



REPUBLIQUE DE CÔTE D'IVOIRE
 MINISTÈRE DU COMMERCE
 ET DE L'INDUSTRIE



OPEN GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIP

NATIONAL OPEN GOVERNMENT ACTION PLAN

2024-2026

(Unofficial translation)

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PREFACE

The Open Government Partnership (OGP) is a multilateral initiative designed to promote, among other things, transparency in the management of public affairs, the fight against corruption, and the use of information and communication technologies.

Its implementation offers advantages for all, in that it reveals a unique model of collaboration between public administration, civil society, the private sector and the media.

By joining the Partnership in October 2015, Côte d'Ivoire resolutely and conscientiously committed itself to meeting the challenges ahead, and to placing issues of transparency, accountability and citizen participation at the heart of its development strategy.

It is with good reason that the Ivorian government, under the leadership of His Excellency Alassane OUATTARA, President of the Republic, is devoting its efforts to strengthening governance and modernizing the State, as a guarantee of confidence and economic and social development.

The government's strong commitment is reflected in our country's membership of several other initiatives like the OGP, and in the existence of national institutions, all of which promote good governance and the fight against corruption.

Côte d'Ivoire can congratulate itself on the actions it has undertaken, which continually underpin its efforts to maintain its leadership in Open Government at regional level, and above all its profound aspiration to position itself at international level, after almost a decade of implementing the OGP process.

These results also show that our country has reached a level of maturity that it draws from its experience in co-creation, and from the various regional and international meetings in which it regularly participates.

Following the example of the forty-six (46) commitments made in the four (4) National Action Plans since 2016, Côte d'Ivoire is committed, through the fifth National Action Plan, to continuing to popularize the values promoted by the Initiative, and to making efforts to achieve even more reformist results, in order to move towards more open governance that effectively meets the needs of Ivorian citizens.

Souleymane DIARRASSOUBA
Minister for Trade and Industry
OGP Focal Point

As a member of the Open Government Partnership, Côte d'Ivoire has already drawn up four (4) National Action Plans (NAPs), covering the period from 2016 to 2024, and submitted them to the OGP. Through these four Plans, it is committed to promoting the principles of good governance, including improved transparency in the conduct of public affairs, citizen participation, the fight against corruption, access to information, participatory budgeting, citizen budgeting, cost of living, security, the environment, education, teleworking, construction and employment.

To date, the participative approach is the one preferred in implementing these plans. It enables all players from the public administration, civil society, the private sector and the media to be involved at every stage of the process.

The National Action Plan 2024-2026 (NAP 5) is the result of the plurality of expressions and the political will to address the issue of open governance in Côte d'Ivoire.

This fifth NAP, which will cover the period 2024-2026, has rightly resulted in a consensus document of twelve (12) commitments, including two (2) OGP challenges, i.e., those that can be implemented over five (5) years and are subject to specific evaluation. These commitments, which are intended to be ambitious, reformist and guarantee the inclusion of citizens in the management of public affairs, cover seven (7) thematic.

OPEN GOVERNMENT EFFORTS TO DATE

When Côte d'Ivoire joined the Open Government Partnership on October 28, 2015, it had a clear idea of the obligations that awaited it. Rightly so, an appropriate institutional framework was put in place in which the Public Administration, in equal numbers with Civil Society and the Private Sector, work closely together to advance the common agenda: more open management of public affairs.

Since, our country has been steadily making efforts to promote increasingly inclusive governance, in line with the values promoted by the Partnership.

At a national level, we could mention:

- The modernization and digitization of certain public services, such as the Association of Côte d'Ivoire Insurance Companies (ASA-CI), which launched a digital solution for car insurance certificates in 2022 ...;
- Strengthening integrity in public action through the National Program to Support Institutional Reforms and State Modernization (PRIME);
- Implementation of the Projet d'Appui à la bonne Gouvernance et au Contrôle citoyen (PAGOC);
- The introduction of the Citizen's Budget in 2019;
- The mid-year publication of the State Budget Execution Report, since 2023;
- The adoption of the National Strategy to fight against Corruption and Related Offences in Côte d'Ivoire in 2024;
- Access to disaggregated statistics on asset declarations;
- The National Assembly of Côte d'Ivoire joined the Open Parliament in 2024;
- Ouellé (Centre-Est) joined the Local Open Government in 2024;
- Obtaining 150 acts online via the government portal www.servicepublic.gouv.ci ...

At international level, Côte d'Ivoire regularly takes part in regional seminars and world summits, which are genuine frameworks for exchanging, sharing and learning about best practices and successful experiences in implementing OGP.

For the second time, Côte d'Ivoire hosted the regional seminar of the Francophone Open Government Support Project (PAGOF), in July 2023, as well as the first Forum of the World Bank's International Anti-Corruption Alliance (ICHA) in Africa, from 14 to 16 June 2023.

The High Authority for Good Governance (HABG) Organizes two major activities each year: African Anti-Corruption Day and International Anti-Corruption Day. In June 2024, it also hosted the Regional Workshop for the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption in West Africa and the Sahel.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL ACTION PLAN PROCESS

As part of the development of the National Action Plan, its implementation and the monitoring of the implementation of the Initiative in Côte d'Ivoire, the various stakeholders - the public administration, civil society and the private sector - are committed to carrying out activities in accordance with the principle of co-creation.

The National Action Plan 2024-2026 (NAP 5) is the result of a process of reflection carried out in a spirit of open collaboration, during several activities such as:

- meetings of the various thematic commissions, in this case the 'Public consultations' and 'Drafting of deliverables' commissions set up within the OGP Technical Committee, which provided a framework for reflection, discussion and preparation of activities relating to public consultations and the drafting of deliverables;
- face-to-face and online public consultations, which helped to raise awareness of the OGP process with a view to popularising it, and to gather participants concerns and comments on the proposed thematic;
- summary workshops to consolidate the results of the public consultations carried out;
- working sessions with potential commitment leaders identified at the end of the summary workshops, to raise their awareness of the OGP process and their role, to share the selected themes and to discuss the proposed commitments;
- the workshop to draw up the National Action Plan 2024-2026 (NAP 5), which produced a draft of the NAP and allowed it to be shared for 15 working days with local stakeholders in the Process for any comments they may have had;
- the pre-validation workshop for the NAP 5 project, at the end of which a document approved by all participants was sent to the OGP Côte d'Ivoire Focal Point for comments, then to the Inter-ministerial Committee for validation and adoption by the Council of Ministers.

It should be emphasised that the public administration, civil society and the private sector were involved at every stage in the process of drawing up Côte d'Ivoire's 5th National Action Plan.

This remarkable involvement of the various stakeholders was also seen in the meetings of the:

- OGP Inter-ministerial Committee (CI-OGP), which played its role as political guarantor at all levels of the process;
- OGP Technical Committee (CT-OGP), under the leadership of the Focal Point Minister, which conducted all the stages with the various stakeholders in accordance with the expectations of the OGP bodies.

All these actions reflect the Ivorian government's determination to place open governance at the heart of its development strategy, as demonstrated by the sixth (6th) pillar of the National Development Plan (NDP) 2021-2025.

TABLE 1 : LIST OF COMMITMENTS

COMMITMENTS	COMMITMENT LEADERS	OGP VALUES
THEMATIC I: LOCAL OPEN GOVERNMENT		
COMMITMENTS 1: Raise awareness and build the capacity of five (05) local authorities to apply the principles of Open Local Government	Union of Cities and Municipalities of Côte d'Ivoire (UVICOCI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Citizen participation - Budget transparency - Access to information
THEMATIC II: BUDGET		
COMMITMENTS 2: Strengthen the participation of civil society actors in the budgetary process to ensure more transparent management of public resources	Country Capacity Building Programme (PPRC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Citizen participation - Budget transparency - Access to information
COMMITMENTS 3: Produce and publish the 'GREEN BUDGET' on the environmental impact of the State budget as an appendix to the 2026 Finance Act	Ministry of Finance and Budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Budget transparency - Sustainable development
THEMATIC III: ACCESS TO INFORMATION		
COMMITMENTS 4: Make laws and decrees in six (06) areas of activity accessible from the CAIDP website between 2020 and June 2026	Commission for Access to Public Information and Public Documents (CAIDP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Access to information - Citizen participation - Transparency - Accountability
COMMITMENTS 5: Improve government accountability and citizen participation by organising discussion forums and running a campaign to publicise these forums	Government Information and Communication Centre (CICG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Access to information - Accountability - Citizen participation
COMMITMENTS 6: Promoting open data among local stakeholders by organising hackathons, capacity-building sessions and a digital promotion campaign	Government Information and Communication Centre (CICG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Opening up data - Access to information - Accountability - Citizen participation
THEMATIC IV: PUBLIC SERVICES IMPROVEMENT		
COMMITMENTS 7: Improving access to and the quality of public services by rolling out the 'Maison du Service Public' project	Ministry of State, Ministry of Civil Service and Modernisation of the Administration / Public Service Transformation Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improving public services - Access to information - Fighting against corruption

THEMATIC V: HEALTH

<p>COMMITMENTS 8: To strengthen community participation and commitment with a view to improving access to primary healthcare by training new Community Health Workers and members of Community Action Groups</p>	<p>Ministry of Health, Public Hygiene and Universal Health Coverage / Community Health and Health Promotion Department</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Citizen participation - Access to information - Access to healthcare - Improving citizens' health well-being
<p>COMMITMENTS 9: Strengthen prevention, community-based early detection and access to treatment for 1,000 people at risk from Neglected Tropical Diseases with Cutaneous Manifestations (NTD-CM) in the Haut-Sassandra health region between 2024 and 2028</p> <p><i>Challenge : Gender and inclusion</i></p>	<p>Ministry of Health, Public Hygiene and Universal Health Coverage / Health Department and NGO Integrated Actions for Sustainable Development (AIDD)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Citizen participation - Access to information - Access to healthcare - Improving citizens' health well-being

THEMATIC VI: FIGHT AGAINST HIGH COST OF LIVING

<p>COMMITMENTS 10: Raise public awareness of the 'Citizen Control Application' for monitoring and controlling prices'</p>	<p>Ministry of Trade and Industry/ National Council for the Fight against High Cost of Living</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Citizen participation - Improving citizens' well-being - Fight against the high cost of living
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THEMATIC VII: ANTI-CORRUPTION

<p>COMMITMENTS 11: Develop a National Governance Index</p>	<p>High Authority for Good Governance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fighting against corruption - Improving governance - Improving public services
<p>COMMITMENTS 12: Draft a bill on the protection of whistleblowers</p> <p><i>Challenge : anti-corruption</i></p>	<p>High Authority for Good Governance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fighting against corruption

COMMITMENTS

THEMATIC I: LOCAL OPEN GOVERNMENT

Number and name of commitment	Commitment 1: Raise awareness and build the capacity of five (05) local authorities to practise the principles of Open Local Government		
Brief description of the commitment	<p>This commitment aims to improve the management of public affairs at local level by raising awareness and setting up an interactive platform to share experiences and best practices in open governance.</p> <p>It will also enable a guide to be drawn up promoting the process of implementing local open governance.</p> <p>As a result, these local governments will be more open, inclusive, participative and accountable to encourage real interaction between local authorities and the people.</p>		
Commitment manager	<p>Union of Cities and Municipalities of Côte d'Ivoire (UVICOCI)</p> <p>Mr Cédric Tidiane DIARRA, Secretary General</p> <p>Contact details: diarracedric@gmail.com / 07 04 12 11 94</p>		
Supporting stakeholders	Government	Civil society	Other stakeholders (Parliament, private sector, etc.)
	Ministry of the Interior and Security / General Directorate for Decentralisation and Local Development (DGDDL)	Platform of Ivorian Civil Society for the OGP (PSCI-PGO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assembly of Regions and Districts of Côte d'Ivoire (ARDCI) - OGP Technical Committee (CT-OGP) - Support Project for Francophone Open Governments (PAGOF)
Period	2024-2026		

Defining the problem

1. What problem is the commitment designed to solve?

- Lack of awareness of the values of local open governance among elected representatives and local people;
- Low participation and involvement of local people in the management of their local authority;
- Poor promotion of accountability by elected representatives towards their constituents and vice versa;
- Weak practice of accountability by elected representatives;
- Lack of awareness of responsibilities among the various players.

2. What are the causes of the problem?

- Weak political will on the part of elected representatives to promote open local governance;
- Poor knowledge of the role of each player in local development;
- Lack of public interest in local development issues;
- Lack of structure in local civil society;
- Lack of awareness among local people of their role in local development;
- Inadequacy between the needs of the local population and the projects planned;
- Failure to respect the duty of accountability between elected representatives and the local population.

Description of commitment

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

To solve the problem, the government has introduced several regulations. These include

- Article 32 of Law 2012-1128 of 13 December 2012 on the organisation of local authorities;
- Order No. 1345/MIS/DGDDL/DTEF/SDFB of 15 September 2023 setting out the procedures and timetable for programming, budgeting and reporting the administrative accounts of local authorities;
- Circular No. 0470/MIS/DGDDL/DG/DTEF/DDD of 24 May 2024 on participatory local planning in the preparation of three-year development programmes for local authorities.

In some local authorities, people are increasingly being made to shoulder their responsibilities through capacity-building sessions and their involvement in the implementation of local public policies. These initiatives include participatory budgeting and the drafting of development plans.

2. What solution do you suggest?

- Present the values of Open Local Governance through focus groups and awareness-raising sessions;
- Encourage political commitment by issuing municipal or regional by-laws and resolutions instituting the adoption of the Local Open Governance approach;
- Set up local mechanisms and tools to support the process by creating zonal, neighbourhood or village committees;
- Involve local people in defining local public policies through reports of co-creation work sessions;
- Be more open and transparent by publishing information on existing communication channels in the local authority area;
- Strengthen the accountability of local officials to their citizens by providing clear information on the budget and its implementation; similarly, citizens will be held accountable for the management of support granted to them by the local authority;
- Take into account the needs and priorities of the local population during dedicated meetings between elected representatives and the local population;
- Set up a framework to support the Initiative: a space where local governments and civil society can implement best practices and find innovative solutions to local challenges;
- Support the Sustainable Development Goals to contribute to their achievement, particularly those related to inclusive governance, access to information and accountability.

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

- Greater ownership of the concept of Local Open Governance;
- More inclusive citizen involvement and participation;
- Transparency in the management of local affairs;
- Effective accountability;
- Greater accessibility to public services;
- Greater knowledge and consideration of the needs of the population.

As a result of this commitment, local authorities are being equipped and adopting the values of Open Local Governance, and an interactive platform is being set up.

Local democracy is thus strengthened.

Analysis of commitment	
Questions	Answer
1. How will engagement promote transparency?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By making information on policies, budgets, projects and decisions taken by local authorities available to the public; - Promoting accountability and reporting; - Implementing democratic management tools at local level.
2. How will engagement contribute to empowerment?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By putting in place accountability mechanisms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o publication of activity reports o independent audits; o the creation of monitoring committees o the participation of civil society in monitoring the policies implemented. - By defining the role of each player; - By encouraging co-creation.
3. How will engagement improve citizen participation in defining, implementing and monitoring solutions?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Encouraging the active participation of citizens in the development of local policies; - Organising public consultations, participatory meetings, online surveys and other participation mechanisms; - Involving citizens in decision-making to ensure that policies meet their needs and expectations.

