public Services Program for Results,” The World Bank, 10 March 2022, <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/554961649084985973/txt/Cote-dIvoire-Enhancing-Governance-Effectiveness-for-Improved-Public-Service-Program-for-Results-Additional-Financing.txt>.

²⁵ “La société civile se prépare à la conduite d'une enquête sur la redevabilité dans la délivrance des services publics,” [Civil society prepares to conduct an inquiry into accountability in the delivery of public services], Abidjan.net, 22 February 2023, <https://news.abidjan.net/articles/718175/la-societe-civile-se-prepare-a-la-conduite-dune-enquete-sur-la-redevabilite-dans-la-delivrance-des-services-publics>.

²⁶ Frédéric Abé (Private Sector-Civil Society Coordinator at Country Capacity Building Program) and Thierry Kouakou (Head of Studies at Country Capacity Building Program), interview by IRM researcher, 5 March 2025.

²⁷ 2022 and 2023 survey reports were made available to the IRM researcher.

²⁸ Abé & Kouakou, interview.

²⁹ Abé & Kouakou, interview.

³⁰ Abé & Kouakou, interview.

³¹ 2022 and 2023 survey reports were made available to the IRM researcher.

³² “Rapport Final. Enquete de Satisfaction 2022 des citoyens sur la delivrance des services publics en matière d'éducation et d'inclusion financière,” [Final Report: 2022 Citizen Satisfaction Survey on the Delivery of Public Services in Education and Financial Inclusion], Ministry of Finance and Budget, 25 October 2023, <https://www.scribd.com/document/736613568/RAPPORT-FINAL-ENQ2022-PPRC-25-10-2023>.

- ³³ “Country Capacity Building Program,” Government of Côte d'Ivoire, <http://www.pprc.gouv.ci/accueil/documentation#>; Government of Côte d'Ivoire, “Country Capacity Building Program,” Facebook, accessed 6 May 2025, https://www.facebook.com/PPRCCI/?locale=fr_FR.
- ³⁴ Frédéric Abé. (Private Sector-Civil Society Coordinator at Country Capacity Building Program.) Comments provided to the IRM during the public comment period. November 2025.
- ³⁵ Julien Tingain ; Abé & Kouakou, interview.
- ³⁶ “Affectation en ligne des élèves: le taux de réalisation de la phase pilote est passé de 66% en 2018 à 97,74% en 2022,” [Online student assignment: pilot phase completion rate increased from 66% in 2018 to 97.74% in 2022], Abidjan.net, 13 December 2022, <https://news.abidjan.net/articles/715806/affectation-en-ligne-des-eleves-le-taux-de-realisation-de-la-phase-pilote-est-passe-de-66-en-2018-a-9774-en-2022>.
- ³⁷ Frédéric Abé (Private Sector-Civil Society Coordinator at Country Capacity Building Program), interview by IRM researcher, 9 May 2025.
- ³⁸ Abé, interview.
- ³⁹ Abé, interview.
- ⁴⁰ Abé, interview.
- ⁴¹ See: “Élaboration de plans d'action et engagements,” [Development of action plans and commitments], Open Government Partnership, <https://www.opengovpartnership.org/fr/national-handbook/developing-action-plans>.
- ⁴² See the 1996 Environment Code at: <https://environnement.gouv.ci/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/CODE-DE-LENVIRONNEMENT-October-1996.pdf>.
- ⁴³ Edouard Koudou, “Code de l'environnement : Le gouvernement adopte un nouveau dispositif répressif, significativement renforcé,” [Environmental Code: The government adopts a new, significantly strengthened repressive system], Fraternité Matin, 28 September 2022, <https://www.fratmat.info/article/223987/economie/code-de-lenvironnement-le-gouvernement-adopte-un-nouveau-dispositif-repressif-significativement-renforce>.
- ⁴⁴ Koffi Kan Marc Bohoussou (OGP Focal Point at the Ministry of the Environment), interview by IRM Researcher, 26 March 2025.
- ⁴⁵ “Nouveau code de l'environnement : le ministre Jean-Luc ASSI présente les grandes innovations aux parlementaires,” [New Environmental Code: Minister Jean-Luc ASSI presents major innovations to parliamentarians], Ministry of the Environment, 2 June 2023, <https://environnement.gouv.ci/nouveau-code-de-lenvironnement-le-ministre-jean-luc-assi-presente-les-grandes-innovations-aux-parlementaires>.
- ⁴⁶ “Un nouveau code de l'environnement adopté par le Sénat pour renforcer l'esprit écologique des Ivoiriens,” [A new Environmental Code adopted by the Senate to strengthen the ecological spirit of Ivoirians], Abidjan.net, 17 November 2023, <https://news.abidjan.net/articles/726125/un-nouveau-code-de-lenvironnement-adopte-par-le-senat-pour-renforcer-lesprit-ecologique-des-ivoiriens>.
- ⁴⁷ “Le code de l'environnement (2023),” [The Environmental Code (2023)], Loidici.com, 8 January 2024, <https://loidici.biz/2024/01/08/le-code-de-lenvironnement-2023/lois-article-par-article/codes/48770/naty>.
- ⁴⁸ “Edition 2024 de la QNEDDTE : La préservation de la biodiversité et la vulgarisation du nouveau code de l'environnement au centre d'une journée dédiée,” [2024 Edition of the QNEDDTE: The preservation of biodiversity and the popularization of the new environmental code at the center of a dedicated day], Ministry of the Environment, 7 June 2024, <https://environnement.gouv.ci/edition-2024-de-la-qneddte-la-preservation-de-la-biodiversite-et-la-vulgarisation-du-nouveau-code-de-lenvironnement-au-centre-dune-journee-dediee>.
- ⁴⁹ “Un nouveau code de l'environnement pour l'adoption de comportements écoresponsables,” [A new Environmental Code for the adoption of behaviors], Abidjan.net, 11 June 2024, <https://news.abidjan.net/articles/731841/un-nouveau-code-de-lenvironnement-pour-ladoption-de-comportements-ecoresponsables>.
- ⁵⁰ “Nouveau code de l'environnement : le ministre Assahore lance la campagne de vulgarisation,” [New Environmental Code: Minister Assahore Launches Popularization Campaign], Ministry of the Environment, 18 October 2024, <https://environnement.gouv.ci/nouveau-code-de-lenvironnement-le-ministre-assahore-lance-la-campagne-de-vulgarisation>.
- ⁵¹ See: <https://environnement.gouv.ci/wp-content/uploads>.
- ⁵² See Chapter 1 in: “LOI No. 2023-900 du 23 Novembre 2023 - Code de L'Environnement,” [Law No. 2023-900 dated 23 November 2023 - Environmental Code], Ministry of the Environment, 23 November 2023, <https://environnement.gouv.ci/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/LOI-N%C2%B02023-900-DU-23-NOVEMBRE-2023-PORTANT-CODE-DE-LENVIRONNEMENT.pdf>, p. 22.
- ⁵³ See Article 24 in: “Law No. 2023-900 dated 23 November 2023 - Environmental Code,” Ministry of the Environment, p. 24.
- ⁵⁴ See Article 15 in: “Law No. 2023-900 dated 23 November 2023 - Environmental Code,” Ministry of the Environment, p. 22.
- ⁵⁵ See Principles in: “Law No. 2023-900 dated 23 November 2023 - Environmental Code,” Ministry of the Environment, p. 20.
- ⁵⁶ See: “Décrets,” [Decrees], Ministry of the Environment, <https://environnement.gouv.ci/decrets>.
- ⁵⁷ “Decrees,” Ministry of the Environment.
- ⁵⁸ Kouman, interview, 23 April 2025.