Planning the commitment					
Milestones	Expected results	Deadlines	Stakeholders		
1- Set up a Supervisory Committee or " Comité de supervision " for the activities to be carried out, made up of stakeholders	The committee is set up	December 2024	Lead: UVICOCI		
			Supporting stakeholders		
			Government	CSOs	Others
			- DGDDL - ARDCI	PSCI- PGO	- CT-OGP - PAGOF
2- Launch a call for expressions of interest and receive applications from interested local authorities	Call for expressions of interest launched and applications received from interested local authorities	December 2024 to February 2025	Lead: UVICOCI		
			Supporting stakeholders		
			Government	CSOs	Others
			- DGDDL - ARDCI	PSCI- PGO	- CT-OGP - PAGOF

3- Organize awareness-raising workshops for interested local authorities	Awareness-raising workshops are Organized	March 2025	Lead: UVICOCI		
			Supporting stakeholders		
			Government	CSOs	Others
			- DGDDL - ARDCI	PSCI- PGO	- CT-OGP - PAGOF
4- Setting up the interaction platform	The interaction platform is implemented	March 2025	Lead: UVICOCI		
			Supporting stakeholders		
			Government	CSOs	Others
			- DGDDL - ARDCI	PSCI- PGO	- CT-OGP - PAGOF
5- Implementing the principles of Local Open Governance in the five local authorities through information and training sessions	Information and training sessions for the implementation of the principles of Local Open Governance are carried out	March to May 2025	Lead: Supervisory Committee		
			Supporting stakeholders		
			Government	CSOs	Others
			- DGDDL - ARDCI	PSCI- PGO	- CT-OGP - PAGOF
6- Produce a quarterly report monitoring the implementation of Local Open Governance in the 5 pilot local authorities	The quarterly report on the implementation of Local Open Governance in each local authority is available.	June 2025 to May 2026	Lead: UVICOCI / Supervisory Committee		
			Supporting stakeholders		
			Government	CSOs	Others
			- DGDDL - ARDCI	PSCI- PGO	- CT-OGP - PAGOF
7- Produce and publish a guide to the process of implementing Local Open Governance	The guide is produced and published	January 2025 to May 2026	Lead: UVICOCI / Supervisory Committee		
			Supporting stakeholders		
			Government	CSOs	Others
8- Organize an awards ceremony for the best local authority	The award ceremony is Organized	May 2026	- DGDDL - ARDCI	PSCI- PGO	- CT-OGP - PAGOF

THEMATIC II: BUDGET

Number and name of commitment	Commitment 2: Strengthen the participation of civil society actors in the budgetary process to ensure more transparent management of public resources		
Brief description of the commitment	<p>This commitment aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote dialogue between parliamentarians and civil society players in connection with the adoption of the budget; - Strengthen the capacity of civil society actors to monitor government actions included in the State Budget. 		
Commitment manager	<p>Country Capacity Building Programme or Programme Pays de Renforcement des Capacités (PPRC)</p> <p>Ms Cynthia CURTIS, National Coordinator</p> <p>Contact details: cynthiacurtis3@gmail.com / 05 05 94 17 47</p>		
Supporting stakeholders	Government	Civil society	Other stakeholders (Parliament, private sector, etc.)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Finance and Budget ; - Ministry of the Economy, Planning and Development; - Ministry of the Interior and Security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National organizations working in the field of economic governance (PSCI-PGO; ROSCI-CCAP; RIJLI, etc.); - Transversal/multisectoral national umbrella organizations (CSCI, GOFEHF, etc.); - National sectoral umbrella organizations (FENOSCI; RIP-EPT, etc.); - Territorial/regional umbrella organizations (CRASCs); - Social Justice; - Other Ivorian CSOs working in the field of governance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Assembly; - SENATE; - Court of Auditors; - General State Inspectorate; - General Inspectorate of Finance; - PAGOF; - Global Initiative for Budget Transparency (GIFT).
Target period	2024-2026		

Defining the problem

1. What problem does the commitment aim to address?

Since Côte d'Ivoire joined the OGP, the national budget process has been assessed by the International Budget Partnership through several Open Budget Surveys (OBS) covering the period 2017 to 2023.

The OBS provides an analysis of budget policy at three (3) levels:

1. Transparency: OBS assesses the online availability, timeliness and completeness of the eight key budget documents (pre-budget statement, executive budget proposal, finance act, citizens' budget, in-year report, mid-year review, year-end report and audit report);
2. Public participation: OBS examines the practices of the executive, the legislature and the Supreme Audit Institution in the opportunities offered to the public for meaningful participation in the various stages of the budgetary process;
3. Budgetary control: OBS assesses the role played by Parliament, the Supreme Audit Institutions and the Independent Financial Institutions in the budgetary process and the extent to which they ensure effective control of the budget.

While significant and steady progress has been made in terms of the open budget index (from 24 out of 100 in 2017 to 54 out of 100 in 2023) and budgetary control (from 31 out of 100 in 2017 to 43 out of 100 in 2023), public participation remains insufficient and has stagnated at a score of 4 out of 100 since 2021.

More specifically, the various OBCs highlight the low level of existence of frameworks/spaces for the expression of citizens/citizen groups during the preparation, adoption and audit phases of the State budget accounts. As regards the state budget execution phase, the analysis reveals the existence of opportunities for public participation, which, however, remain insufficient.

2. What are the causes of the problem?

Several factors may explain the public's poor understanding of the budget process.

These include:

- the lack of capacity for budget analysis and proposal formulation (lack of resources, insufficient technical expertise, inadequate training);
- poor synergy between CSOs (working in silos).

Description of commitment

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

Several initiatives have already been implemented since Côte d'Ivoire joined the Open Government Partnership (OGP) at national level. These include :

- 1- the creation of an open data portal;
- 2- promoting participatory budgeting
- 3- the creation of a budget transparency monitoring committee within the Ministry of Finance and Budget;
- 4- the publication and dissemination of citizens' budgets from 2019;
- 5- the participation of civil society in publicising the citizen budget since 2019;
- 6- consultation with civil society organizations as part of the preparation of the Multiannual Economic Budget Programming Document (DPBEP);
- 7- the platform for managing Côte d'Ivoire's external financing (PGFE);
- 8- the adoption of regulatory documents promoting citizen participation.

In addition, other civil society initiatives have made it possible to: (i) create networks of civil society players in the field of economic governance; (ii) encourage dialogue between civil society players and the government on an ad hoc basis, etc.

However, although these initiatives are having a positive impact, they need to be strengthened.

2. What solution do you suggest?

This commitment proposes a series of actions to address the issues identified above.

These will consist of:

- Lobbying Parliament for the participation of civil society actors in the Budget Orientation Debate (DOB);
- Lobbying audit institutions to consult civil society actors in the public expenditure audit process;
- Strengthen the capacities of national players in terms of transparency and public participation in budget policy;
- Strengthen the capacity of civil society organizations on issues relating to public finance management (budget analysis, monitoring of procurement, etc.);
- Supporting/strengthening frameworks for dialogue between civil society actors involved in economic governance;
- Promote existing legal and regulatory provisions on public participation in budget policy at central and decentralised levels.

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

The expected results are as follows

Promote open and constructive dialogue between Members of Parliament, the Government and civil society players in the choice of major budgetary guidelines and priorities in terms of public spending that meet the needs of the population:

- 5 organizations/platforms of civil society players take part in the Budgetary Orientation Debate (DOB);
- 3 biannual parliamentary (National Assembly and SENATE) - CSO roundtables are Organized;
- 4 periodic advocacy notes for the attention of internal control bodies (control bodies under the supervision of the executive) and external control bodies (Parliament, Court of Auditors) are drafted and disseminated (i.e. two (2) notes per category);
- 1 network of Members of Parliament specialising in issues of transparency and citizen participation has been created;
- 1 citizen portal (space for citizen consultation) has been created on the National Assembly website;
- 5 inspection, audit and control missions by the General Inspectorate of Finance (IGF), the Financial Control Department (DCF) and the Supreme Audit Institution for Public Finances (Supreme Audit Institution of Public Finances) include citizen consultation.

Building the capacity of civil society players in monitoring public spending:

- 50 actors from CSOs trained on themes relating to the budget process and public finance management monitoring;
- 90 actors from the budget accountability ecosystem and civil society trained in the principles and methods of transparency and public participation in budget policy in partnership with the Global Initiative for Financial Transparency (GIFT);
- 5 umbrella organizations/platforms of civil society players equipped with the tools needed to monitor public spending;
- 6 budget analysis reports prepared and published;
- 1 study report on the legal provisions and initiatives of institutional players in terms of public participation in budgetary policy at central and decentralised levels;
- 1 directory of players in the budget accountability ecosystem has been compiled and disseminated.

Analysis of commitment	
Questions	Answer
1. How will engagement promote transparency?	<p>The implementation of the commitment will promote increased dissemination of knowledge relating to the formulation, adoption, execution and control of the State budget within the CSOs involved in the process.</p> <p>Regular interaction between CSOs and citizens, on the one hand, and the production of information materials, on the other, will enable a transfer to citizens taking part in awareness-raising and consultation sessions.</p>
2. How will engagement contribute to empowerment?	<p>The organisation of dialogue sessions between Parliament and civil society is a factor in strengthening accountability. These meetings will give civil society actors the opportunity to gain a better understanding of the mechanisms and procedures for monitoring government action.</p> <p>In addition, through interaction with parliamentarians, the CSOs involved will also be able to obtain answers about the commitments of executive bodies in terms of the use of public resources and the implementation of development policies.</p> <p>The repetition of the dialogue will create a feedback loop through which CSOs and citizens will be able to verify the effective implementation of recommended solutions from one year to the next.</p>
3. How will engagement improve citizen participation in defining, implementing and monitoring solutions?	<p>Citizen participation will be strengthened at two levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On the one hand, citizens will be invited to give their opinions and observations on the actions planned in the State budget, through the consultation sessions of Parliament; - Secondly, the CSOs involved in the process will monitor budget implementation in conjunction with the supervisory bodies. They will thus contribute to the audit and control of government action.

Planning the commitment			
Milestones	Expected results	Deadlines	Stakeholders
1- Develop and implement training modules for a pool of 50 CSO actors on topics relating to the budget process and monitoring public finance management	50 CSO actors are trained on topics relating to the budget process and monitoring public finance management	- February 2025	Lead: PPRC
		- June 2025	Supporting stakeholders
		- October 2025	Government CSOs Others
		- February 2026	- Ministry of Economy - Ministry of Finance and Budget - Ministry of Security and Interior - PSCI-PGO - ROSCI - CCAP - RIJLI -CSCI, GOFEHF... -FENOSCI - RIP-EPT -CRASCs -Social Justice - Other CSOs working in the field of governance - National Assembly - SENATE - Court of Auditors -IGE -IGF - GIFT - PAGOF
2- Organize three (3) training sessions for 90 actors in the budget accountability ecosystem and civil society on the principles and methods of transparency and public participation in budget policy.	90 actors in the budget accountability ecosystem and civil society are trained in the principles and methods of transparency and public participation in budget policy	June 2025	Lead: PPRC
		January 2026	Supporting stakeholders
			Government CSOs Others
			- Ministry of Economy - Ministry of Finance and Budget - Ministry of Security and Interior - PSCI-PGO - ROSCI-CCAP - RIJLI, etc.) -CSCI, GOFEHF... -FENOSCI - RIP-EPT -CRASCs -Social Justice - Other CSOs working in the field of governance - National Assembly - SENATE - Court of Auditors -IGE -IGF - GIFT - PAGOF

3- Prepare four (4) periodic advocacy notes for internal and external audit bodies for consultation with civil society stakeholders	4 periodic advocacy notes for the attention of the internal and external control bodies are drawn up and disseminated	June 2025 January 2026	Lead: PPRC		
			Supporting stakeholders		
			Government	CSOs	Others
			- Ministry of Economy - Ministry of Finance and Budget - Ministry of Security and Interior	- PSCI-PGO - ROSCI-CCAP - RIJLI, etc.) -CSCI, GOFEHF... -FENOSCI - RIP-EPT -CRASCs -Social Justice - Other CSOs working in the field of governance	- National Assembly - SENATE - Court of Auditors -IGE -IGF - GIFT - PAGOF
4- Supporting a pool of civil society players in the production and dissemination of six (6) budget analysis reports	6 budget analysis reports are produced and distributed	June 2025 May 2026	Lead: PPRC		
			Supporting stakeholders		
			Government	CSOs	Others
			- Ministry of Economy - Ministry of Finance and Budget - Ministry of Security and Interior	- PSCI-PGO - ROSCI-CCAP - RIJLI, etc.) -CSCI, GOFEHF... -FENOSCI - RIP-EPT -CRASCs -Social Justice - Other CSOs working in the field of governance	- National Assembly - SENATE - Court of Auditors -IGE -IGF - GIFT - PAGOF
5- Support the participation of five (5) civil society organizations / platforms in the Budget Orientation Debates in Parliament	5 organizations/ platforms of civil society players take part in the Budget Orientation Debates in Parliament	June 2025	Lead: PPRC		
			Supporting stakeholders		
			Government	CSOs	Others
			- Ministry of Economy - Ministry of Finance and Budget	- PSCI-PGO - ROSCI-CCAP - RIJLI, etc.) -CSCI, GOFEHF...	- National Assembly - SENATE - Court of Auditors -IGE

			- Ministry of Security and Interior	-FENOSCI - RIP-EPT -CRASCs -Social Justice - Other CSOs working in the field of governance	-IGF - GIFT - PAGOF
6- Support the creation of a network of parliamentarians specialised in transparency and citizen participation issues	A network of Members of Parliament specialising in transparency and citizen participation has been set up	August 2025	Lead: PPRC		
			Supporting stakeholders		
			Government	CSOs	Others
			- Ministry of Economy - Ministry of Finance and Budget - Ministry of Security and Interior	- PSCI-PGO - ROSCI-CCAP - RIJLI, etc.) -CSCI, GOFEHF... -FENOSCI - RIP-EPT -CRASCs -Social Justice - Other CSOs working in the field of governance	- National Assembly - SENATE - Court of Auditors -IGE -IGF - GIFT - PAGOF
7- Carry out a study on the legal provisions and initiatives of institutional players in the field of public participation in budgetary policy at central and decentralised levels	A study report on the legal provisions and initiatives of institutional players in the field of public participation in budgetary policy at central and decentralised levels is produced	September 2025	Lead: PPRC		
			Supporting stakeholders		
			Government	CSOs	Others
			- Ministry of Economy - Ministry of Finance and Budget - Ministry of Security and Interior	- PSCI-PGO - ROSCI-CCAP - RIJLI, etc.) -CSCI, GOFEHF... -FENOSCI - RIP-EPT -CRASCs -Social Justice - Other CSOs working in	- National Assembly - SENATE - Court of Auditors -IGE -IGF - GIFT - PAGOF

				the field of governance	
8- Drawing up a directory of players in the budget accountability ecosystem	A directory of players in the budget accountability ecosystem is drawn up	October 2025	Lead: PPRC		
			Supporting stakeholders		
			Government	CSOs	Others
			- Ministry of Economy - Ministry of Finance and Budget - Ministry of Security and Interior	- PSCI-PGO - ROSCI-CCAP - RIJLI, etc.) -CSCI, GOFEHF... -FENOSCI - RIP-EPT -CRASCs -Social Justice - Other CSOs working in the field of governance	- National Assembly - SENATE - Court of Auditors -IGE -IGF - GIFT - PAGOF
9- Create a citizens' portal (citizens' consultation area) on the National Assembly website	A citizens' portal (citizens' consultation area) has been created on the National Assembly website	January 2026	Lead: PPRC		
			Supporting stakeholders		
			Government	CSOs	Others
			- Ministry of Economy - Ministry of Finance and Budget - Ministry of Security and Interior	- PSCI-PGO - ROSCI-CCAP - RIJLI, etc.) -CSCI, GOFEHF... -FENOSCI - RIP-EPT -CRASCs -Social Justice - Other CSOs working in the field of governance	- National Assembly - SENATE - Court of Auditors -IGE -IGF - GIFT - PAGOF
10- Support the consultation of citizens in 5 inspection, audit and control missions of the IGF,	5 inspection, audit and control missions by the IGF, the DCF and the Supreme Audit	March 2026	Lead: PPRC		
			Supporting stakeholders		
			Government	CSOs	Others
			- Ministry of Economy	- PSCI-PGO - ROSCI-CCAP	- National Assembly - SENATE

<p>the DCF and the Supreme Audit Institution</p>	<p>Institution are carried out and take account of public consultation</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Finance and Budget - Ministry of Security and Interior 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - RIJLI, etc.) -CSCI, GOFEHF... -FENOSCI - RIP-EPT -CRASCs -Social Justice - Other CSOs working in the field of governance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Court of Auditors -IGE -IGF - GIFT - PAGOF
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Number and name of commitment	Commitment 3: Produce and publish the 'GREEN BUDGET' on the environmental impact of the State budget as an appendix to the 2026 Finance Act		
Brief description of the commitment	<p>Green budgeting refers to the use of budget policy development tools to better understand the environmental impact of spending choices and ensure that the government budget is aligned with climate and environmental objectives.</p> <p>Côte d'Ivoire will produce its first 'GREEN BUDGET' from 2026.</p> <p>Consequently, the introduction of the 'GREEN BUDGET' on the environmental impact of the State budget will make it possible to have a single document that is clear and accessible to all, to check that the State's climate commitments are reflected in its budgetary choices.</p>		
Commitment manager	<p>MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND BUDGET</p> <p>Ms Minafou Fanta COULIBALY-KONE, Director of Cabinet of the Minister of Finance and Budget</p> <p>Contact details: minafofanta@gmail.com / +225 27 20 30 25 26</p>		
Supporting stakeholders	Government	Civil society Other	stakeholders (Parliament, private sector, etc.)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of State, Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Food Production; - Ministry of the Economy, Planning and Development; - Ministry of the Environment, Sustainable Development and Ecological Transition; - Ministry of Water and Forestry 	Civil society organizations working on climate and environmental issues	
Target period	2024-2026		

Defining the problem

1. What problem does the commitment aim to address?

Climate change is a challenge for all economies, especially those in low-income countries. Rising temperatures, rising sea levels and the recurrence of flooding have become established risks.