⁵⁹ “Le nouveau code de l’environnement ivoirien promulgué avec des inputs du projet Benkadi,” [The new Ivorian Environmental Code promulgated with inputs from the Benkadi project], Benkadi Project, <https://benkadi.nu/le-nouveau-code-de-lenvironnement-ivoirien-promulgue-avec-des-inputs-du-projet-benkadi>.

⁶⁰ The Ivorian Civil Society Convention (CSCI) is one of Côte d'Ivoire's largest umbrella organizations. Comprising 184 civil society organizations, it rests on four pillars: non-governmental organizations, professional organizations, trade unions, and religious organizations.

⁶¹ See Article 14 in: “Law No. 2023-900 dated 23 November 2023 - Environmental Code,” Ministry of the Environment, p. 22.

⁶² Kouman, interview, 23 April 2025.

⁶³ Julien Tingain (President of Social Justice & Coordinator of Platform for Civil Society Actors for OGP), interview by IRM researcher, 21 April 2025.

⁶⁴ Koffi Kan Marc Bohoussou (OGP Focal Point at the Ministry of the Environment), interview by IRM Researcher, 22 April 2025.

⁶⁵ See: “Development of action plans and commitments,” Open Government Partnership.

Section III. Participation and Co-Creation

Côte d'Ivoire continues to strengthen its OGP processes as well as trust and collaboration between government and civil society reformers. The technical committee continued its role overseeing the design, implementation, and monitoring of the action plan. Subcommittees were established to oversee selection of civil society members on the committee and engage with implementing institutions.

OGP in Côte d'Ivoire

OGP Côte d'Ivoire was created by an order of the Prime Minister on 4 April 2019, replacing that of 2016 and 2014.¹ An interministerial committee (CI-OGP) made up of 11 ministerial departments was set up through this order under the prime minister's authority. CI-OGP's mission is to lead the implementation of OGP process in Côte d'Ivoire, led by the Minister of Trade and Industry as the current focal point. The order also created a technical committee (TC-OGP) within the Ministry of Trade and Industry since its inception, serving as CI-OGP's operational body. TC-OGP itself is made up of 11 representatives each from the government as well as civil society and the private sector. Civil society is currently represented by the Platform of Civil Society Actors for OGP (PSCI-PGO), whose 8 members comprise local and national level actors covering four themes: transparency and the fight against corruption, budget transparency, access to information and ICTs, and citizen participation. As such, it aims to represent relevant Ivorian civil society for OGP and indirectly covers marginalized groups.²

Members of TC-OGP are appointed through a ministerial decree which is updated regularly to reflect any changes. The current Decree of 7 November 2024 appoints a new committee chair, Chantal Angoua, and reflects changes for 5 of 11 government members and 2 members from civil society and the private sector.³ The ministry in charge of good governance was replaced by the Country Capacity Building Program (CCBP). The Minister of Trade and Industry invited civil society to select their representatives for the committee, for which the CSOs established a designation committee to select representatives using the criteria of seniority/experience, responsibility within the organization, knowledge of OGP, and their organization's level of participation in civil society.⁴

According to representatives of the government and civil society, these changes within the committee have not significantly affected the implementation of commitments.⁵ However, TC-OGP has drawn up rules of procedure to give more predictability to organizations represented within its membership and enable each to appoint their deputy. The committee operates on state budget, as specified in the prime minister's order, although in practice it operates on the budget of the Ministry of Trade and Industry as well as commitment holders, with support from technical and financial partners in some cases. Committee members hope that further institutionalization of OGP Côte d'Ivoire will address budget constraints. The process is currently underway according to representatives of the administration and civil society.⁶

TC-OGP met eight times during the implementation period. It also organized meetings with commitment holders and resource persons to schedule activities and draw up reports. These statutory meetings were also used to set up the thematic commissions.