With a view to curbing this alarming situation, the international community has developed several environmental policy instruments through various multilateral agreements on climate change.

Côte d'Ivoire has signed and ratified all these texts, the aim of which is to reach a global consensus to protect people and their living environment by promoting sustainable development.

However, Côte d'Ivoire is faced with a lack of precise information to enlighten decision-makers and public opinion on the environmental and climatic impact of budgeting choices.

2. What are the causes of the problem?

- Lack of an environmental budgeting approach;
- Lack of knowledge of budgeting tools such as environmental budget scoring.

Description of commitment

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

Côte d'Ivoire has a National Gender and Climate Change Strategy adopted in 2019 and the National Agricultural Investment Programme 2 (PNIA 2018-2025), which aims to strengthen mitigation and adaptation efforts, particularly in the areas of agriculture, transport and infrastructure.

In 2015, Côte d'Ivoire committed to reducing its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions through its first Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) in the run-up to COP21 in Paris. In line with its climate strategy, built around the Paris Agreement, the Government submitted its new Nationally Determined Contributions in May 2022. These NDCs provide for a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions (mitigation) of 30.41% by 2030, compared with 28.25% previously, and an increase in resilience in 5 key sectors (forestry, agriculture, water resources, coastal zones and health) that are highly vulnerable to climate change (adaptation).

As part of the COP15 on desertification and drought, the Government adopted the Abidjan Initiative in May 2022. The Abidjan Initiative aims to create the conditions for environmental sustainability, to reinstate the agricultural sector in its role of creating jobs and income, and to produce a social balance that guarantees the right to a balanced diet and a decent life.

The Government has signed its new economic and financial programme supported by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for the period 2023-2026, as well as the programme supported by the Resilience and Sustainability Facility, to step up the fight against climate change. This new framework requires climate change considerations to be considered in the budget preparation and execution process.

2. What solution do you suggest?

The Government is seeking technical assistance from the International Monetary Fund to implement environmental budgeting tools. The Government will publish its first 'GREEN BUDGET' as an appendix to the Finance Bill for 2026.

The 'GREEN BUDGET' will be drawn up each year by an interministerial working group led by the Directorate General of Budget and Finance and initially made up of officials from the ministries in charge of the Ecological Transition, the Economy, Planning, Finance, Agriculture, the Environment, Water and Forests, before this group is extended to other players.

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

- The environmental impact of each action in the State budget is assessed;
- The public is informed about budgetary and fiscal expenditure to combat climate change and protect the environment;
- The transparency of the State's actions vis-à-vis citizens on climate and environmental issues is promoted;
- People are protected from the harmful effects of climate change;
- Sustainable development is promoted by taking environmental impacts into account in financial decisions.

Analysis of commitment

Questions	Answer
1. How will engagement promote transparency?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- The 'GREEN BUDGET' is a tool for transparency at the service of the ecological transition;- The 'GREEN BUDGET' measures the environmental impact of the State budget, by identifying budgetary and fiscal expenditure that is both favourable and unfavourable to the environment;- From 2026, it will make it possible to report on the budgetary aspects of ecological planning to every citizen.
2. How will engagement contribute to empowerment?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- The 'GREEN BUDGET' makes it possible to evaluate the State's actions and efforts to combat climate change and protect the environment. It highlights the State's expenditure and revenue that have a positive, negative or neutral environmental effect, and then assesses their impact;- By publishing the 'GREEN BUDGET' each year, the public will be able to check whether the resources devoted by the State to climate and environmental issues are increasing or decreasing.

3. How will engagement improve citizen participation in defining, implementing and monitoring solutions?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Green budgeting can also contribute to informed, evidence-based debate and discussion on sustainable growth; - It can also enable people to keep a close eye on what is being done with public money to protect their living environments from the consequences of climate change.
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Planning the commitment									
Milestones	Expected results	Deadlines	Stakeholders						
1- Organize a working session to validate the outline for drafting the 'GREEN BUDGET	The drafting framework is validated	December 2024-March 2025	Lead: Directorate-General for Budget and Finance Supporting stakeholders <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">Government</td> <td style="width: 33%;">CSOs</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Others</td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </table>	Government	CSOs	Others			
Government	CSOs	Others							
2- Organize the collection of data on environmental income and expenditure	Data on environmental income and expenditure are collected	February-July 2025	Lead: Directorate-General for Budget and Finance Supporting stakeholders <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">Government</td> <td style="width: 33%;">CSOs</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Others</td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </table>	Government	CSOs	Others			
Government	CSOs	Others							
3-Identify expenditure that formally has an environmental objective, estimate its total amount and its share of the budget	Expenditure with an environmental impact is identified	June-October 2025	Lead: Directorate-General for Budget and Finance Supporting stakeholders <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">Government</td> <td style="width: 33%;">CSOs</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Others</td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </table>	Government	CSOs	Others			
Government	CSOs	Others							
4- Draw up the draft 2026 'GREEN BUDGET	The draft 2026 'GREEN BUDGET' is drawn up	November 2025	Lead: Directorate-General for Budget and Finance Supporting stakeholders <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">Government</td> <td style="width: 33%;">CSOs</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Others</td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </table>	Government	CSOs	Others			
Government	CSOs	Others							
5- Publish the 2026 'GREEN BUDGET' on the website of the Directorate-General for Budget and Finance www.dgbf.gouv.ci	The 2026 'GREEN BUDGET' is published on the website www.dgbf.gouv.ci	Décembre 2025	Lead: Directorate-General of Budget and Finance Supporting stakeholders <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">Government</td> <td style="width: 33%;">CSOs</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Others</td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </table>	Government	CSOs	Others			
Government	CSOs	Others							

THEMATIC III: ACCESS TO INFORMATION

Number and name of commitment	Commitment 4: Make laws and decrees in six (06) areas of activity accessible from the CAIDP website between 2020 and June 2026		
Brief description of the commitment	<p>The Commission for Access to Information of Public Interest and to Public Documents (CAIDP) is an Independent Administrative Authority (AAI), whose missions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - disseminating and publicising texts relating to the right of access to information of public interest; - assessing the effectiveness of the right of individuals to access information of public interest in public bodies; - ensure that public bodies respect the right of individuals to have access, without discrimination, to information and documents of public interest; - ensure that public bodies comply with the obligation to disseminate information of public interest which they hold; - ensure that public bodies retain and manage their data in such a way as to facilitate the exercise of people's right to access information of public interest. <p>Through this commitment, the CAIDP, by virtue of its missions, aims to improve access to information of public interest by making laws and decrees easily accessible and regularly updated on its website. The digitisation and publication of these documents is intended to overcome the current obstacles linked to difficult access to legislative and regulatory texts, thereby strengthening transparency, accountability and citizen participation in Côte d'Ivoire.</p>		
Commitment manager	<p>Commission for Access to Information of Public Interest and to Public Documents or Commission d'Accès à l'Information d'intérêt public et aux Documents Publics (CAIDP)</p> <p>Mrs Anne-Marie KONAN PAYNE, President</p> <p>Contact details: caidp.ci@gmail.com / +225 27 22 50 17 14.</p>		
Supporting stakeholders	Government	Civil society Other	stakeholders (Parliament, private sector, etc.)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - General Secretariat of the Government (SGG) - All public bodies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social Justice - Ivorian Civil Society Platform for the GOP (PSCI-PGO) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Assembly of Côte d'Ivoire - SENATE - Expertise France (AFD) - Francophone Open Government Support Project (PAGOF)
Target period	2024-2026		

Defining the problem

1. What problem does the commitment aim to address?

The Ivorian population's difficulty in accessing legislative and regulatory texts poses a major problem in terms of transparency and citizen participation. The lack of easy and equitable access to these texts prevents people from fully understanding their rights and obligations, thus reducing their ability to participate actively in the management of public affairs. This situation weakens citizen control over the actions of the State, limits the effectiveness of legislative and regulatory reforms, and compromises the achievement of the objectives of good governance and democratic development in Côte d'Ivoire.

Moreover, restricted access to legislative and regulatory texts weakens the rule of law, leaving populations vulnerable to injustice and administrative arbitrariness, and exacerbating inequalities. Marginalised groups find themselves excluded from decision-making processes, which reinforces their marginalisation. In economic terms, this opacity penalises economic players and entrepreneurs, slowing down private initiative and growth.

For the Government, wider access to this information would facilitate better coordination of public action. This would make it possible to identify inconsistencies, gaps and redundancies in the legal framework, thereby strengthening the coherence of public policies and improving the management of public affairs.

The digitisation and online publication of official documents has not always been well structured. This problem has persisted for several years, despite the growing need for transparency and availability of information.

The online publication of legislative and regulatory texts on the website of CAIDP will provide an effective solution. This will enable all stakeholders to be properly informed and to carry out their administrative or legal procedures, while facilitating decision-making processes and improving transparency.

2. What are the causes of the problem?

- Low digital maturity and lack of structured archiving;
- Low public interest in legal texts;
- Inadequate public information and awareness;
- Low level of national Internet coverage;
- Low rate of proactive dissemination;
- Absence of a specific communication strategy on this subject.

Description of commitment

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

The CAIDP's approach has not specifically targeted the promotion of the publication of legislative and regulatory texts. However, as part of its mission to evaluate the implementation by public bodies of the obligation to automatically disseminate the information and documents in their possession, the CAIDP has been organising 'monitoring of public bodies' websites' for six years now.

The aim of this monitoring is to ensure that these bodies automatically make available on their websites the standard documents identified in consultation with them.

These documents include the legislative and regulatory texts specific to each public body monitored. The results showed that the significant efforts made by the CAIDP to resolve the issue of proactive dissemination of documents led to significant support and a clear willingness on the part of the Administration to commit to this transparency approach.

The commitment to make laws and decrees accessible on the CAIDP website is fully in line with its mission, which is to guarantee inclusive access to information and documents produced, held and conserved by public bodies as part of their public service mission.

2. What solution do you suggest?

- Collection of (digitised) legislative and regulatory texts (from 2020 to June 2026) in six areas of activity: Labour and Employment, Town and Country Planning, Rural Land and Agriculture, Environment and Sustainable Development, Public Health, Education and Training;
- Digitisation (if physical document) of legislative and regulatory texts (from 2020 to June 2026) in the six chosen areas of activity;
- Dissemination of laws and decrees on the CAIDP website via the section dedicated to legislative and regulatory texts;
- Raising awareness among users.

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

- Laws and decrees are easily accessible online via the CAIDP website;
- Legislative and regulatory texts are regularly updated to reflect the latest changes and additions;
- Transparency of legislative and regulatory documents is increased, making public bodies more accountable;
- Users are more aware of the legislative texts available and how to access them online;
- Users take a proactive approach to consulting legislative documents online, rather than relying solely on unofficial sources.

Analysis of commitment	
Questions	Answer
1. How will engagement promote transparency?	The commitment will improve citizens' access to information, make government more transparent and accountable, and strengthen confidence in public institutions.
2. How will engagement contribute to empowerment?	Commitment will encourage a culture of accountability within public bodies and enable people to better understand and evaluate the implementation of policies.
3. How will engagement improve citizen participation in defining, implementing and monitoring solutions?	Engagement will improve citizen participation by facilitating their involvement in defining, implementing and monitoring solutions through public consultations, online monitoring tools, awareness-raising campaigns and partnerships with civil society organizations. In this way, citizens will be better informed and more involved, which will have an impact on public policies.

Planning the commitment					
Milestones	Expected results	Deadlines	Stakeholders		
1- Raise awareness among public bodies	Raising awareness among public bodies	December 2024	Lead: CAIDP		
			Supporting stakeholders		
			Government	CSOs	Others
					PAGOF
2- Draw up a directory of laws and decrees	The directory of laws and decrees is available	February 2025	Lead: CAIDP		
			Supporting stakeholders		
			Government	CSOs	Others
3- Collect and digitize documents	Documents are collected and digitised	March 2025	Lead: CAIDP		
			Supporting stakeholders		
			Government	CSOs	Others
			- General Secretariat of the Government (SGG) - Ministries		Technical and financial partner websites
4- Create a section dedicated to laws and decrees on the CAIDP website and put the documents online. (www.caidp.ci)	The section is available on the CAIDP website, where laws and decrees are posted online.	May 2025	Lead: CAIDP		
			Supporting stakeholders		
			Government	CSOs	Others
5- Organize awareness campaigns to inform stakeholders (public bodies, the public, etc.).	Awareness campaigns are Organized	June-August 2025	Lead: CAIDP		
			Supporting stakeholders		
			Government	CSOs	Others
			All Ministries	-Social Justice -PSCI- -PGO	-PAGOF -CT OGP
6- Regularly update the section dedicated to laws and decrees	The section dedicated to laws and decrees is regularly updated.	From September 2025	Lead: CAIDP		
			Supporting stakeholders		
			Government	CSOs	Others
7- Monitoring every six months using key performance indicators (number of visits, number of documents downloaded, level of visitor satisfaction, etc.)	The impact and performance of the section are monitored and evaluated	December 2025	Lead: CAIDP		
			Supporting stakeholders		
			Government	CSOs	Others

Number and name of commitment	Commitments 5: Improve government accountability and citizen participation by organising discussion forums and running a campaign to publicise these forums		
Brief description of the commitment	<p>Accountability is an essential element in guaranteeing transparency and trust between the Government and its citizens.</p> <p>Through this commitment, the Government Information and Communication Centre (CICG) plans to set up 10 regional discussion forums, 40 online or face-to-face discussion forums and to roll out an integrated 360-degree communication campaign.</p> <p>The aim is to popularise the discussion forums between leaders and the public, which were launched three (3) years ago with a view to attracting greater interest and participation from stakeholders.</p>		
Commitment manager	<p>Centre for Information and Government Communication or Centre de Communication et d'Information Gouvernementale (CICG)</p> <p>Mrs Awa Dosso, Director</p> <p>Contact details: secretariat@cicg.gouv.ci /27 22 22 03 90 / 27 22 22 03 95</p>		
Supporting stakeholders	<p>Government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presidency - Prime Minister's Office - All ministries and their subordinate bodies 	<p>Civil society Other</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) - Civil society organizations (CSOs) - Media 	<p>stakeholders (Parliament, private sector, etc.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CT-OGP - Private Sector - Parliament
Target period	2024-2026		

Defining the problem

1. What problem does the commitment aim to address?

This commitment aims to resolve:

- The lack of readiness on the part of institutional players to take part in discussion forums, due in particular to questions of agenda and priority;
- The low level of citizen participation in debates on improving public governance.

2. What are the causes of the problem?

- Human, financial and material resources are limited when it comes to disseminating accountability and citizen participation activities;
- The low level of citizen participation in improving public governance.

Description of commitment

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

- Drawing up a schedule of interventions by institutional players in the windows of opportunity offered by the CICG, based on government news, the mapping of cyclical alerts, citizens' complaints and topics of discussion in the debate and public opinion.
- Organising weekly and monthly discussion meetings between the public administration and citizens on the Facebook and Twitter social networks and in person. These include activities such as Gouv'Space on Twitter, Tout Savoir Sur (TSS) and Gouv'Talk on Facebook, citizen exchanges and government meetings in person.
- Regular promotion of these discussion forums, in particular via the Government's official social networks and with institutional players;
- Setting up a Government Call Centre to centralise citizens' concerns as effectively as possible. The Government Call Centre can be reached on 101, in French, English and a dozen local languages, free of charge from all mobile phone operators in Côte d'Ivoire. To date, more than 1,210,935 calls have been received since June 2023.

These meetings provide an opportunity to communicate directly with the public and to listen to their concerns. They involve discussion, presentation and summary activities. They can be consulted on the Government's official channels:

Web Site : www.gouv.ci

Facebook : <https://www.facebook.com/gouvci.official>

Instagram : <https://www.instagram.com/gouvci.official/>

X : <https://x.com/Gouvci>

LinkedIn : <https://www.linkedin.com/company/80087430/>

Tik Tok : <https://www.tiktok.com/@gouvci.official>

WhatsApp Channel: <https://whatsapp.com/channel/0029VaAaupP3gvWbdLehv92N>

YouTube : <https://www.youtube.com/@gouvvideo>

2. What solution do you suggest?

- Organize more regular face-to-face and online discussion forums, i.e.: 10 regional discussion forums, 40 online or face-to-face discussion forums;
- Rolling out an integrated 360-degree communication campaign (TV, radio, posters, local activities) to raise public awareness of the existing tools and mechanisms and increase the visibility of the discussion forums.

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

- Citizens understand the methodology and take ownership of the communication events, participating more and amplifying the feedback;
- Leaders and the public adopt a better culture of transparency and communication regarding the policies, programmes and actions implemented;
- Official statements on the concerns of the population are strengthened;
- The governance and effectiveness of public programmes and policies are improved;
- The effectiveness of participatory governance is ensured.

Analysis of commitment	
Questions	Answer
1. How will engagement promote transparency?	This commitment will promote transparency by enabling governments to account for the decisions they take and the actions they undertake, through the regular provision of data of public interest for better monitoring of public action.
2. How will engagement contribute to empowerment?	This commitment will encourage public players and the public to take greater responsibility for their respective roles, with a view to ensuring the sustainability of activities.
3. How will engagement improve citizen participation in defining, implementing and monitoring solutions?	This commitment will strengthen citizen participation and accountability, in that people will be able to express their concerns, needs and contributions in terms of public governance.

Planning the commitment					
Milestones	Expected results	Deadlines	Stakeholders		
1. Organising forums for discussion between managers and the public - 10 regional discussion forums - 40 face-to-face or online discussion forums	Communication activities to strengthen government accountability are taking place more regularly, and government players are quicker to respond.	January 2025 - February 2026	Lead: CICG		
			Supporting stakeholders		
			Government	CSOs	Others
			-Prime Minister's Office -All ministries and their subordinate bodies	- ONG - CSOs - Media	-National Assembly - SENATE - CT-OGP - Embassies and UN institutions promoting transparency, government accountability and citizen participation
2- Roll out a 360° communications campaign to promote exchange activities	Government communication activities aimed at the public and civil society are more widely known and have greater spontaneous participation.	January 2025 - February 2026	Lead: CICG		
			Supporting stakeholders		
			Government	CSOs	Others
			-Prime Minister's Office -All ministries and their subordinate bodies	- ONG - CSOs - Media	-National Assembly - SENATE - CT-OGP - Embassies and UN institutions promoting transparency, government accountability and citizen participation
3- Take stock of the impact and the perception of the effectiveness of organized activities	The balance sheet report is available	March 2026 – June 2026	Lead: CICG		
			Supporting stakeholders		
			Government	CSOs	Others
			-Prime Minister's Office -All ministries and their subordinate bodies	- NGO - CSOs - Media	- National Assembly - SENATE... - CT-OGP - Embassies and UN institutions for transparency, government accountability and citizen participation

Number and name of commitment	Commitments 6: Promoting open data among local stakeholders by organising hackathons, capacity-building sessions and a digital promotion campaign		
Brief description of the commitment	<p>This commitment aims to strengthen access to and use of Open Data for more transparent and inclusive governance, in line with the principles of the OGP initiative. This will be achieved through the organisation of 5 hackathons, 5 capacity-building sessions for institutional players and a digital promotion campaign.</p> <p>The CICG intends to step up its efforts to popularise this portal as a tool for enhancing the transparency of public structures, access to information and participation by young people.</p>		
Commitment manager	<p>Centre for Information and Government Communication (CICG)</p> <p>Mrs Awa Dosso, Director</p> <p>Contact details: secretariat@cicg.gouv.ci / 27 22 22 03 90 / 27 22 22 03 95</p>		
Supporting stakeholders	Government	Civil society Other	stakeholders (Parliament, private sector, etc.)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prime Minister's Office - All ministries and their subordinate bodies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) - Civil society organizations (CSOs) - Media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Assembly - SENATE - Private sector - CT-OGP - Public universities and the 03 largest schools in Yamoussoukro, Bouaké, San Pédro, Korhogo and Man
Target period	2024-2026		

Defining the problem

1. What problem does the commitment aim to address?

This commitment aims to resolve:

- The low use of Open Data by young people;
- The problem of the appropriation of Open Data as a platform for participation, observation and evaluation of public and government action;
- The low visibility of the platform;
- - The platform's relatively weak foothold in the government ecosystem.

2. What are the causes of the problem?

- The relative awareness of the challenges and added value of Open Data by ministries and other public players in terms of the perception and effectiveness of their actions;
- Pupils, students, teacher-trainers and other education and training stakeholders are not very well informed about the existence of this platform and its usefulness;
- The two main targets of this commitment (public structures and young people) are not sufficiently informed about how Open Data works in terms of government transparency and citizen participation.

Description of commitment

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

- - Publication of promotional visuals on the Government's digital communication channels to increase the platform's visibility;
- - Insertion of promotional and contextual visuals taken from the platform in government communication magazines;
- - Organisation of promotional and awareness-raising activities on Open Data.

These actions can be consulted on the Government's official channels:

Web Site : www.gouv.ci

Facebook : <https://www.facebook.com/gouvci.official>

Instagram : <https://www.instagram.com/gouvciofficial/>

X : <https://x.com/Gouvci>

LinkedIn : <https://www.linkedin.com/company/80087430/>

Tik Tok : <https://www.tiktok.com/@gouvciofficial>

WhatsApp Channel: <https://www.tiktok.com/@gouvciofficial>

YouTube : <https://www.youtube.com/@gouvcivideo>

2. What solution do you suggest?

- Organising 5 hackathons and 5 capacity-building sessions for stakeholders with a view to consolidating the positioning and effectiveness of Open Data for greater transparency and citizen participation:

Improving the appropriation of targets, through three elements of language: strengthening citizens' confidence in public players and institutions (1), disseminating good information on the impact of government action (2) and providing access to all data relating to public and government action on a single platform (3).

- Roll out a digital promotional campaign to publicise the potential uses of the platform in academic, scientific and professional contexts, to maximise its visibility:

Improve understanding of the concept of open data among pupils, students and players in the education and training sector, so that they become contributors, relays and main users.

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

- The targets of this commitment (Open Data focal points in the ministries and young people) are aware of the existence and usefulness of Open Data.
- The ministries and sub-contracting bodies spontaneously share documentation and data on ongoing projects and completed actions;
- Young people become the driving force behind proposals and requests for data to be made available.

Analysis of commitment

Questions	Answer
1. How will engagement promote transparency?	This commitment will promote transparency through the involvement of citizens and public players by requesting and regularly providing data on the achievements of government action.
2. How will engagement contribute to empowerment?	This commitment will promote the accountability of public players through public feedback on published data.
3. How will engagement improve citizen participation in defining, implementing and monitoring solutions?	The commitment will improve citizen participation through their use of datasets and feedback on the key figures for the policies and programmes implemented by the Government.

Planning the commitment

Milestones	Expected results	Deadlines	Stakeholders		
1- Organize 5 capacity-building sessions with institutional players	The focal points identified in the ministries are informed of the existence of the platform, how it works and its added value in terms of popularising the achievements of	January 2025 – June 2026	Lead: CICG		
			Supporting stakeholders		
			Government	CSOs	Others
			-Prime Minister's Office -Ministries and their subordinate bodies	Media	- Institutions - CT-OGP - Public universities and the 03 largest schools in

	their government actions.				Yamoussoukro; Bouaké; San Pédro & Korhogo
2- Organize 5 hackathons with the main targets being young students, professionals and researchers	Researchers, students and data professionals can identify and propose relevant datasets to enrich the Côte d'Ivoire Open Data portal.	January 2025 – June 2026	Lead: CICG		
			Supporting stakeholders		
			Government	CSOs	Others
			-Prime Minister's Office -Ministries and their subordinate bodies	Media	- Institutions - CT-OGP - Public universities and the 03 largest schools in Yamoussoukro; Bouaké; San Pédro & Korhogo
3- Roll out a digital communication campaign on the Government's digital platforms and partner information portals	The digital communication campaign is designed to enable civil society not only to request, but also to spontaneously relay, the data published on the platform, thereby reinforcing the credibility of the platform and the drive for transparency promoted by the OGP.	January 2025 – June 2026	Lead: CICG		
			Supporting stakeholders		
			Government	CSOs	Others
			-Prime Minister's Office -Ministries and their subordinate bodies	Media	- Institutions - CT-OGP - Public universities and the 03 largest schools in Yamoussoukro; Bouaké; San Pédro & Korhogo

THEMATIC IV: PUBLIC SERVICES IMPROVEMENT

Number and name of commitment	Commitments 7: Improving access to and the quality of public services by rolling out the 'Maison du Service Public' project		
Brief description of the commitment	<p>The 'Maison du Service Public' is both a physical and electronic platform that provides public service user-customers with a single-entry point to a wide range of public products and services granted, delegated or offered by the Administration.</p> <p>It enables any user-customer, whether resident in Côte d'Ivoire or not, to consult information relating to administrative acts and to request them if necessary.</p> <p>In line with one of the principles of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): 'Leave no one behind', the 'Maison du Service Public' is an opportunity to bridge the digital divide and help achieve the goal of zero paper. To this end, it is dedicated to helping people who are not yet digitally literate, let alone digitally mature.</p> <p>In short, this commitment is part of an overall approach to modernising public action and aims to make public services more efficient and closer to citizens.</p>		
Commitment manager	<p>Ministry of State, Ministry of the Civil Service and Modernisation of the Administration / Directorate General for Public Service Transformation (DGTSP)</p> <p>Mr Auguste YEBOUE, Director General</p> <p>Contact details: au.yeboue@fonctionpublique.gouv.ci / 07 59 52 21 02</p>		
Supporting stakeholders	<p>Government</p> <p>All Ministries and State Institutions and their branches such as the Observatoire du Service Public (OSEP)</p>	<p>Civil society Other</p> <p>Ivorian Civil Society Platform for the OGP (PSCI-PGO)</p>	<p>stakeholders (Parliament, private sector, etc.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Côte d'Ivoire Post (Poste CI) - National Society of Informatic Development (Société Nationale de Développement Informatique-SNDI); - Confederation of Great Côte d'Ivoire Companies (Confédération des Grandes Entreprise de Côte d'Ivoire-CGECI); - Chamber of Commerce and Industry (CCI-CI); - Assembly of Regions and Districts of Côte d'Ivoire (ARDCI); - Union of cities and Municipalities of Côte d'Ivoire (Union des Villes et Communes de Côte d'Ivoire-UVICOCI); - All orders and chambers.
Target period	2024-2026		

Defining the problem

1. What problem does the commitment aim to address?

- **Geographical distance from public services:** access to public services is often difficult and time-consuming for people living in Côte d'Ivoire or elsewhere;
- **The complexity of administrative procedures:** administrative procedures are often long, complex and difficult for citizens to understand, and require several human interventions, which are generally a source of corruption;
- **Reducing the costs involved in requesting administrative acts:** citizens face additional costs due to transport and even accommodation when the act is requested in a location other than their place of residence.

2. What are the causes of the problem?

- **Strong centralisation of public services in major cities:** Public services are generally concentrated in major cities. Rural areas are often less well served by public services;
- **Lack of synergy between ministries:** interoperability is far from being a reality in the delivery of public services;
- **Non-simplified administrative procedures:** administrative procedures, when they are not simplified, are not simplified.

Description of commitment

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

- Setting up the pilot 'Maison du Service Public' (public service centre) in Korhogo, which has been in operation since July 2023. It is used by the local population to obtain information and assistance in applying for administrative procedures online;
- A feasibility study has been carried out to ensure the success of the 'Maison du Service Public' project;
- A feasibility study has been carried out to ensure the success of the 'Maison du Service Public' project; Close work is being done with the Observatory of Public Service (OSEP) to gather the concerns of user-customers;
- 150 documents can be obtained online via the government portal www.servicepublic.gouv.ci. This platform is the electronic component of the 'Maison du Service Public'.
- These initiatives complement other sectoral initiatives as part of the government's modernisation drive.

2. What solution do you suggest?

- Operationalize 180 'Maison du Service Public' points in Poste CI offices by 2025 to deliver documents to users;
- Deploy 20 'Maison du Service Public' corner offices throughout the country over the two years of the NAP's implementation (2024-2026).
- A corner or stand is an informational and transactional support space of a few square metres, generally located within partner institutions, to attract more visitors and extend the activities of the 'Maison du Service Public' more rapidly throughout the country.
- 'Maison du Service Public' throughout the country;

- Carry out communication campaigns on the existence and role of the 'Maison du Service Public'.

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

- Administrations and user-customers are made aware of the existence and operation of the 'Maison du Service Public';
- Users have easy access to public services;
- Computer-literate users can submit their own requests via the "e-Démarches Administratives" portal accessible via the www.servicepublic.gouv.ci platform;
- The 20 Corner 'Maison du Service Public' branches that have been set up and are operational will enable users to access information on the public service, request and obtain administrative documents and assist those who are not familiar with IT tools;
- Administrations are more efficient;
- Users will be able to have documents delivered to the locality of their choice via 180 'Maison du Service Public' points in CI Post offices.

Analysis of commitment	
Questions	Answer
1. How will engagement promote transparency?	<p>The commitment will promote transparency by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increasing the number of dematerialised procedures to reduce acts of corruption; - Communication of the documents to be provided; - Displaying the costs and deadlines for obtaining documents; - The fluidity and availability of information in the 'Maison du Service Public'. - The fluidity and availability of information in the 'Maison du Service Public'; - Access to information on the www.servicepublic.gouv.ci platform.
2. How will engagement contribute to empowerment?	<p>The digital platform made available to users will encourage them to take responsibility.</p> <p>Without having to go anywhere or rely on a third party, digitally literate users can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Obtain information; - Request procedures online; - Follow the progress of their request online; - Choose the delivery method for the document requested. <p>In addition, the Ministry in charge of the Civil Service provides users with two toll-free numbers: 800 000 07 to contact the OSEP for cross-cutting questions, or 1364 to contact the User-Customer Relations Centre (CRUC) for questions relating to the activities of the Ministry's administrative units, such as the 'Maison du Service Public'.</p>

<p>3. How will engagement improve citizen participation in defining, implementing and monitoring solutions?</p>	<p>The commitment will improve citizen participation in defining, implementing and monitoring solutions through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The opinions, expectations and suggestions expressed by the public in surveys, satisfaction surveys and consultations; - National surveys on public service quality and user-customer satisfaction carried out by the Public Service Observatory; - Requests addressed to the Public Service Observatory; - Information campaigns, brochures, posters, explanatory videos, community events and partnerships with local associations; - Feedback mechanisms such as suggestion boxes and touch-screen terminals; - Developing applications or digital platforms.
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Planning the commitment									
Milestones	Expected results	Deadlines	Stakeholders						
<p>1- Launch the phase for the widespread deployment of « Maison du Service Public »</p>	<p>Customers are informed of the existence of 180 'Maison Du Service Public' points in La Poste CI branches. Indicator: -Activity report</p>	<p>December 2024</p>	<p>Lead: Public Service Performance Support Department or Direction de l'Appui à la Performance du Service Public (DAPSP)</p> <p>Supporting stakeholders</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="911 1111 1453 1637"> <thead> <tr> <th>Government</th> <th>CSOs</th> <th>Others</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>- Ministry in charge of Digital Transition - Ministry for Technical Education - Ministry of the Interior - Ministry of Education - OSEP</td> <td>- PSCI- PGO - The national and international press</td> <td>- Post Côte d'Ivoire - SNDI - CGECI - CCI-CI - ARDCI - UVICOCI - The umbrella organizations</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Government	CSOs	Others	- Ministry in charge of Digital Transition - Ministry for Technical Education - Ministry of the Interior - Ministry of Education - OSEP	- PSCI- PGO - The national and international press	- Post Côte d'Ivoire - SNDI - CGECI - CCI-CI - ARDCI - UVICOCI - The umbrella organizations
Government	CSOs	Others							
- Ministry in charge of Digital Transition - Ministry for Technical Education - Ministry of the Interior - Ministry of Education - OSEP	- PSCI- PGO - The national and international press	- Post Côte d'Ivoire - SNDI - CGECI - CCI-CI - ARDCI - UVICOCI - The umbrella organizations							
<p>2- Train at least one person per post office</p>	<p>-The staff at the 'Maison du Service Public' points are trained to carry out the tasks entrusted to them. -Reception at the 'Maison du Service Public' points is effective.</p>	<p>June 2025</p>	<p>Lead: DAPSP</p> <p>Supporting stakeholders</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="911 1715 1453 2033"> <thead> <tr> <th>Government</th> <th>CSOs</th> <th>Others</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>- Ministry in charge of Digital Transition - Ministry for Technical Education</td> <td>- PSCI- PGO - The national and international press</td> <td>- Post Côte d'Ivoire - SNDI - CGECI - CCI-CI - ARDCI</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Government	CSOs	Others	- Ministry in charge of Digital Transition - Ministry for Technical Education	- PSCI- PGO - The national and international press	- Post Côte d'Ivoire - SNDI - CGECI - CCI-CI - ARDCI
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- Ministry in charge of Digital Transition - Ministry for Technical Education	- PSCI- PGO - The national and international press	- Post Côte d'Ivoire - SNDI - CGECI - CCI-CI - ARDCI							