Action Plan Co-Creation

Overall, the co-creation process of Côte d'Ivoire's fourth action plan improved relative to the previous one. In 2021, public consultations were held in Dimbokro, Ferkessédougou, Bouaflé,

and Katiola, while for 2022 the consultations reached Abidjan, Toumodi, Boundiali, Issia, and Bonoua.⁷ More than 450 people participated in these meetings, with an average of 50 people per locality. All components of society were represented, including government representatives (prefects, mayors and regional directorates, defense, and security members), civil society organizations, traditional chiefs, religious groups, women and youth associations, members of TC-OGP, and representatives of foreign communities. Compared to the previous process, which was virtual because of COVID-19, these consultations were conducted face-to-face and allowed for more direct exchanges with the population and collect more proposals. This allowed for the collection of concerns and proposals from citizens and the identification of the eleven commitments.

At the end of the public consultations, TC-OGP organized a consolidation workshop, which resulted in 88 commitment proposals, grouped into some fifty themes covering the areas of high cost of living, the environment, health, and digital technology. A follow-up workshop was then organized with potential commitment holders as well as representatives of civil society, private sector, and TC-OGP, which resulted in the selection of 18 commitments. The stakeholders were given a fortnight to formulate their comments and observations before presentation to the government for validation. In the end, 11 commitments were selected at a pre-validation workshop.⁸ Côte d'Ivoire met all the minimum requirements for participation and co-creation. However, information on the co-creation timeline and opportunities to get involved could have been communicated earlier and more comprehensively.

Participation During Implementation

TC-OGP led the implementation of commitments, including monitoring implementation through a matrix of activities developed at the start of each year. At the start of implementation, a meeting with commitment holders was conducted to foster awareness and support, and later to monitor the progress of implementation and overcome any difficulties. These visits were led by members of the “visits to institutions” thematic commission set up by TC-OGP, including both government and civil society representatives. At least two meetings and three visits to commitment holders were organized between 2023 and 2024.

A civil society member stated that they had fully participated in these meetings and, in general, in monitoring the implementation of the commitments.⁹ President of TC-OGP welcomed the increased trust between civil society and the government members,¹⁰ although a civil society member noted that not all commitments lent themselves to participation.¹¹ A representative of Transparency Justice shared the view of a trusting relationship between both civil society and government, expecting that civil society participation will be strengthened during implementation; enabling it to both monitor and take an active role in the implementation of commitments.¹²

Table 2. Compliance with Minimum Requirements

The IRM uses the OGP Participation and Co-Creations Standards to assess participatory practices throughout the action plan cycle.¹³ Countries are encouraged to aim for the full ambition of the standards and to comply with the minimum requirements under each standard.¹⁴

Minimum requirement	Co-creation	Implementation
1.1 Space for dialogue: OGP Côte d'Ivoire Technical Committee (TC-OGP) comprises 11 members each from government and civil society. It meets four times a year. During the implementation of the fourth action plan, it met eight times and produced reports	Yes	Yes

which are available online. Basic rules are available on Côte d'Ivoire's OGP website. ¹⁵		
2.1 OGP website: OGP Côte d'Ivoire is currently migrating to a new website, which TC-OGP can directly manage. ¹⁶	Yes	Yes
2.2 Repository: OGP Côte d'Ivoire's Facebook page contains the latest news about OGP in general and TC-OGP in particular with regular updates. ¹⁷ Most documents are published on the new website, including the five action plans co-created to date. ¹⁸	Yes	Yes
3.1 Advanced notice: See the Action Plan Review. ¹⁹	Yes	Not applicable
3.2 Outreach: See the Action Plan Review. ²⁰	Yes	Not applicable
3.3 Feedback mechanism: See the Action Plan Review. ²¹	Yes	Not applicable
4.1 Reasoned response: See the Action Plan Review. ²²	Yes	Not applicable
5.1 Open implementation: Government and civil society met quarterly as required by governing documents. TC-OGP met on 5 March, 3 July, 8 October, and 28 November 2024. ²³	Not applicable	Yes

¹ See: <https://web.ogp.gouv.ci/cadre-institutionnel/>

² See the Platform for Civil Society Actors for OGP at: <https://www.psci-pgo.org/qui-sommes-nous/a-propos-PSCI-PGO>.

³ Dongo Kwamé Kouman (Training Officer at Transparency Justice & civil society member of OGP Technical Committee), interview by IRM researcher, 1 April 2025.

⁴ Kouman, interview, 1 April 2025.

⁵ Chantal Angoua (President of OGP Technical Committee), interview by IRM researcher, 20 March 2025; Julien Tingain (President of Social Justice & Coordinator of Platform for Civil Society Actors for OGP), interview by IRM researcher, 25 March 2025.

⁶ Angoua, interview; Tingain, interview, 21 April 2025.

⁷ See: <https://web.facebook.com/ogpci>.

⁸ See: <https://web.facebook.com/share/p/16CbcJRiDf>.

⁹ Tingain, interview, 21 April 2025.

¹⁰ Angoua, interview.

¹¹ Kouman, interview, 1 April 2025.

¹² Kouman, interview, 1 April 2025.

¹³ "OGP Participation and Co-Creation Standards," Open Government Partnership, 2021, <https://www.opengovpartnership.org/ogp-participation-co-creation-standards>.

¹⁴ "IRM Guidelines for the Assessment of Minimum Requirements," Open Government Partnership, May 2022, https://www.opengovpartnership.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/IRM-Guidelines-for-Assessment-of-Minimum-Requirements_20220531_EN.pdf.

¹⁵ OGP Côte d'Ivoire Website. "Institutional Framework." Accessed 10 June 2025. <https://web.ogp.gouv.ci/cadre-institutionnel/>

¹⁶ Angoua, interview. See the previous OGP Côte d'Ivoire website at: <https://www.ogp.gouv.ci>; and the new one at <https://web.ogp.gouv.ci>.