	<p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of participants in training activities - Percentage of staff trained - Participant satisfaction rate 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of the Interior - Ministry of Education - OSEP 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UVICOCI - The umbrella organizations
3-Deploy 180 Points « Maison du Service Public »	180 "Maison du Service Public" (Public Service Centre) points have been set up and are operational in La Poste CI branches.	-June 2025 20 "Public Service Centres" in operation -December 2025 60 "Public Service Centres" operational -May 2026 100 "Maison du Service Public" points in operation	Lead: Public Service Performance Support Department or Direction de l'Appui à la Performance du Service Public (DAPSP)		
			Supporting stakeholders		
			Government	CSOs	Others
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry in charge of Digital Transition - Ministry for Technical Education - Ministry of the Interior - Ministry of Education - OSEP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PSCI-PGO - The national and international press 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Post Côte d'Ivoire - SNDI - CGECI - CCI-CI - ARDCI - UVICOCI - The umbrella organizations
4- Carry out two (2) awareness-raising campaigns on 'Maison du Service Public': - Media and non-media campaign, for a fortnight in April 2025 - a local campaign in the localities where	The media and non-media awareness campaign for April 2025 is launched - The local awareness campaign in May is completed Users/customers are informed of the existence of the 'Maison du Service	April 2025	Lead: Public Service Performance Support Department or Direction de l'Appui à la Performance du Service Public (DAPSP)		
			Supporting stakeholders		
			Government	CSOs	Others
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry in charge of Digital Transition - Ministry for Technical Education - Ministry of the Interior 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PSCI-PGO - The national and international press 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Post Côte d'Ivoire - SNDI - CGECI - CCI-CI - ARDCI - UVICOCI

<p>the agencies are located</p> <p>'Maison du Service Public' for one week in May 2025</p>	<p>Public' points and use them.</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of views, likes, shares on social networks -Participation rate in non-media events -Number of communication materials produced -Number of distribution channels used -Frequency of media coverage -Number of non-media events Organized -Activity reports 	<p>May 2025</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Education - OSEP 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The umbrella organizations
<p>5- Deploy 20 corner antennas</p>	<p>20 corners in operation, used and evaluated</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of user-clients who have used the 'Maison du Service Public' services - Average waiting time per user-customer to obtain a document - Number of documents issued by the 'Maison du Service Public' services over a given period - Rate of equipment availability 	<p>-June 2025 5 corners</p> <p>-December 2025 10 corners</p> <p>-May 2026 5 corners</p>	<p>Lead: DAPSP</p>		
			<p>Supporting stakeholders</p>		
			<p>Government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry in charge of Digital Transition - Ministry for Technical Education - Ministry of the Interior - Ministry of Education - OSEP 	<p>CSOs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PSCI-PGO - The national and international press 	<p>Others</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Post Côte d'Ivoire - SNDI - CGECI - CCI-CI - ARDCI - UVICOCI - The umbrella organizations

6- Carry out monitoring and evaluation of activities 'Maison du Service Public'	Monitoring and evaluation assignments carried out Indicators : - Activity reports	December 2025	Lead: DAPSP		
			Supporting stakeholders		
			Government	CSOs	Others
			- Ministry in charge of Digital Transition - Ministry for Technical Education - Ministry of the Interior - Ministry of Education - OSEP	- PSCI- PGO -The national and international press	- Post Côte d'Ivoire - SNDI - CGECI - CCI-CI - ARDCI - UVICOCI - The umbrella organizations
7- Carry out satisfaction surveys among the populations of the towns concerned by the implementation of the « Maison du Service Public »	The surveys are carried out with the support of OSEP and the data is available. User-customers give their opinions on the operation of the 'Maison du Service Public' agencies. Indicators: -Satisfaction rate of public service user-customers - Percentage of user-customers satisfied with the service received - Satisfaction rate per service offered	May 2026	Lead: DAPSP		
			Supporting stakeholders		
			Government	CSOs	Others
			- Ministry in charge of Digital Transition - Ministry for Technical Education - Ministry of the Interior - Ministry of Education - OSEP	- PSCI- PGO -The national and international press	- Post Côte d'Ivoire - SNDI - CGECI - CCI-CI - ARDCI - UVICOCI - The umbrella organizations

THEMATIC V: HEALTH

Number and name of commitment	Commitments 8: To strengthen community participation and commitment with a view to improving access to primary healthcare by training new Community Health Workers and members of Community Action Groups		
Brief description of the commitment	<p>Community participation is one of the principles of Primary Health Care (PHC). It has its origins in the Alma-Ata Declaration of 1978, which states that 'individuals have the right and the duty to participate individually and collectively in the planning and implementation of their health care'.</p> <p>The development of a healthy society and the resolution of complex problems require participatory approaches combined with the cooperation of governmental and non-governmental organizations to empower the community and make better use of healthcare resources.</p> <p>The aim of this commitment is to encourage community participation, enabling policymakers to make more informed decisions. By engaging with local communities and carefully identifying their needs, opinions and visions on the issues that affect them, decision-makers make decisions that are more participatory and sustainable.</p> <p>Furthermore, by recognising and communicating the needs and interests of all participants, including decision-makers, there is acceptance of decisions and outcomes that reflect community engagement as local knowledge from diverse groups shapes and creates inclusive and effective solutions.</p>		
Commitment manager	<p>Ministry of Health, Public Hygiene and Universal Health Coverage / Department of Community Health and Health Promotion (DSCPS)</p> <p>Dr Adjoba Françoise KADJA, Director</p> <p>Contact details: kadja.francoise@dsc.com-ci.org / 07 08 14 41 99</p>		
Supporting stakeholders	Government <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Economy - Ministry of Finance - Ministry of Agriculture - Ministry of Employment and Social Protection - Ministry of Woman, Family and Child - National Agency of rural development 	Civil society Other <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Civil Society Organizations - National Federation of health Organizations of Côte d'Ivoire (FENOS-CI) - Ivorian Network of people living with HIV - Network of Organizations against Malaria in Côte d'Ivoire (ROLPCI) 	stakeholders (Parliament, private sector, etc.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mondial Funds - CDC Afrique - MUSO - Save the Children - ALLIANZ CIV - UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, USAID - R4D - PSI/PMI - JHPIEGO

	supply /Directory of community health supply and fight against pandemics (ANADER/ DASCSP)	- Network of Key population Organizations in Côte d'Ivoire (ROPCCI) - Collective of NGO against Tuberculosis and other respiratory diseases (COLTMER) - Ridge Plateform	- Breakthrough Action - Médecin du Monde (MDM) - Caritas - Espace Confiance - UVICOCI
Target period	2024-2026		

Defining the problem
<p>1. What problem does the commitment aim to address?</p> <p>Communities are not sufficiently involved in planning their health needs.</p>
<p>2. What are the causes of the problem?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate mobilisation of local resources to finance community health; - Insufficient and irregular financial motivation of Community Health Workers (CHWs); - Absence of contracts for CHWs; - Insufficient quantity and quality of supervision; - Poor use of data collected on paper for decision-making; - Non-application of guidelines and policies for purchasing supplies for CHWs in health facilities and in the field; - Insufficient active and effective monitoring of the CHW programme by village health committees due to a lack of understanding of their level of responsibility.

Description of commitment
<p>1. What has been done so far to solve the problem?</p> <p>Several actions promote access to primary healthcare, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The identification of 1,499 Community Health Workers (CHWs) in localities located more than 5km away, followed by their training to implement promotion, prevention, curative and monitoring activities with a view to bringing healthcare closer to the people; - Negotiations between local authorities and the State to ensure the long-term motivation of Community Health Workers (CHWs); - Setting up 1st contact health establishments, in particular Rural Health Centres, Urban Health Centres, Community-based Health Establishments and Church Health Centres; - Training communities in strategies for mobilising local income-generating financial resources with a view to empowering them and facilitating access to primary healthcare; - Setting up Community Action Groups and Local Steering Committees; - Revitalising the Health Structure Management Committees (COGES) and village development committees;

- Drawing up a harmonised framework for implementing community health interventions in 2015;
- Mapping of CHWs in 2017;
- Drawing up the National Community Health Strategic Plan (PSNSC) 2017-2021;
- Development of a Community Health Policy in 2021;
- Drawing up the 2022-2025 NHSCP and its appendices (Monitoring and Evaluation Plan, Resource Mobilisation Plan, Communication Plan and Three-Year Operational Plan);
- Drawing up a map of community health resources in 2023;
- Drawing up an integrated annual operational plan for 2024 to implement the activities of the PSNSC 2022-2025;
- Drawing up a reference framework for community-based interventions in 2022;
- Drafting a Community Health Investment File in 2023;
- Drawing up a master list of CHWs hosted in a geo-referenced register;
- Definition and validation of contractual indicators at community level for strategic purchasing;
- CHWs included in the Répertoire, référentiel et codification des emplois du niveau 1 et niveau 2 de la pyramide sanitaire de Côte d'Ivoire (DRH 2014);
- Advancement opportunities for CHWs (basic CHW, CHW-Coach, dedicated supervisor);
- Integration of community data into District Health Information Software 2 (DHIS2);
- Pilot: digital tools for collecting community data;
- Setting up 146 Community Activity Coordinators (CACs) in the Regions and Districts;
- Pilot: development of online and/or memory card-based training modules for 150 CHWs;
- Training of 150 ANADER rural development agents in the integrated community health package.

2. What solution do you suggest?

To achieve public participation in Primary Health Care, it is necessary to:

- Take measures to promote community confidence in the health system;
- Strengthen the position of community participation programmes in the district health network;
- Increase awareness and understanding of participatory programmes within the community and the health system;
- Reform health system management approaches to community participation;
- Resolve cultural and institutional issues;
- To create an office for recording and documenting experiences of community partnerships in the health system to enable experiences to be shared;
- - Support researchers in cooperating and promoting social partnerships in health programmes and transparency;
- Monitor the activities of the SMCs.
- The stages of social participation programmes are the key to citizen participation and cooperation.

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

Strengthening Primary Health Care (PHC) financing systems depends on the existence of an enabling environment that ensures the prioritisation of health and the existence of favourable policy, legal and regulatory frameworks. These are essential tools for raising additional funds for health, but also for allocating and spending them effectively.

Recommended actions to achieve this include:

- National and sectoral policies, strategies and plans developed are PHC-centred and emphasise a whole-of-society approach;
- National PHC reforms reflect the objectives of the health system in terms of equity, efficiency and quality.
- Governance, leadership and accountability are strengthened to attract investment in PHC value chains/systems;
- The Government's institutional and technical capacity to engage and attract private sector financing/investment in PHC is strengthened;
- Partnership and collaboration mechanisms, including measures for the strategic involvement of the private sector and communities in PHC, are strengthened;
- Sub-national health systems, including planning, data and information collection, forecasting, supply planning, reporting and accountability to enable last mile service delivery are strengthened;
- Health sector governance systems to improve accountability, transparency and public sector participation in PHC financing and spending at national, sub-national and local levels are strengthened;
- The capacity of relevant ministries and departments to design, regulate, monitor and evaluate Public Private Partnerships in health is strengthened with a view to providing clear and sustainable incentives for private investment in PHC;
- The engagement of sectors such as water, sanitation, education, urban planning, environment and agriculture is strengthened to explore ways in which they can contribute to improving the delivery of quality PHC through a societal approach.

Analysis of commitment	
Questions	Answer
1. How will engagement promote transparency?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Raising people's awareness of their commitment to their well-being; - Strengthening community participation initiatives; - Strong involvement of the population and civil society structures; - Measures of community commitment.
2. How will engagement contribute to empowerment?	Involving communities from the identification of their needs to the prioritisation of these needs, the planning of interventions and the implementation and evaluation of these interventions will enable these communities to appropriate intervention techniques. This will encourage communities to learn and enable them to carry out health-related activities independently and transparently.
3. How will engagement improve citizen participation in defining, implementing and monitoring solutions?	<p>The commitment will improve citizen participation through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information; - Involvement and Community capacity building; - Establishing a trusting partnership with citizens; - Creation of a framework for regular consultation with the population; - Sharing results with communities, with an emphasis on accountability.

Planning the commitment					
Milestones	Expected results	Deadlines	Stakeholders		
1. Organize 200 cascade training sessions for 5,000 new CHWs on promotion, prevention, surveillance and care of the population with a view to saturation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 200 training sessions Organized - 5,000 new CHWs trained in promotion, prevention, monitoring and care of populations with a view to saturation. <p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of training sessions held - Number of CHWs trained 	June 2025 –June 2026	Lead: Primary Healthcare Sub-Directorate, DSCPS		
			Supporting stakeholders		
			Government	CSOs	Others
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MFFE - Regional Health Directorates (DRS) - Departmental Health Directorates (DDS) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Civil Society Organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - BM - UNICEF - OMS - PMI - USAID - SAVE The Children

2. Set up 300 Community Action Groups (GAC) and 150 local steering committees	The 300 Community Action Groups and 150 local steering committees have been set up. Indicators: - Number of CAGs trained - Number of local steering committees trained	February-October 2025	Lead: Primary Healthcare Sub-Directorate, DSCPS		
			Supporting stakeholders		
			Government	CSOs	Others
			- MFFE - Regional Health Directorates (DRS) - Departmental Health Directorates (DDS)	Civil Society Organizations	- BM - UNICEF - OMS -PMI -USAID -SAVE The Children
3- Organize 10 training sessions for 3000 members of the 300 GACs on the National GAC Functionality Guide	10 sessions are Organized - the capacities of 3,000 members from 300 GACs are strengthened Indicators: - Number of training sessions Organized for GAC members - Number of GACs trained	April 2025-April 2026	Lead: Primary Healthcare Sub-Directorate, DSCPS		
			Supporting stakeholders		
			Government	CSOs	Others
			- MFFE -Regional Health Directorates -Departmental Health Directorates	Civil Society Organizations	- BM - UNICEF - OMS -PMI -USAID -SAVE The Children
4- Organize four (04) quarterly missions to monitor the activities of the health facilities' GACs and COGESs	The four (04) quarterly GAC and COGES monitoring missions are Organized and the reports are available	June 2025-June 2026	Lead: Primary Healthcare Sub-Directorate, DSCPS		
			Supporting stakeholders		
			Government	CSOs	Others
			- MFFE - Regional Health Directorates - Departmental Health Directorates	Civil Society Organizations	- BM - UNICEF - OMS -ONG PMI - USAID -SAVE The Children

<p>Number and name of commitment</p>	<p>Commitment 9: Strengthen prevention, community-based early detection and access to treatment for 1,000 people at risk from Neglected Tropical Diseases with Cutaneous Manifestations (NTD-CM) in the Haut-Sassandra health region between 2024 and 2028</p>
<p>Challenge 1</p>	<p>Gender and inclusion</p>
<p>Brief description of the commitment</p>	<p>Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) are a group of communicable diseases that plague countries with limited resources, affecting the poorest populations. Their harmful impact on the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) has finally convinced governments and development partners to work together to energetically combat these scourges with a view to their prevention or elimination.</p> <p>The WHO has defined a list of NTDs that threaten the health of a billion people worldwide. These are: Dengue fever, Rabies, Trachoma, Buruli ulcer, Endemic treponematoses, Leprosy, Chaggas disease, Human African trypanosomiasis, Leishmaniasis, Cysticercosis, Dracunculiasis, Echinococcosis, Food-borne trematodoses, Lymphatic filariasis, Onchocerciasis, Schistosomiasis and Geohelminthiasis. (see disease definitions in Appendix 1).</p> <p>These diseases, which are often underestimated and underfunded, have serious human and socio-economic consequences, including physical disability, stigmatisation and loss of productivity. They represent a major burden for healthcare systems in low- and middle-income countries.</p> <p>In 2023, 207 new cases of Buruli Ulcer were detected in Côte d'Ivoire. The proportion of category 3 lesions was 34.30%, exceeding the WHO target of 30% (source: PNLUB-MCUE activity report). As for Pian, an assessment of the disease in 26 health districts identified 21 endemic health districts in the country.</p> <p>This situation justifies the commitment of the Ministry of Health, Public Hygiene and Universal Health Coverage, in collaboration with the NGO International Aid for Sustainable Development (AIDD), to intensify the fight against NTDs.</p>
<p>Commitment manager</p>	<p>Ministry of Health, Public Hygiene and Universal Health Coverage (MSHP-CMU) / Directorate General of Health / NGO Aide Internationale pour le Développement Durable (AIDD)</p> <p>Professeur Mamadou KALOGA, Coordinating Director of PNLMTN-CUE Contact details: kaloganas@yahoo.fr / 07 07 84 56 45</p> <p>Mr. KOFFI N'Guessan Blaise, Executive Director NGO AIDD Contact details: aidd.o@yahoo.com / 07 79 41 38 68</p>

Supporting stakeholders	Government	Civil society Other	stakeholders (Parliament, private sector, etc.)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of State for Agriculture and Rural Development - Ministry of Environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Platform of networks and umbrella organizations - Non-governmental organizations: GFM3, RIDDEF, Anesvad Foundation - Patient associations - Local communities - Academic and research institutions - Influential religious and faith groups - Civil society coalitions and networks - PSCI-PGO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Parliament - Private sector (SITLAD-SARL, school farm) - International organizations and cooperation agencies - Financial institutions and development banks: ADB, BOA, ETC. - Foundations and philanthropists: ANESVAD FOUNDATION, Raoul Follereau - Academic and research institutions: Fondation S, Institut Pasteur, etc. - Local communities and grassroots groups - The media
Target period	2024-2028		

Defining the problem
<p style="text-align: center;">1. What problem does the commitment aim to address?</p> <p>The commitment is in response to limited access to care and insufficient awareness and education. Affected populations often have limited access to quality healthcare, which exacerbates the impact of NCDs on their health and well-being. There is often a lack of financial resources, materials and awareness of NTD-CDs.</p> <p>In addition, health professionals are not equipped to diagnose and treat NTDs appropriately. This often leads to complications in patients, sometimes resulting in stigmatisation.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">2. What are the causes of the problem?</p> <p>Insufficient health infrastructure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The inadequacy of health infrastructures offering services for the treatment of NTDs, especially in rural and remote areas. <p>Poverty and economic inequality:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - People living in poverty often have limited access to healthcare services;

- Inability to pay for necessary medical treatment.