¹⁷ See: <https://web.facebook.com/ogpci>.

¹⁸ See: <https://web.ogp.gouv.ci>.

¹⁹ Aimé Sawadogo, "IRM Action Plan Review: Côte d'Ivoire 2022–2024," Open Government Partnership, October 2023, https://www.opengovpartnership.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/Cote-dIvoire_Action-Plan-Review_2022-2024_EN.pdf.

²⁰ "IRM Action Plan Review: Côte d'Ivoire 2022–2024," Independent Reporting Mechanism. Open Government Partnership.

²¹ "IRM Action Plan Review: Côte d'Ivoire 2022–2024," Independent Reporting Mechanism. Open Government Partnership.

²² "IRM Action Plan Review: Côte d'Ivoire 2022–2024," Independent Reporting Mechanism. Open Government Partnership.

²³ Meeting reports made available to the IRM researcher.

Section IV. Methodology

This report supports countries' accountability and learning through assessment of the action plan's level of completion and early results. The report provides in-depth analysis of commitments or clusters that achieved the strongest early results in the action plan. It also assesses the country's participation and co-creation practices throughout the action plan cycle.¹

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 provides 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 Results Reports, the IRM assesses commitments using two indicators:

Completion

The IRM assesses the level of completion for each commitment in the action plan, including commitments clustered in the Action Plan Review.² The level of completion for all commitments is assessed as one of the following:

- No Evidence Available
- Not Started
- Limited
- Substantial
- Complete

Early Results

The IRM assesses the level of early results from implementation for each commitment or cluster. To do so, the IRM considers commitments' objective, the country context, the policy area, and the evidence of changes. The Early Results indicator is determined by the depth of change that occurred and the evidence of whether the change will be sustained in time. The early results indicator establishes three levels of results:

- **No Notable Results:** According to the evidence collected (through desk research, interviews, etc.), the implementation of the open government commitment led to little or no positive results. After assessing the activities carried forward during the period of implementation and its outcomes (if any), the IRM did not find meaningful changes towards:
 - improving practices, policies or institutions governing a policy area or within the public sector, or
 - enhancing the enabling environment to build trust between citizens and the state.
- **Moderate Results:** According to the evidence collected (through desk research, interviews, etc.) the implementation of the open government commitment led to positive

results. After assessing the activities carried forward during the period of implementation and its outcomes, the IRM found meaningful changes towards:

- improving practices, policies or institutions governing a policy area or within the public sector, or
 - enhancing the enabling environment to build trust between citizens and the state.
- **Significant Results:** According to the evidence collected (through desk research, interviews, etc.) the implementation of the open government commitment led to significant positive results. After assessing the activities carried forward during the period of implementation and its outcomes, the IRM found meaningful changes towards:
 - improving practices, policies or institutions governing a policy area or within the public sector, or
 - enhancing the enabling environment to build trust between citizens and the state.

Significant positive results show clear expectations for these changes (as defined above) will be sustainable in time.

This report was prepared by the IRM in collaboration with Aimé W. Sawadogo and was reviewed by Brendan Halloran, IRM external expert. The IRM methodology, quality of IRM products, and review process are overseen by the IRM's International Experts Panel (IEP).³ For more information, refer to IRM webpage⁴ or the glossary of IRM and OGP terms.⁵

¹ For definitions of OGP terms, such as co-creation and promising commitments, see "OGP Glossary," Open Government Partnership, <https://www.opengovpartnership.org/glossary>.

² The IRM clusters commitments that share a common policy objective during the Action Plan Review process. In these instances, the IRM assesses "Potential for Results" and "Early Results" at the cluster level. The level of completion is assessed at the commitment level. For more information on how the IRM clusters commitments, see Section IV on Methodology in the Action Plan Review.

³ "International Experts Panel," Open Government Partnership, <https://www.opengovpartnership.org/about/who-we-are/international-experts-panel>.

⁴ "IRM Overview," Open Government Partnership, <https://www.opengovpartnership.org/irm-guidance-overview>.

⁵ "OGP Glossary," Open Government Partnership.

Annex I. Commitment Data¹

Commitment 1: Institutionalize participatory budgeting in Ivorian local authorities by amending the decree on decentralization	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Verifiable: Yes ● Does it have an open government lens? Yes ● Potential for results: Substantial 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Completion: Limited ● Early results: No Notable Results
<p>The commitment aimed to amend Decree No. 82-1092 of 24 November 1982 and provide guidance to mandate citizen participation and participatory budgeting in local authorities. Despite some progress, the number of local authorities undertaking participatory budgeting decreased in the absence of an amended decree and financial resources.</p> <p>The decree was amended in 2023 and introduced into the government approval workflow on 19 November 2023. Representatives from the General Directorate of Decentralization and Local Development (DGDDL) stated the draft bill was submitted for higher-level approval.² However, its status at the time of writing was unknown. They have prepared for its eventual adoption with texts, notably Order No. 1345/MIS/DGDDL/DTEF/SDFB of 15 September 2023 which sets out the procedures and timetable for programming, budgeting, and reporting the administrative accounts of local authorities. The order grants local authorities greater autonomy in their budget processes and establishes expectations for civic participation and accountability.³ Additionally, Circular No. 0470 of 24 May 2024 provides guidance for participatory planning for development projects at the local level.⁴ The directorate has worked with a consultant to begin drafting an Ivorian guide to implementing participatory budgeting but not finalized by the end of the implementation period. There was a change in leadership at DGDDL during implementation, necessitating a new team to become familiar and take ownership of the commitment.⁵</p> <p>This commitment was a priority for civil society, who noted that its implementation would bring about a profound structural reform in terms of participatory democracy.⁶ However, the withdrawal of funding and technical partners has led to 11 of 15 local authorities discontinuing their participatory budgeting activities.⁷ DGDDL intends to continue pursuing this reform despite the fact that the commitment has not been carried over into the next action plan and potential implications of the upcoming October 2025 elections.</p>	
Commitment 2: Produce and publish the midyear Budget Performance Report (90 days after the end of the second quarter)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Verifiable: Yes ● Does it have an open government lens? Yes ● Potential for results: Modest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Completion: Complete ● Early results: No Notable Results
<p>This commitment sought to strengthen budget transparency through publication of the Mid-Year State Budget Performance Report, based on a review of changes in macroeconomic assumptions and revised budget forecasts. The reports were produced in 2023 and 2024 and published on the Budget and Finance Department website.⁸ While completed, this commitment was a continuation of existing government practice and did not expand or introduce new</p>	