Insufficient funding:

- Insufficient funding for programmes to combat NTD-CM from the government and international organizations;
- The priority often given to other health problems perceived as more urgent.

Insufficient awareness and education:

- The low level of knowledge of NTD-CM among populations at risk leads to delays in diagnosis;
- Insufficient mass awareness campaigns for at-risk populations on the prevention of NTDs;
- Lack of hygiene.

The isolation of populations:

- Difficult access to remote areas (mountains, dense forests, etc.);
- Lack of adequate transport to health centres;
- Impassable roads.

Cultural and social factors:

- Cultural practices and beliefs can hinder the use of modern health services;
- Patients' reliance on traditional medicine.

Insufficient research and data on NTDs:

- Insufficient epidemiological data on the prevalence of NTD-CDs;
- Low investment in research to develop new treatments or improve prevention methods.

Description of commitment

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

Since January 2024 :

- 72 Community Health Workers, 36 Village Heads and 14 Traditional Medicine Practitioners (TMPs) from 36 localities in the Haut-Sassandra region (Côte d'Ivoire), have been trained;
 - One doctor and 27 state-qualified nurses (DNEs) received training in NTD-CMs;
 - Referrals of cases to the Urban Health Centres in these localities, and lobbying of regional and national health authorities for support and supplies of medicines to treat NTD-CM have begun.
- As a reminder, NTD-CDs mainly affect poor populations in developing countries, and these patients often receive less funding and resources than diseases with a higher profile in the media.

2. What solution do you suggest?

Strengthening local health systems:

- Train health professionals in the screening, diagnosis and treatment of NTD-CM;
- Increase the supply of NTD services.

Promoting research and development:

- Encourage research into new diagnostics, treatments and vaccines specific to NTD-CMs;
- Establish partnerships with research institutions, universities and the pharmaceutical industry

Access to medicines and treatments:

- Advocate for a reduction in the price of existing medicines and treatments;
- Increase the number of patients benefiting from free essential medicines in endemic areas.

Awareness-raising and education:

- Intensify awareness campaigns to inform local communities about NCDs, their symptoms and preventive measures;
- Strengthen the community mobilisation strategy with the involvement and support of community leaders, religious guides and local organizations to disseminate information and reduce stigmatisation;
- Promote improved hygiene practices, such as hand washing and the use of soap.

Surveillance of NTDs:

- Strengthen the screening capacities of the National Programme for the Control of NTD-CM;
- Improve the reporting and data management system.

Psychological and social support:

- Provide psychological support and rehabilitation services for those affected, to help them overcome the physical and emotional impact of the disease;
- Promote the social integration of patients to reduce stigma and improve their quality of life

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

The commitment could produce several tangible and significant results:

- **Reduced incidence and prevalence:** A significant reduction in skin-associated cases of NTDs through effective prevention, diagnosis and treatment interventions;
- **Improved quality and accessibility of care:** Availability of and access to better quality healthcare for patients with NTDs, including access to screening and treatment;
- **Training on NTD-CM:** Strengthening the skills and knowledge of health professionals, community leaders and intermediaries at local level through ongoing training and education programmes will improve screening, diagnosis and treatment capacity at national level;
- **Health promotion and prevention:** Improving public awareness and education about NTDs can lead to early detection of cases and a reduction in complications linked to the disease;
- **Trengthening health infrastructures:** The development and improvement of health infrastructures, particularly in rural and remote areas, will facilitate better access to care for the most vulnerable populations;
- **Positive economic impact:** A reduction in the economic costs associated with NTDs, such as healthcare costs and lost productivity, will contribute to an overall improvement in the local economy;

- Increased support and funding: Increased interest and support from international partners, donors and public health bodies will attract more resources and funding for programmes to combat NTDs;
- **Community involvement:** Greater involvement and mobilisation of local communities in the fight against NTDs will lead to more sustainable and culturally appropriate interventions;
- **Development of favourable policies:** The implementation of public health policies favourable to the prevention and treatment of NTDs can be supported by evidence and effective advocacy;
- **Advances in research and innovation:** The production of new knowledge and new diagnostic and treatment technologies through collaborative research projects will position Côte d'Ivoire as a reference centre for research into NTDs.

Analysis of commitment	
Questions	Answer
1. How will engagement promote transparency?	<p>Publication of data and results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regularly share epidemiological data, research findings and reports on interventions and their impact; - Publish case studies and evaluation reports to report on successes and challenges. <p>Open communication with stakeholders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Actively involve government, international organizations, health professionals and local communities in discussions and decisions; - Organize forums, workshops and conferences to exchange information and good practice. <p>Establish accountability mechanisms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish clear governance structures with defined responsibilities for the different actors involved; - Implement monitoring and evaluation systems to measure the progress and impact of interventions. <p>Financial transparency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Publish detailed financial reports to show how funds are allocated and used; - Conduct regular independent audits to ensure transparent and accountable financial management. <p>Sharing knowledge and experience:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop open and accessible platforms for sharing knowledge and experience gained in the fight against NTD-CM; - Encourage collaboration and information sharing between different organizations and research institutions.

	<p>Community involvement :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Involve members of affected communities in the planning, implementation and evaluation of NTD-CM programmes; - Ensure transparent and honest communication with communities about the objectives, processes and results of interventions. <p>Use of information technology:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use digital technologies to collect, analyse and disseminate data; - Use online platforms to make information available and accessible to a wide audience.
<p>2. How will engagement contribute to empowerment?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transparency of actions and results; - Establishment of accountability mechanisms; - Ongoing monitoring and evaluation; - Community involvement and participation; - Local capacity building; - Partnerships and collaboration; - Open and transparent communication.
<p>3. How will engagement improve citizen participation in defining, implementing and monitoring solutions?</p>	<p>Engagement can greatly improve citizen participation on several levels:</p> <p>Defining solutions :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public and inclusive consultations; - Co-creation of policies. <p>Implementing solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Partnerships with local communities; - Local capacity building. <p>Monitoring and evaluation of solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Feedback mechanisms; - Community surveillance. <p>Community awareness and mobilisation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participatory awareness campaigns; - Encouraging healthy behaviour. <p>Strengthening local democracy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased civic engagement.

Planning the commitment					
Milestones	Expected results	Deadlines	Stakeholders		
1- Comprehensive medical care for 1,000 cases of Neglected Tropical Diseases in the health areas of Daloa, Issia, Vavoua and Zoukougbeu (Centre-West of Côte d'Ivoire)	1,000 cases of Neglected Tropical Diseases in the health areas of Daloa, Issia, Vavoua and Zoukougbeu are referred to specialist health centres and monitored until they are cured.	2024 to 2028	Lead: DGS / ONG AIDD		
			Supporting stakeholders		
			Government	CSOs	Others
			-PNLUB-MCUE -DRS Haut Sassandra -DDS Daloa, Zoukougbeu, Vavoua, Issia -OTHERS: social services, PRCT, etc		
			NGOs working on the same issues (GFM 3, Fondation Raoul FOLLEREAU, etc.) Associations of patients and disabled people affected by NTDs-CMs		
			Leaders of youth, women's and men's communities, etc.		
2-Share epidemiological data, research findings and reports on interventions and their effectiveness no later than 30 days after the end of each quarter	Quarterly monitoring and evaluation reports on the commitment are available	Once a quarter	Lead: DGS / ONG AIDD		
			Supporting stakeholders		
			Government	CSOs	Others
			-PNLUB-MCUE -DRS Haut Sassandra -DDS Daloa, Zoukougbeu, Vavoua, Issia -OTHERS: social services, PRCT, etc		
			NGOs working on the same issues (GFM 3, Fondation Raoul FOLLEREAU, etc.) Associations of patients and disabled people affected by NTDs-CMs		
			Leaders of youth, women's and men's communities, etc.		
3- Publish case studies and evaluation reports no later than 30 days after the end of the	Publications, case studies and six-monthly monitoring and evaluation	Once every six months	Lead: DGS / ONG AIDD		
			Supporting stakeholders		
			Government	CSOs	Others

semester to provide information on the successes and challenges encountered	reports are available		-PNLUB-MCUE -DRS Haut Sassandra -DDS Daloa, Zoukougbeu, Vavoua, Issia -OTHERS: social services, PRCT, etc	NGOs working on the same issues (GFM 3, Fondation Raoul FOLLEREAU, etc.) Associations of patients and disabled people affected by NTDs-CMs	Leaders of youth, women's and men's communities, etc.
4- Involve members of the affected communities on a quarterly basis in the planning, implementation and evaluation of programmes to combat NTD-CM.	The planning, implementation and evaluation of programmes to combat NCDs are carried out on a quarterly basis with members of the affected communities.	Once a quarter	Lead: DGS / ONG AIDD		
			Supporting stakeholders		
			Government	CSOs	Others
			-PNLUB-MCUE -DRS Haut Sassandra -DDS Daloa, Zoukougbeu, Vavoua, Issia -OTHERS: social services, PRCT, etc	NGOs working on the same issues (GFM 3, Fondation Raoul FOLLEREAU, etc.) Associations of patients and disabled people affected by NTDs-CMs	Leaders of youth, women's and men's communities, etc.
5- Create income-generating activities (IGAs) for people living with a disability due to Neglected Tropical Diseases in the health areas of Daloa, Issia, Vavoua and Zoukougbeu (Centre-West of Côte d'Ivoire), adapted to their disability	People living with disabilities due to Neglected Tropical Diseases in the health areas of Daloa, Issia, Vavoua and Zoukougbeu are benefiting from income-	1st quarter of 2025	Lead: DGS / ONG AIDD		
			Supporting stakeholders		
			Government	CSOs	Others
			-PNLUB-MCUE -DRS Haut Sassandra -DDS Daloa, Zoukougbeu, Vavoua, Issia	NGOs working on the same issues (GFM 3, Fondation Raoul FOLLEREAU, etc.)	Leaders of youth, women's and men's communities, etc.

	generating activities		-OTHERS: social services, PRCT, etc	etc.) Associations of patients and disabled people affected by NTDs-CMs	
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Open Government Challenge

The Open Government Challenge was launched in 2023 by the OGP Steering Committee as a call to action for all OGP members to raise ambition in ten areas of open government to help strengthen our democracies. Over the next five years, all Partnership members should strive to raise the ambition of reforms in these areas and demonstrate relevant progress through their OGP Action Plans or beyond. Countries can participate in the Challenge by completing the following section to designate eligible commitments in their action plans.

MEETING THE CHALLENGE OF OPEN GOVERNMENT	
1. Would you like to submit this commitment for consideration as part of the Open Government Challenge?	Yes
2. Why does this commitment meet the ambition of the challenge?	<p>The commitment meets the ambition of the Open Government Partnership (OGP) challenge in that it strengthens transparency, citizen participation, accountability and innovation.</p> <p>Here is how this commitment fits into this framework:</p> <p>Transparency: By committing to fight NCDs, governments can promote transparency by making public data and information on prevalence, treatment efforts, and resources allocated to these diseases. This allows citizens to better understand the health challenges and the actions undertaken.</p> <p>Citizen participation: A strong commitment in this area encourages the participation of citizens, affected</p>

	<p>communities and civil society organizations in the design, implementation and evaluation of health programmes. This can include public consultations, surveys and feedback platforms to ensure that interventions respond to the real needs of populations.</p> <p>Accountability: By setting clear and measurable targets for the fight against NTDs, governments make themselves accountable for their commitments. Citizens and stakeholders can monitor progress, identify obstacles and expect accountability for results.</p> <p>Innovation and technology: The commitment to become a benchmark in this area encourages the use of innovative technologies for the surveillance, prevention and treatment of NTDs. This may include digital monitoring systems, mobile applications for data collection and online platforms for disseminating health information.</p> <p>In sum, this commitment strengthens open governance by creating an environment where health data is accessible, citizens are engaged, and Governments are held accountable for their actions and results. This leads to better management of resources and more effective interventions in the fight against NCDs.</p>
<p>3. What is the main area of the Challenge?</p> <p><i>A single commitment can cover several areas of the Challenge.</i></p>	<p>Gender and inclusion</p>
<p>4. What is the secondary area of the Challenge?</p>	<p>Access to information</p>

THEMATIC VI: FIGHT AGAINST HIGH COST OF LIVING

Number and name of commitment	Commitments 10: Raise public awareness of the 'Citizen Control Application' for monitoring and controlling prices'		
Brief description of the commitment	<p>The aim of this commitment is to inform the public about the 'Citizen Control Application' (Citizen Price Control Application), which is a platform for reporting cases of fraud linked to failure to display prices, non-compliance with approved prices and the sale of products that are out of date, prohibited or unfit for human consumption in supermarkets, convenience stores and markets.</p> <p>This application represents a concrete means of mobilising citizens and encouraging their active participation in the monitoring and control of market prices.</p>		
Commitment manager	<p>Ministry of Trade and Industry / National Council for the Fight against High Prices (CNLVC)</p> <p>Dr. Ranie-Didice BAH-KONE, Executive Secretary</p> <p>Contact details: raniebah@yahoo.fr / 25 21 01 79 99</p>		
Supporting stakeholders	Government	Civil society Other	Stakeholders (Parliament, private sector, etc.)
	<p>See list of CNLVC members</p> <p>https://cnlvc.ci/2017/02/22/lequipe/</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Direction of Competition, Consumer Affairs and the Fight against the High Cost of Living (DCCLVC); - Competition Commission (CC). 	<p>See list of CNLVC members</p> <p>https://cnlvc.ci/2017/02/22/lequipe/</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Federation of Consumer Movements and Associations for Peace in Côte d'Ivoire; - National Consumer Council of Côte d'Ivoire; - The Trade Union Centrals and the Platform of Ivorian Civil Society for the OGP (PSCI-PGO). 	
Target period	2024 – 2026		

Defining the problem

1. What problem does the commitment aim to address?

- High cost of living;
- Mixed compliance with price ceilings;
- Ignorance of the 'Citizen Price Control Application';
- Abuses and unfair commercial practices.

2. What are the causes of the problem?

- Inadequate communication;
- Lack of appropriation of the application by population;
- Weak culture of whistleblowing.

Description of commitment

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

The government has adopted several measures, including

- The introduction of a regulatory and institutional framework to set the prices of certain consumer products (goods and services);
- Law 91-999 of 27 December 1991 on competition;
- The establishment of a national metrology system through law n°2019-989 of 07 November 2019 with a view to ensuring fairness and transparency in commercial transactions;
- Interministerial Order No. 077/MCIPPME/MEF/MBPE of 16 November 2022 on capping the prices of consumer products;
- The popularisation of the green line 1343 which allows consumers to interact with the Government whenever irregularities are observed on the market in terms of non-compliance with approved prices, failure to display prices and spoiled products;
- The creation of the "Brigade de Contrôle Rapide" (BCR) to strengthen the mechanism for controlling and monitoring prices, especially in terms of repression;
- The organisation of World Consumer Rights Day to raise consumer awareness of the tools for monitoring and controlling prices to protect their interests and purchasing power.

2. What solution do you suggest?

The commitment will raise public awareness of the 'Citizen Price Control Application'.

To this end, the following actions are planned:

- Strengthen the promotion and communication strategy for the 'Citizen Price Control Application';
- Organize a capacity-building workshop for civil society organizations through consumer associations, to ensure that they are familiar with the application and can use it more effectively;

- Intensify communication about the 'Citizen Price Control Application' through caravans, field visits and broadcasts (TV, radio, websites, social networks, etc.).

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

- Consumers are aware of the use of this tool and have a good knowledge of the 'Citizen Price Control Application';
- The population has taken ownership of this application and is quicker to use it;
- Consumers are encouraged to download and use the 'Application Contrôle Citoyen des prix' when confronted with rogue traders, in order to promote their active participation in price monitoring;
- Price ceilings are increasingly respected.
- Lastly, stepping up communication on the 'Citizen Price Control Application' would appear to be a boost to price monitoring and control actions through compliance with approved prices and a halt to untimely and uncontrolled price rises on certain mass-market products

Analysis of commitment

Questions	Answer
1. How will engagement promote transparency?	The commitment improves the quality of the information disclosed. It also improves access to information by encouraging the active participation of consumers in monitoring and controlling prices.
2. How will engagement contribute to empowerment?	Commitment enables the Government to integrate the social and economic concerns of citizens into their decision-making and their interactions with stakeholders. The State, through the CNLVC, therefore has an obligation to explain its decisions and to be accountable for the communication actions surrounding this application.
3. How will engagement improve citizen participation in defining, implementing and monitoring solutions?	The commitment makes it possible to create a permanent platform for exchanges between the Government and civil society through consumer associations. It also allows for the inclusion of the population from the definition of the commitment to the implementation and monitoring of solutions in the monitoring and control of market prices through the 'Application Contrôle Citoyen des prix'. This ever-increasing surveillance of the market helps to protect the purchasing power and improve the well-being of the population.

Planning the commitment

Milestones	Expected results	Deadlines	Stakeholders		
1- Strengthen the communication and promotion strategy for the 'Citizen Price Control Application'.	The application's communication and promotion strategy has been strengthened	January 2025	Lead: CNLVC		
			Supporting stakeholders		
			Government	CSOs	Others
			See list of CNLVC members https://cnlvc.ci/2017/02/22/lequipe/ - Direction of Competition, Consumer Affairs and the Fight against the High Cost of Living (DCCLVC); - Competition Commission (CC).	See list of CNLVC members https://cnlvc.ci/2017/02/22/lequipe/ - Federation of Consumer Movements and Associations for Peace in Côte d'Ivoire; - National Consumer Council of Côte d'Ivoire; - The Trade Union Centrals and the Platform of Ivorian Civil Society for the OGP (PSCI-PGO)	
2- Organize a capacity-building workshop for civil society organizations and consumer	The capacity-building workshop is being Organized	January - may 2025	Lead: CNLVC		
			Supporting stakeholders		
			Government	CSOs	Others
			See list of CNLVC members	See list of CNLVC members	

<p>associations to help them take greater ownership of the 'Citizen Price Control Application'.</p>			<p>https://cnlvc.ci/2017/02/22/lequipe/ - Direction of Competition, Consumer Affairs and the Fight against the High Cost of Living (DCCLVC); - Competition Commission (CC).</p>	<p>https://cnlv.c.ci/2017/02/22/lequipe/ - Federation of Consumer Movements and Associations for Peace in Côte d'Ivoire; - National Consumer Council of Côte d'Ivoire; - The Trade Union Centrals and the Platform of Ivorian Civil Society for the OGP (PSCI-PGO).</p>	
<p>3- Intensify communication about the application through the media (TV, radio, etc.) and the weekly 'écho de marché', fortnightly 'le Consommateur' and 'C'combien?' programmes.</p>	<p>Communication around the application is being stepped up</p>	<p>January 2025 – June 2026</p>	<p>Lead: CNLVC</p>		
			<p>Supporting stakeholders</p>		
			<p>Government</p>	<p>CSOs</p>	<p>Others</p>
			<p>See list of CNLVC members https://cnlvc.ci/2017/02/22/lequipe/ - Direction of Competition, Consumer Affairs and the Fight against the High Cost</p>	<p>See list of CNLVC members https://cnlv.c.ci/2017/02/22/lequipe/ - Federation of Consumer Movements and Associations</p>	

			of Living (DCCLVC); - Competition Commission (CC).	for Peace in Côte d'Ivoire; - National Consumer Council of Côte d'Ivoire; - The Trade Union Centrals and the Platform of Ivorian Civil Society for the OGP (PSCI-PGO).	
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THEMATIQUE VII: ANTI-CORRUPTION

Number and name of commitment	Commitments 11: Develop a National Governance Index		
Brief description of the commitment	<p>This commitment aims to improve the quality of life of citizens by strengthening the transparency, accountability and efficiency of public action. It measures and evaluates the quality of public management within the State. This composite assessment tool offers a systemic approach to governance performance, based on a set of indicators.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Evaluation tool: The index can be used as an evaluation tool to measure the effectiveness of public policies and adjust strategies if necessary. - Harmonisation of policies: It can help to harmonise public policies at national level and strengthen the coherence of government actions. - In-depth diagnosis: An index of this kind provides an objective, quantitative assessment of the quality of governance in a country. It identifies strengths, weaknesses and areas for improvement. <p>In short, the National Governance Index is an essential tool for improving the quality of governance, strengthening public confidence and promoting sustainable development. It is a diagnostic, monitoring and evaluation tool that can be used to guide institutional reforms and strengthen the legitimacy of public authorities.</p>		
Commitment manager	<p>High Authority for Good Governance (HABG) Mr Bakary KONATE, Technical Adviser to the Chairman Contact details: b.konate@habg.ci / 0707522992</p>		
Supporting stakeholders	Government	Civil society Other	Stakeholders (Parliament, private sector, etc.)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presidency of the Republic - Ministry of Justice and Human Rights (MJDH) - Ministry of the Interior and Security (MIS) - Ministry of the Economy, Planning and Development (MEPD) - Ministry of Finance and Budget (MFB) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ivorian Civil Society Convention (CSCI) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Assembly - SENATE - Economic, Social, Environmental and Cultural Council (CESEC) - Court of Auditors - National Statistics Agency (ANStat) - Economic Policy Analysis Unit of the Ivorian Centre for Economic and Social Research (CAPEC)
Target period	2024-2026		

Defining the problem

1. What problem does the commitment aim to address?

- The absence of endogenous data on the quality of governance;
- The difficulty of assessing the impact of public policies on the lives of citizens;
- The lack of accountability among public players.

2. What are the causes of the problem?

- Lack of a framework for reflection and collaboration on governance and integrity issues;
- Lack of synergy of action.

Description of commitment

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

The High Authority for Good Governance requested technical assistance from the CIRES Economic Policy Analysis Unit (CAPEC) to develop a National Governance Index.

CAPEC therefore carried out an analysis of the international Governance Indicators through which Côte d'Ivoire is assessed. Thus:

- An inventory of governance indicators, particularly the most widely used public sector efficiency indicators, was drawn up;
- An analysis of the relevance, strengths and weaknesses of the methodologies used to construct these indicators and their suitability for assessing governance in Côte d'Ivoire was carried out;
- The most appropriate international indicators for monitoring governance in Côte d'Ivoire were identified;
- An analysis of the evolution of Governance in Côte d'Ivoire through these different indicators was carried out.

2. What solution do you suggest?

This commitment will be implemented through the following actions:

- Building an endogenous index and sub-indices for monitoring governance in Côte d'Ivoire with the participation of project stakeholders;
- Drawing up a report on the state of governance in Côte d'Ivoire;
- Set up an IT platform and a mechanism for collecting data, calculating the Index and regular reporting to analyse the situation and monitor developments in Governance in Côte d'Ivoire.

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

- The index and endogenous sub-indices for monitoring governance in Côte d'Ivoire are constructed;
- A report on the state of governance in Côte d'Ivoire is drawn up;
- An IT platform and a mechanism for collecting data, calculating the Index and reporting regularly to analyse the situation and monitor developments in Governance in Côte d'Ivoire are put in place.

Analysis of commitment

Questions	Answer
<p>1. How will engagement promote transparency?</p>	<p>By setting up an observatory to monitor and continuously improve governance.</p> <p>The index makes it possible to monitor changes in governance over time and to identify areas where progress has been made as well as those where further efforts are required. It thus offers citizens a means of monitoring public action and enabling political decision-makers to take their concerns into account through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clear communication: The index makes the evaluation of governance public, thereby promoting transparency and accountability among political players. - Monitoring over time: By calculating the index regularly, it is possible to track changes in governance over time, measure the impact of public policies and identify trends.
<p>2. How will engagement contribute to empowerment?</p>	<p>Developing an index requires the collection and publication of a large amount of data on government performance. This transparency forces the authorities to account for their actions and to be accountable to the public.</p>
<p>3. How will engagement improve citizen participation in defining, implementing and monitoring solutions?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Co-construction of the Index: Involving citizens in defining the Index's criteria gives them a sense of ownership and encourages them to take a closer interest in governance issues; - Greater transparency: The regular publication of the Index results enhances the transparency of government action. Citizens can thus better understand the issues at stake and follow the development of public policies; - Government accountability: The Index becomes a tool for citizen control, enabling them to assess the performance of those in power and hold them accountable for their actions; - Dialogue with citizens: It enables a constructive dialogue to be initiated with citizens on governance issues and strengthens confidence in institutions.

Planning the commitment					
Milestones	Expected results	Deadlines	Stakeholders		
1- Building an index and endogenous sub-indices to monitor governance in Côte d'Ivoire	An indicator and appropriate sub-indices that consider the quantitative and qualitative dimensions of Good Governance are constructed	February 2025	Lead: HABG/ CAPEC		
			Supporting stakeholders		
			Government	CSOs	Others
			-Presidency - MJDH - MIS - MEPD - MFB	CSCI	- National Assembly - SENATE - CESEC - Court of Audit
2- Draw up a report on the state of governance in Côte d'Ivoire	A report on the state of governance in Côte d'Ivoire is now available	March 2025	Lead: HABG/ CAPEC		
			Supporting stakeholders		
			Government	CSOs	Others
			-Presidency - MJDH - MIS - MEPD - MFB	CSCI	- National Assembly - SENATE - CESEC - Court of Audit
3- Set up an IT platform and a mechanism for collecting data, calculating the Index and reporting regularly to analyse the situation and monitor developments in governance in Côte d'Ivoire.	An IT platform and a mechanism for collecting data, calculating the Index and reporting regularly to analyse the situation and monitor developments in governance in Côte d'Ivoire have been set up	June 2025	Lead: HABG/ CAPEC		
			Supporting stakeholders		
			Government	CSOs	Others
			-Presidency - MJDH - MIS - MEPD - MFB	CSCI	- National Assembly - SENATE - CESEC - Court of Audit
4- Train those involved in implementing the IT platform and data collection mechanism	Implementers are trained	August 2025	Lead: HABG/ CAPEC		
			Supporting stakeholders		
			Government	CSOs	Others
			-Presidency - MJDH - MIS - MEPD - MFB	CSCI	- National Assembly - SENATE - CESEC - Court of Audit

Number and name of commitment	Commitments 12: Draft a bill on the protection of whistleblowers		
Challenge 2	Anti-corruption		
Brief description of the commitment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Côte d'Ivoire's existing legal system provides for the protection of whistleblowers, victims, experts and witnesses. - It should be recalled that Côte d'Ivoire has put in place a system to protect certain people who report breaches of the law (Act No. 2018-570 on the protection of witnesses, victims, whistleblowers, experts and other persons concerned) and a National Office for the Protection of these persons. However, it has been noted that there is no specific law on the protection of whistleblowers that takes account of reports that may occur in the workplace and which can and must be dealt with internally. It is therefore necessary to provide a protection mechanism for people who decide to report any irregularities. - Côte d'Ivoire plans to strengthen its existing legal arsenal, which will be consolidated by a mechanism to protect whistleblowers through the drafting of a preliminary bill and a guide. 		
Commitment manager	<p>High Authority for Good Governance (HABG) Mr Jacques III ACHIAOU, Director of Awareness and Education Contact details: j.achiaou@habg.ci / 0707338265</p>		
Supporting stakeholders	Government	Civil society Other	Stakeholders (Parliament, private sector, etc.)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presidency - Prime Minister's Office - Government - Ministry of State, Ministry of the Civil Service and Modernisation of the Administration - Ministry of Justice and Human Rights (MJDH) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Anti-corruption CSOs - Human Rights CSOs - PACA 225 - Social Justice - Transparency Justice - SOS Transparence - Movement for the Fight against Injustice (MPLCI) - Ivorian Network of Young Leaders for Integrity (RIJLI) - Investigative Journalists 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The European Parliament - The Ombudsman - The private sector - General Confederation of Ivory Coast Companies (CGECI) - Federation of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (FIPME) - The Professional Association of Banks and Financial Institutions of Côte d'Ivoire (APEBFCI)

			Parliament will be involved in the drafting process, but above all in the adoption of the law on law-makers.
Target period	2024-2028		

Defining the problem

1. What problem does the commitment aim to address?

- The culture of silence ;
- Denunciation equated with tattling ;
- The solidarity of professional groups;
- Impunity;
- Fear of reprisals;
- Lack of protection;
- Political will;
- Social stigmatisation;
- Lack of awareness.

2. What are the causes of the problem?

The absence of a specific mechanism to protect whistleblowers:

The limitations of the system for protecting people from threats or reprisals in the workplace, which discourages whistleblowers from reporting wrongdoing and runs the risk of wrongdoing persisting in public and private organizations and in the workplace in general.

Description of commitment

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

Côte d'Ivoire has adopted measures to protect whistleblowers (Articles 67 to 71 of Ordinance 2013-660 on preventing and combating corruption). Article 67 lays down a legal obligation to denounce corruption on pain of prosecution.

In return, the law provides for the protection of persons who report acts of corruption and similar offences from any threats or reprisals.

A specific law on the protection of whistleblowers (Law No. 2018-570 on the protection of witnesses, victims, whistleblowers, experts and other persons concerned) has been passed to consolidate this system.

In addition, several workshops and discussion forums have been Organized with a view to providing Côte d'Ivoire with a law on whistleblowers and a guide for whistleblowers.

2. What solution do you suggest?

- Draw up a preliminary draft law on whistleblowers, including tools and mechanisms to support and facilitate its implementation.
- Organize a bipartite HABG- MJDH session on the concept of whistleblowers;
- Organize a workshop to familiarise people with the concept of whistleblowers and its impact on the mechanism for protecting people who report acts of corruption;
- Organize 03 workshops to draft and validate a practical guide for whistleblowers;
- Publish the practical guide for whistleblowers;
- Disseminate and disseminate the guide to target stakeholders;
- Organize three (03) workshops to draw up the preliminary draft law on whistleblowers;
- Organize a national seminar to validate the preliminary draft law on whistleblowers;
- Forward the draft bill to the government.

The law will make it possible to take account of whistleblowers in the workplace who benefit from mechanisms or arrangements that take care of them, protect their identities and physical integrity from any threat and avoid reprisals in the workplace.

The guide is intended to complement the existing mechanism for protecting people who report wrongdoing in Côte d'Ivoire, in accordance with the Conventions on preventing and combating corruption.

Follow-up by the High Authority for Good Governance (HABG) after the drafting of the Whistleblowers Bill is a crucial step in ensuring its adoption by the Government. This follow-up must be structured and proactive to ensure that the law is not only adopted, but also effectively implemented. Active engagement and close collaboration with all stakeholders will help to create an environment conducive to the protection of whistleblowers and the promotion of transparency and good governance in Côte d'Ivoire.

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

- A draft bill on the protection of whistleblowers has been drawn up, together with a practical guide for whistleblowers;
- The system for reporting reprehensible acts, more specifically acts of corruption and similar offences, has been strengthened.