reforms. The mid-year reports have been produced for several years, and those available on the General Budget Directorate website date back to 2020.⁹ Civil society played a limited role in the commitment. The commitment holder states that civil society members could only make recommendations about the data reported.¹⁰ A civil society representative confirmed that its role was limited to accessing information on budget management during reporting period.¹¹

Commitment 3: Strengthen consumer participation in inflation decision-making

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Verifiable: Yes ● Does it have an open government lens? Yes ● Potential for results: Substantial | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Completion: Substantial ● Early results: Moderate Results |
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The aim of this commitment was to strengthen the involvement of consumer associations in the definition, implementation, and assessment of the annual strategy to fight against inflation. The milestones included a workshop with civil society to note their concerns and collect proposals for solutions, the development and implementation of the strategy to fight against inflation, communication of the measures adopted, and assessment of the strategy through a workshop.

The IRM Action Plan Review highlighted this commitment's potential to expand the quantity and quality of nongovernment participation in decision-making in the fight against inflation. While CNLVC continued to engage the consumer associations, neither the quality nor quantity of civil society organizations' participation changed.¹² However, public engagement was increased through the introduction of the "Contrôle Citoyen" application, therefore this commitment achieved moderate early results.

Under milestones 1 and 2 the technical committee met on 14 and 15 February 2023 to collect input from civil society members and draw up a matrix of actions to fight against the high cost of living for 2023¹³. During the meeting, a review of the 2022 matrix was carried out, as well as an analysis of the matrices proposed by the administration and consumer associations, with a view to selecting a consensus matrix. The proposed measures included the diversification of communication channels involving local radio stations, capacity building of the stakeholders to improve the quality of local products in order to ensure competitiveness and cope with strong competition in the AfCFTA, development of zero-margin commercial spaces in Abidjan and other cities, establishment of a lease-purchase system in the residential housing sector and the salary increases and allowances for retired civil servants. A CNLVC document shows measures in five areas of expenditure including food, housing, transport, communication and studies. While the selected measures are in line with the themes addressed during the workshop, the analysis of the matrix indicates that not all the workshop proposals were retained. The main measures taken into account are those relating to the diversification of communication channels and access to housing.¹⁴

This commitment's early results is limited by the fact that the level of nongovernment participation in this reform did not change. A civil society representative confirmed the participation of consumer associations but felt that it would have been better to go beyond these associations to representation from the broader civil society.¹⁵ A representative of the Council for the Fight against the High Cost of Living (CNLVC)¹⁶ reported that Decree No. 2017-410 of June 21, 2017, creating the National Council to Combat the High Cost of Living, does not provide for the possibility of expanding the list to other members of civil society.

Regarding the implementation of measures (milestone 3), the CNLVC conducted a communication campaign through the broadcasts "C'Combien?", 'Echo des marchés' and 'le Consommateur' on the CNLVC YouTube¹⁷ channel and Facebook page¹⁸. The CNLVC also organized a capacity-building workshop for four trade union centers¹⁹. Before the training session, a delegation from the CNLVC visited these trade union organizations with the aim of strengthening cooperation, particularly in gathering the concerns of the populations to make recommendations to the government²⁰. On World Consumer Rights Days in 2023 and 2024, CNLVC also organized awareness-raising sessions on consumers' rights, complaint procedures and remedial actions.²¹

Beyond the commitment's milestones, the government introduced the "Contrôle Citoyen" application in 2023 to collect citizen complaints about illicit pricing practices, false price advertising and out-of-date, spoiled and/or corrupt products. Submitted complaints trigger the deployment of a Rapid Monitoring Brigade to confirm and address the issue.²² Further rollout of the application is planned in Côte d'Ivoire's fifth action plan, including informing the public and businesses of government actions in response to complaints.²³

The Head of Studies from CNLVC stated that all five milestones were completed. However, the IRM did not receive documented evidence regarding the workshop on the implementation of measures to combat the high cost of living held reportedly on December 7, 2023²⁴. The IRM was therefore unable to confirm completion, including whether all the measures contained in the matrix were implemented.

Commitment 4: Finalize and popularize the national strategy for the fight against corruption and related offenses

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Verifiable: Yes ● Does it have an open government lens? Yes ● Potential for results: Modest | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Completion: Substantial ● Early results: Moderate results |
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This commitment is assessed in Section II.

Commitment 5: Produce and make accessible the disaggregated statistics on the declarations of assets for public officials and civil servants

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Verifiable: Yes ● Does it have an open government lens? Yes ● Potential for results: Modest | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Completion: Substantial ● Early results: No Notable Results |
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The aim of this commitment was to strengthen the transparency of asset declarations in Côte d'Ivoire by publishing up-to-date and disaggregated statistics on declared assets. To do this, the High Authority for Good Governance (HABG) intended to set up an integrated IT platform for managing asset declaration data, train their agents along with the focal points of assets declaration and those who are subject to the use of the platform, as well as produce and regularly publish statistics on assets declaration. Since 2020, this process has been underway, with the creation of the platform by the National Office of Technical Studies and Development (NOSTD) and the training of focal points in 2022 under the third action plan.

Under the fourth action plan, HABG's Director of Cooperation indicated that they are testing

the platform without specifying when it would be launched.²⁵ They added that disaggregated data were already available on the HABG website and being updated on a regular basis. HABG continues to regularly publish the numbers and percentage of individuals who have submitted asset declarations disaggregated by role e.g., presidents of institutions, elected officials, mayors etc.²⁶ The government has published this data since 2015. In 2019, HABG has begun producing summary tables of assets declaration by category of civil servant. From 2022 onwards, this data is updated monthly, rather than annually as previously done. Despite internal progress on the platform, this commitment has not yet led to an increase in public access to information of public officials' asset declarations. There are still no plans to amend the law to publish the content of public servants' asset declarations.

Commitment 6: Participatory public service satisfaction surveys

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Verifiable: Yes ● Does it have an open government lens? Yes ● Potential for results: Modest | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Completion: Complete ● Early results: Moderate Results |
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This commitment is assessed in Section II.

Commitment 7: Fight against illegal gold mining by strengthening the communication on the regulation of the mining sector

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Verifiable: Yes ● Does it have an open government lens? No ● Potential for results: Unclear | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Completion: Complete ● Early results: No Notable Results |
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The lack of communication on mining regulations led the government to propose this commitment to raise awareness of citizens on the dangers and harms of illegal gold mining and encourage them to engage in legal activities. A campaign was launched by the Minister of Mines from 18–20 July 2024 to raise awareness of illegal gold mining, with the aim of eradicating it.²⁷ Meetings were held with communities and opinion leaders, notably those in charge of the Board of the National Chamber of Traditional Kings and Chiefs, followed by film screenings and discussions.²⁸ While all milestones were implemented, this commitment did not make government-held information newly available to the public or make government more accountable or participatory to citizens. Despite addressing an important national issue, this commitment did not achieve notable early results in regard to open government.

Commitment 8: Strengthen the implementation of the community-based policing starting from the Ethics Advisory Committees (EACs)

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Verifiable: Yes ● Does it have an open government lens? Yes ● Potential for results: Unclear | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Completion: Substantial ● Early results: No Notable Results |
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This commitment aimed to strengthen trust between the police and the public through the operationalization of the ethics advisory committees (EACs) set up since 2013 by Memorandum No. 4701/MEMIS/DGPN/CAB from the Director General of the National Police. While a positive aim, this commitment was a continuation of existing government practice and did not expand or introduce new reforms. According to the Police Commissioner responsible for implementation, all 150 police stations in Côte d'Ivoire have set up EACs to date, and monthly meetings with the population as part of the co-production of security as well as socio-cultural and sporting activities were organized.²⁹ These meetings included a listening and discussion session with representatives of the Bingerville population in April 2024³⁰, and a meeting with regional representatives of the Soubré coffee and cocoa industry in October 2023.³¹ Civil society representatives stated that they are aware of a few meetings involving citizens, but have not participated in them.³² They noted that an evaluation of the committees' operation is necessary to know whether they have impacted citizen participation in public safety.

At the time of writing, most EACs were drawing up their reports for the year. The government's self-assessment report stated that citizens are interested in and regularly take part in EAC meetings. The National Statistics Agency (ANSTAT) states that 88% of the population are satisfied with their police, compared to 71.6% in 2017.³³ However, the IRM lacked evidence to establish the link between the level of satisfaction of Ivorians with their police and the EAC activities and whether this commitment expanded on pre-existing EAC activities.³⁴

Commitment 9: To adopt and popularize the Environmental Code

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Verifiable: Yes ● Does it have an open government lens? No ● Potential for results: Unclear | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Completion: Complete ● Early results: Moderate Results |
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This commitment is assessed in Section II.

Commitment 10: Strengthen actions to popularize laws, standards, and procedures in terms of construction, housing, and urban planning in order to secure the building environment

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Verifiable: Yes ● Does it have an open government lens? Yes ● Potential for results: Modest | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Completion: Substantial ● Early results: Moderate results |
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This commitment sought to raise public awareness on the laws, standards, and procedures governing construction, housing, and urban planning. It aimed to do so through local languages, local radio stations, and regular media coverage while seeking to involve organizations working to raise awareness.

Awareness raising actions were carried out with opinion leaders along with an online satisfaction survey.³⁵ The Ministry organized information and complaint days to inform users and customers about the new reforms, clear the backlog of unprocessed building permits submitted by users, inform users about the status of their files being processed, and strengthen relations with them. Surveys were conducted in 2023 and 2024 among staff and users of the Ministry of Construction and the subsequent recommendations were presented to the Ministry. Among the recommendations of the 2023 satisfaction survey, are the creation of a coordination framework with the Land Registry to speed up the issuance of final concession

order (ACD) for land, the establishment of a three-month deadline for the ministry services to issue ACDs, and the processing of building permits online. Under Milestone 3, a statistical yearbook was drawn up, summarizing the situation in the construction, housing, and urban planning sectors. According to Director of Planning at the Ministry of Construction, other milestones were achieved with the exception of Milestone 5 concerning the implementation of electronic ticketing tools to reduce any attempts to bribe agents, due to a lack of financial resources.³⁶ While Côte d'Ivoire's self-assessment³⁷ states that the public and CSOs were engaged in reporting construction violations, the IRM did not have further information on whether the Ministry acted on recommendations from the satisfaction surveys conducted each year. To strengthen this reform going forward, the Ministry of Construction could publish information on the level of implementation of the recommendations and on the processing and sanctions following violations of construction rules.

Commitment 11: To adopt, popularize, and make accessible the texts related to labor law

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Verifiable: Yes ● Does it have an open government lens? No ● Potential for results: Unclear | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Completion: Limited ● Early results: No Notable Results |
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The aim of the commitment was to reduce labor conflicts by adopting and disseminating implementing decrees for the Labor Code. In March 2024, the Directorate General for Labor organized a tripartite workshop to update the 28 draft texts of the Labor Code Act. The report from this workshop, sent to the IRM, indicates that of the thirteen (13) texts proposed as part of the OGP commitment, twelve (12) were adopted and one was postponed for rewriting (weekly rest). This workshop was followed by three technical meetings in May, August, and November 2024 of the Labor Advisory Committee to examine the opinions of the social partners on the draft texts, after first seeking the opinion of the regulatory department of the Ministry of Labor. The government adopted some such decrees, on the application of provisions relating to collective redundancies for economic reasons and on the assignment, organization and operation of the technical advisory committee for the study of issues concerning health and safety at work (CTC-SST).³⁸ These decrees are not among the 14 included in the initial commitment text. Côte d'Ivoire's government self-assessment states that the activity of informing and sensitizing the social partners was completed.³⁹ However, the IRM did not receive evidence to confirm the number of decrees that were submitted to the General Secretariat of the Government or the status of those that were adopted. A lack of evidence limited IRM assessment of this commitment's level of completion and early results.⁴⁰

¹ Editorial notes:

1. Commitments' short titles may have been edited for brevity. For the complete text of commitments, please see "Côte d'Ivoire National Open Government Action Plan 2024–2026," OGP Côte d'Ivoire, 7 January 2025, <https://www.opengovpartnership.org/documents/cote-divoire-action-plan-2024-2026>.
2. For more information on the assessment of the commitments' design, see, "IRM Action Plan Review: Côte d'Ivoire 2022–2024," Open Government Partnership, October 2023, https://www.opengovpartnership.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/Cote-dIvoire_Action-Plan-Review_2022-2024_EN.pdf.

² Raïssa N'cho. (Head of Studies at the General Directorate of Decentralization and Local Development) Comments submitted during the public comment period to the IRM. November 2025.

³ Order No 1345/MI/DGDDL/DTEF/SDFB. 15 September 2023. General Directorate of Decentralization and Local Development. Ministry of the Interior and Security. Government of Côte d'Ivoire. See details of the order at: <https://web.facebook.com/share/p/1AJvx49rmH>.

⁴ Circular No 0470/MIS/DGDDL/DG/DTEF/DDL. 24 May 2024. Ministry of the Interior and Security. Government of Côte d'Ivoire.

⁵ Raïssa N'cho (Head of Studies at the General Directorate of Decentralization and Local Development) and Donald Hugues Koffi (Head of Office at the General Directorate of Decentralization and Local Development), interview by IRM researcher, 28 March 2025; Julien Tingain (President of Social Justice & Coordinator of Platform for Civil Society Actors for OGP), interview by IRM researcher, 25 March 2025.

⁶ Dongo Kwamé Kouman (Training Officer at Transparency Justice & civil society member of OGP Technical Committee), interview by IRM researcher, 1 April 2025.

⁷ Raïssa N'cho. (Head of Studies at the General Directorate of Decentralization and Local Development) Comments submitted during the public comment period to the IRM. November 2025.

⁸ "Revue de milieu d'année sur l'exécution du Budget," [Mid-year review of budget execution], General Directorate of Budget and Finance, 2 April 2025, <https://www.dgbf.ci/revue-de-milieu-dannee>.

⁹ "Mid-year review of budget execution," General Directorate of Budget and Finance.

¹⁰ Getheme Pâcome Junior N'douba (Head of Studies at the Ministry of Budget), interview by IRM researcher, 7 March 2025.

¹¹ Tingain, interview, 25 March 2025.

¹² Salifou Ouattara (Vice-President of the National Consumers Union of Côte d'Ivoire), interview by IRM Researcher, 27 August 2025 and Ibrahima Touré (National President of the National Consumer Network of Côte d'Ivoire), interview by IRM Researcher, 29 August 2025.

¹³ "Lutte contre la vie chère: Réunion de travail du comité technique du conseil national de lutte contre la vie chère", Abidjan.net, 15 February 2023, <https://news.abidjan.net/galleries/50765/lutte-contre-la-vie-chere-reunion-de-travail-du-comite-technique-du-conseil-national-de-lutte-contre-la-vie-chere>

¹⁴ Proposed cost-of-living measures for 2023. Document provided to the IRM researcher, 17 July 2025

¹⁵ Kouman, interview, 1 April 2025.

¹⁶ Bouet Elvice (Head of Studies at the Council for the Fight against the High Cost of Living), interview by IRM researcher, 3 March 2025.

¹⁷ Watch CNLVC YouTube channel: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ltZX5Jbvrho>

¹⁸ See CNLVC Facebook Page: https://web.facebook.com/CNLVC/?locale=fr_FR&_rdc=1&_rdr

¹⁹ "Côte d'Ivoire-AIP/ Le CNLVC outille les centrales syndicales pour une meilleure appropriation des mesures de la lutte contre la cherté de la vie", Abidjan.net, 17 April 2024, <https://www.aip.ci/52679/cote-divoire-aip-le-cnlvc-outille-les-centrales-syndicales-pour-une-meilleure-appropriation-des-mesures-de-la-lutte-contre-la-cherte-de-la-vie/>

²⁰ "Lutte contre la vie chère : Quatre centrales syndicales viennent en renfort au Cnlvc", Abidjan. Net, 2 February 2024, <https://www.fratmat.info/article/237815/societe/lutte-contre-la-vie-chere-quatre-centrales-syndicales-viennent-en-renfort-au-cnlvc>

²¹ " Journée mondiale des Droits des consommateurs : le CNLVC sensibilise les populations de Yopougon sur les actions de revendications contre les coûts exorbitants de marchandises", Abidjan.net, 26 March 2024, <https://news.abidjan.net/articles/729619/journee-mondiale-des-ddroits-des-consommateurs-le-cnlvc-sensibilise-les-populations-de-yopougon-sur-les-actions-de-revendications-contre-les-couts-exorbitants-de-marchandises>

²² " Lutte contre la cherté de la vie : l'application mobile "Contrôle citoyen » a permis de recenser 1 220 plaintes depuis mai 2023", Abidjan.net, 2 August 2023, <https://news.abidjan.net/articles/722956/lutte-contre-la-cherte-de-la-vie-lapplication-mobile-controle-citoyen-a-permis-de-recenser-1-220-plaintes-depuis-mai-2023>; Government of Côte d'Ivoire. « Tout Savoir Sur : L'application "Contrôle citoyen", le mardi 1er août 2023 » YouTube video. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2iwSOgZtNnY>

²³ Commitment 10. Government of Côte d'Ivoire. Fifth National OGP Action Plan.

<https://www.opengovpartnership.org/documents/cote-divoire-action-plan-2024-2026/>

²⁴ The IRM researcher requested documents from the commitment holder by email on 5, 21, and 28 March 2025 without answer. Upon desk research, the IRM found no evidence available on OGP Côte d'Ivoire's repository and Facebook page. See: <https://web.facebook.com/ogpci>; <https://web.ogp.gouv.ci>.

²⁵ Esther Adou-Coulibaly (Director of Cooperation at the High Authority for Good Governance), interview by IRM Researcher, 7 March 2025.

²⁶ See: <https://habg.ci/statistique-declaration>.

²⁷ "Lutte contre l'orpaillage illégal : le ministre Sangafowa Coulibaly sensibilise les populations de kong sur les conséquences du fléau," [Fight against illegal gold mining: Minister Sangafowa Coulibaly raises awareness among Kong populations about the consequences of the scourge], Government of Côte d'Ivoire, <https://www.energie.gouv.ci/actualite/lutte-contre-lorpaillage-illegal-sangafowa-coulibaly-met-en-mission-les-populations-de-kong>.

²⁸ "Bagoué : Les populations de Boundiali invitées à tourner le dos à l'orpaillage illégal," [Bagoué: Boundiali residents urged to turn their backs on illegal gold mining], Ministry of Mining, 19 July 2024, <https://www.energie.gouv.ci/actualite/bagoue-les-populations-de-boundiali-invitees-a-tourner-le-dos-a-lorpaillage-illegal>.

²⁹ Marius Nangui Koffi (Police Commissioner & Coordinator of Ethics Advisory Committees), interview by IRM researcher, 12 March 2025.

³⁰ “Côte d’Ivoire-AIP/ Vers une collaboration effective pour les défis sécuritaires entre la Police nationale et la populations de Bingerville”, Agence ivoirienne de presse, 2 avril 2024, Côte d’Ivoire-AIP/ Vers une collaboration effective pour les défis sécuritaires entre la Police nationale et la populations de Bingerville - AIP - Agence Ivoirienne de Presse

³¹ “La police de Soubre invite les acteurs de la filière café cacao à plus de vigilance”, Abidjan.net, 26 October 2023, <https://news.abidjan.net/articles/725233/la-police-de-soubre-invite-les-acteurs-de-la-filiere-cafe-cacao-a-plus-de-vigilance>

³² Tingain, interview, 25 March 2025; Kouman, interview, 1 April 2025.

³³ “Proportion de la population ayant confiance aux institutions de défense et de sécurité Police/Gendarmerie/Armée,” [Proportion of the population having confidence in defense and security institutions Police/Gendarmerie/Army], National Statistics Agency, <https://www.anstat.ci/indicateur-details/1343bac57199c81532f8d9f30b97709eab4b71e22d45b9bfb852c8f9feebeb1cdf9c59073475441a44f404a9294212c6b9a0fb274c7604c6160a236bf884e392b-USkttDnlbcLURLpwrUVQjDyZhNmsksoFp92hYAFL8>.

³⁴ The IRM researcher requested the EAC’s activities reports from the commitment holder on 18 March and 4 April 2025 but did not receive them. Upon desk research, the IRM found no evidence available on OGP Côte d’Ivoire’s repository and Facebook page. See: <https://web.facebook.com/ogpci>; <https://web.ogp.gouv.ci>.

³⁵ “Journées portes ouvertes du Melu : le message de Chim-inter à la chefferie traditionnelle,” [Melu Open Days: Message from Chim-inter to the traditional chieftaincy], AFRIKI, 14 May 2024, <https://www.afrikipresse.fr/article/journees-portes-ouvertes-du-mclu-le-message-de-chim-inter-a-la-chefferie-traditionnelle>.

³⁶ Souleymane Aidara (Director of Planning, Evaluation, and Statistics at the Ministry of Construction, Housing, and Urban Development), interview by IRM Researcher, 23 April 2025.

³⁷ “Côte d’Ivoire Self-Assessment Report - National Action Plan 4 2022–2024,” OGP Côte d’Ivoire, March 2025, <https://web.ogp.gouv.ci/evaluation/auto-evaluation>.

³⁸ See: <https://cotedivoirepaie.ci/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/DECRET-N%C2%B0-2024-144-DU-13-MARS-2024.pdf>; <https://loidici.biz/2025/01/05/60890/lois-article-par-article/plus-de-textes-de-lois/60890/naty>.

³⁹ “Côte d’Ivoire Self-Assessment Report - National Action Plan 4 2022–2024,” OGP Côte d’Ivoire.

⁴⁰ The IRM researcher did not receive a response from the commitment holder by WhatsApp on 31 March 2025 and by email on 9 April 2025. Upon desk research, the IRM found no evidence available on OGP Côte d’Ivoire’s repository and Facebook page. See: <https://web.facebook.com/ogpci>; <https://web.ogp.gouv.ci>.