Analysis of commitment

Questions	Answer
1. How will engagement promote transparency?	The whistleblower mechanism will make it possible to make public (internally or externally), under certain conditions, acts or facts that are contrary to the general interest. By reporting a reprehensible act, a person decides to make the facts known to inform employers or the competent authority (internal or external) of irregular conduct or illegal

	<p>activities likely to occur in the socio-professional environment.</p> <p>It is a transparency tool available to agents and employees of public or private organizations.</p>
2. How will engagement contribute to empowerment?	<p>Whistleblowing is the reporting of activities that constitute a threat or harm to the general interest. It is a duty of vigilance incumbent on every agent or employee of public or private bodies who provides information.</p> <p>People blow the whistle or report reprehensible acts because they are convinced that their actions are likely to stop these acts or that corrective measures are necessary.</p> <p>The Whistleblowers Act will lead to a formalisation and strengthening of the accountability of those in authority. Often it is simply a matter of informing employers of irregular behaviour of which they are unaware and which they hasten to correct. In other cases, whistleblowers may find it necessary to contact regulatory or supervisory bodies, or the relevant law enforcement authorities.</p>
3. How will engagement improve citizen participation in defining, implementing and monitoring solutions?	<p>A dedicated law guaranteeing the protection of whistleblowers will encourage more citizens to report acts of corruption, abuse or rights violations. By feeling secure, citizens will be more inclined to take an active part in denouncing inappropriate behaviour.</p> <p>Secondly, by establishing a clear legal framework, the law will help to strengthen citizens' trust in public institutions. This will foster a climate in which citizens feel listened to and valued for their contributions to governance.</p> <p>In addition, whistleblowing legislation can include mechanisms for public consultation, enabling citizens to become involved in the legislative process. This will give them the opportunity to make their voices heard on issues that concern them directly.</p> <p>In addition, by facilitating feedback on problems encountered in the implementation of public policies, the law will enable citizens to contribute to the identification of practical solutions adapted to local realities.</p> <p>In short, the commitment to draw up a preliminary draft law on whistleblowers is a significant step towards more inclusive and participatory governance, where citizens play an active role in defining, implementing and monitoring solutions to the problems of corruption and bad governance.</p>

Planification de l'engagement					
Milestones	Expected results	Deadlines	Stakeholders		
1- Organize a bipartite HABG-MJDH working session on the concept of whistleblowers	The bipartite HABH-MJDH working session is Organized	March 2025	Lead: HABG		
			Supporting stakeholders		
			Government	CSOs	Others
			Ministry of Justice and Human Rights		
2- Organize a workshop on the concept of whistleblowers and their impact on the protection mechanism for people who report acts of corruption.	The appropriation workshop is Organized	June 2025	Lead: HABG		
			Supporting stakeholders		
			Government	CSOs	Others
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presidency - Prime Minister's Office -Ministry of Justice and Human Rights -Ministry for the Civil Service -Ministry for the Economy -Ministry for the Budget -Ministry of the Interior 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Anti-corruption CSOs - Human Rights CSOs PACA 225 -Social Justice - Transparency Justice -SOS Transparence -Movement for the Fight against Injustice (MPLCI) -Ivorian Network of Young Leaders for Integrity (RIJLI) -Investigative Journalists 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Parliament -Ombudsman -Private sector -CGECI -FIPME -APEBFCI -Chambers of commerce and consular chambers -PTFs -GIZ -World Bank - EU

3- Organize 03 workshops to draft and validate a practical guide for whistleblowers	The 03 workshops to draft and validate the guide will be Organized from	July to December 2025	Lead: HABG		
			Supporting stakeholders		
			Government	CSOs	Others
			- Presidency - Prime Minister's Office -Ministry of Justice and Human Rights -Ministry for the Civil Service -Ministry for the Economy -Ministry for the Budget -Ministry of the Interior	-Social Justice - Transparen- cy Justice -SOS Transparence -Ivorian Network of Young Leaders for Integrity (RIJLI) -Investigative Journalists	-Parliament -Ombuds- man -Private sector -CGECI -FIPME -APEBFCI -Chambers of commerce and consular chambers -PTFs -GIZ -World Bank EU
4- Organize a workshop on the whistleblower guide	The ownership workshop is Organized	June 2026	Lead: HABG		
			Supporting stakeholders		
			Government	CSOs	Others
			- Presidency - Prime Minister's Office -Ministry of Justice and Human Rights -Ministry for the Civil Service -Ministry for the Economy -Ministry for the Budget -Ministry of the Interior	-Social Justice - Transparen- cy Justice -SOS Transparence -Ivorian Network of Young Leaders for Integrity (RIJLI) -Investigative Journalists	-Parliament -Ombuds- man -Private sector -CGECI -FIPME -APEBFCI -Chambers of commerce and consular chambers -PTFs -GIZ -World Bank EU

5- Publish the whistleblower guide	The guide is published	Dec 2026	Lead: HABG		
			Supporting stakeholders		
			Government	CSOs	Others
					-ONUDC -GIZ -UE -World Bank -BAD -PTF
6- Disseminate and publicise the whistleblowers' guide	The guide is disseminated and publicised	End 2028	Lead: HABG		
			Supporting stakeholders		
			Government	CSOs	Others
			- Presidency - Prime Minister's Office -Ministry of Justice and Human Rights -Ministry for the Civil Service -Ministry for the Economy -Ministry for the Budget -Ministry of the Interior	- Anti-corruption CSOs - Human Rights CSOs PACA 225 -Social Justice - Transparency Justice -SOS Transparence -Movement for the Fight against Injustice (MPLCI) -Ivorian Network of Young Leaders for Integrity (RIJLI) -Investigative Journalists	-Parliament -Ombudsman -Private sector -CGECI -FIPME -APEBFCI -Chambers of commerce and consular chambers -PTFs -GIZ -World Bank - EU
7- Organize awareness campaigns on the whistleblower's guide for target stakeholders	Campaigns will be Organized	End 2028	Lead: HABG		
			Supporting stakeholders		
			Government	CSOs	Others
			- Presidency - Prime Minister's Office -Ministry of Justice and	- Anti-corruption CSOs - Human Rights CSOs PACA 225	-Parliament -Ombudsman -Private sector -CGECI

			Human Rights -Ministry for the Civil Service -Ministry for the Economy -Ministry for the Budget -Ministry of the Interior	-Social Justice - Transparency Justice -SOS Transparence -Movement for the Fight against Injustice (MPLCI) -Ivorian Network of Young Leaders for Integrity (RIJLI) -Investigative Journalists	-FIPME -APEBFCI -Chambers of commerce and consular chambers -PTFs -GIZ -World Bank EU
8- Organize three (03) workshops to draw up the preliminary draft law on whistleblowers	Three (03) workshops will be Organized to draft the preliminary bill. The preliminary draft law will be drawn up from	July to December 2028.	Lead: HABG		
			Supporting stakeholders		
			Government	CSOs	Others
			- Presidency - Prime Minister's Office -Ministry of Justice and Human Rights -Ministry for the Civil Service -Ministry for the Economy -Ministry for the Budget -Ministry of the Interior	-Anti-corruption CSOs -CSOS Human rights PACA 225 -Social Justice -Transparency Justice - SOS Transparence -MPLCI -RIJLI... - Investigative journalists tion	-Parliament -Ombudsman -Private sector -CGECI -FIPME -APEBFCI -Chambers of commerce and consular chambers -PTFs -GIZ -World Bank -EU

9- Organize a national seminar to validate the preliminary draft law on whistleblowers	The draft bill is validated	End 2028	Lead: HABG		
			Supporting stakeholders		
			Government	CSOs	Others
			- Presidency - Prime Minister's Office -Ministry of Justice and Human Rights -Ministry for the Civil Service -Ministry for the Economy -Ministry for the Budget -Ministry of the Interior	- Anti-corruption CSOs - Human Rights CSOs PACA 225 -Social Justice - Transparency Justice -SOS Transparency -Movement for the Fight against Injustice (MPLCI) -Ivorian Network of Young Leaders for Integrity (RIJLI) -Investigative Journalists	-Parliament -Ombudsman -Private sector -CGECI -FIPME -APEBFCI -Chambers of commerce and consular chambers -PTFs -GIZ -World Bank EU
10- Forward the draft bill to the relevant authorities	The draft bill is forwarded to the relevant authorities	End 2028	Lead: HABG		
			Supporting stakeholders		
			Government	CSOs	Others
			- Presidency - Prime Minister's Office -Ministry of Justice and Human Rights -Ministry for the Civil Service	- Anti-corruption CSOs - Human Rights CSOs PACA 225 -Social Justice	-Parliament -Ombudsman -Private sector -CGECI -FIPME -APEBFCI -Chamber of

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Ministry for the Economy -Ministry for the Budget -Ministry of the Interior 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transparency Justice -SOS Transparency -Movement for the Fight against Injustice (MPLCI) -Ivorian Network of Young Leaders for Integrity (RIJLI) -Investigative Journalists 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commerce and Consular Chambers -PTFs -GIZ -World Bank -UE
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SUBMISSION TO THE CHALLENGE OF OPEN GOVERNMENT

1. Would you like to submit this commitment for consideration as part of the Open Government Challenge?	Yes
2. Why does this commitment meet the ambition of the challenge?	<p>Providing Côte d'Ivoire with a law on the protection of whistleblowers is an ambition that aims to strengthen the system for reporting reprehensible acts in accordance with our national and international commitments.</p> <p>The fear of reprisals and threats by people who report wrongdoing is a major issue in the prevention, detection and punishment of corruption and related offences. The HABG's initiative to involve all those involved in the fight against corruption in setting up such a mechanism will provide a framework for securing reports of acts of corruption that are dangerously</p>

	<p>undermining the economic and social system.</p> <p>The development of a culture of whistleblowing at all levels will generally create a feeling of insecurity for all those who violate the general interest with impunity, and for the corrupt and corrupters.</p>
<p>3. What is the main area of the Challenge?</p> <p><i>A single commitment can cover several areas of the Challenge.</i></p>	<p>Anti-corruption</p>
<p>4. 4. What is the secondary area of the Challenge?</p>	<p>Public participation</p>

Appendices 1 relating to commitment 9: Explanations of scientific terms for diseases

I-Buruli ulcer

Buruli ulcer is an infectious skin disease transmitted by *Mycobacterium ulcerans*. Its mode of transmission is still unknown, although an aquatic insect (naucoris) is suspected. There is a link with the presence of rivers, dams, streams and marshy areas.

The first cutaneous anomalies present themselves in the form of modules, plaques, oedema, which will then take the form of ulcers in the absence of early treatment.

NB: Buruli ulcer is not transmitted from human to human.

II- Cutaneous leishmaniasis

Cutaneous leishmaniasis is an infection of the skin or oral mucosa caused by a protozoan of the genus *Leishmania*. The infection is spread by biting insects, sandflies (*phlebotomus*, *Lutzomyia* or *psychodopygus*). The reservoir hosts may be wild or domestic animals or humans. The disease also takes the form of a round or patchy skin module, the central part of which may ulcerate. The ulcer is usually red at the base and bleeds easily.

III-Leprosy

Leprosy is an infectious disease caused by bacteria (*Mycobacterium Leprae*). It mainly affects the skin and nerves. The disease is transmitted directly through close and prolonged contact. Transmission occurs via droplets emitted from the mouth or nose during frequent, close contact with untreated patients.

The first signs usually take the form of plaques, modules or spots. Loss of sensitivity is one of the most suggestive signs. If left untreated, ulcers (neuropathic ulcers) can spread and destroy bone.

IV-Lymphatic filariasis

Lymphatic filariasis is an infectious disease caused by nematodes (*wuchereria Bancrofti*), which are worms of the filarial genus. It is transmitted by mosquitoes of the *culex* or *anopheles* genus. *Filaria* live in lymphatic vessels, which they dilate and obstruct. The infection obstructs the flow of lymph, leading to progressive swelling of the lower limbs (lymphoedema) and swelling of the scrotum (hydrocele).

Other areas may also be affected: breasts, vulva in women.

V- Mycetoma

Infection of the subcutaneous tissues and bones caused by various fungi or bacteria present in the environment. The disease results from the penetration into the body of fungi or filamentous bacteria from plant debris or soil through a deep cutaneous wound caused, for example, by the prick of a thorn. The skin infection leads to the appearance of a nodule, which is generally painless. As it grows, the nodule is covered with small nodules, some of which are filled with pus. The nodule takes on the appearance of a watering can. In advanced forms, there is invasion of the underlying bone with destruction of the local tissue and the infected area swells and deforms.

VI- Onchocerciasis

Onchocerciasis is a filarial infection caused by *Onchocerca Volvulium* which affects the skin and eyes. It can lead to blindness or a disabling skin condition (intense skin pruritus).

VII- Scabies

This is a highly pruritic parasitosis caused by *Sarcoptes Scabei*, a mite which parasitises humans. The infection is transmitted by human-to-human contact. It is characterised by small nodules, sometimes purulent, which are accompanied by small grooves that the mites dig into the skin. The area's most frequently affected are the hands, feet, external genitalia, buttocks and shoulders.

VIII- Yaws

Yaws is an infectious disease that affects the skin and, more rarely, the bones. It is caused by the bacterium *Treponema pertenu*. Yaws manifests itself in the form of one or more nodule-like skin lesions. The surface of these nodules may be red or yellow. These nodules may ulcerate.

IX-Dengue fever

An infectious viral disease of tropical and subtropical regions transmitted by a mosquito of the genus *Aedes*, characterised by a febrile state with the appearance of a high fever often accompanied by headaches, nausea and vomiting.

X-Rabies

Rabies is a zoonotic disease caused by a lyssavirus responsible for acute encephalomyelitis, transmitted by various species of mammal acting as reservoir and vector. Rabies is transmitted to humans and animals through saliva, generally by biting, scratching or direct contact with mucous membranes (eyes, mouth, open wounds).

XI- Trachoma

Contagious conjunctivitis that can lead to blindness. Symptoms begin with mild itching and irritation of the eyes and eyelids. They may progress to blurred vision and eye pain.

XII-Cysticercosis

-A parasitic infection that affects the brain, muscles and other tissues.

It is transmitted by eating food and drinking water contaminated with tapeworm-infected faeces, but also by poor hand hygiene (which is also contaminated).

-It manifests itself through chronic headaches, blindness, epileptic convulsions if they are recurrent, hydrocephalus, meningitis and manifestations caused by localised lesions in the central nervous system.

XIII- Echinococcosis

-Echinococcosis is a zoonosis caused by a genus of cestodes (Echinococcus).

-It is manifested by weight loss, abdominal pain, general malaise and signs of liver failure.

-Small rodents or other herbivorous animals are the intermediate hosts.

XIV- Geohelminthiasis

Geohelminthiasis is caused by various species of parasitic worm. They are transmitted by eggs in human excrement, which contaminate soil where sanitation conditions are inadequate. Infestations can cause symptoms such as diarrhoea, abdominal pain, malnutrition, general malaise, weakness, disturbed growth and physical development.

XV-Schistosomiasis

Disease caused by larvae that affect the liver, bladder, intestine, blood vessels and lungs. There are two types: schistosoma mansoni (intestine) and schistosoma urogenitale.

It manifests itself through abdominal pain, diarrhoea and the appearance of blood in the stools or urogenital tract.

XVI- Chagas disease

Infectious disease caused by a parasite present in the faeces of insects of the triatominae sub-family. It is manifested by:

- Swelling around the insect bite
- Swelling of the eyelids
- Fever
- Headache
- Swollen lymph nodes
- Muscle pain - Dyspnoea
- Cardiac or cerebral oedema (uncommon)

XVII- Human African Trypanosomiasis

Human African trypanosomiasis or sleeping sickness is caused by the presence of a flagellate parasite (*Trypano Soma Brucei*), injected into the body by the tsetse fly.

It occurs exclusively in sub-Saharan African countries where tsetse flies are found. It sometimes manifests itself as fever, headache and muscle pain, pruritus, facial swelling, swollen lymph nodes and weight loss.

XVIII- Dracunculiasis

Dracunculiasis is an infection caused by a parasite called guinea worm. The infection is transmitted by drinking contaminated water.

The early stages of the disease are generally symptom-free. About a year later, a painful burning sensation appears when a blister forms, usually on the legs. The blister then bursts and the worm emerge over the following weeks.

Signs:

- On the skin, appearance of a worm, blisters, ulcers or hives
- Gastrointestinal, vomiting, diarrhoea, nausea
- Other common symptoms: Pruritus or fever.

XIX- Trematodoses of food origin

Food-borne trematodiasis is a disease caused by infestation with trematodes (worms). It is manifested by fever, nausea, hepatomegaly, pleuropulmonary, malaise, night sweats.

Appendices 2: Websites of certain public bodies

- Official Government Portal: www.gouv.ci ;
- Office of the Prime Minister: www.primature.ci ;
- OGP Côte d'Ivoire : www.ogp.gouv.ci ;
- Court of Auditors: www.courdescomptes.ci
- National Assembly: www.assnat.ci
- SENATE : www.SENATE.ci
- Ivorian Administration Portal: www.servicepublic.gouv.ci ;
- Complaints portal (OSEP): www.milie.ci ;
- Information and promotion portal for the Ivory Coast economy: www.economie-ivoirienne.ci
- Official open data portal: www.data.gouv.ci ;
- Ministry of State, Ministry of Public Service and Modernisation of Administration: www.fonctionpublique.gouv.ci ;
- Ministry of Justice and Human Rights: www.justice.ci
- Ministry of Health, Public Hygiene and Universal Health Coverage: www.sante.ci ;
- Directorate General of Budget and Finance: www.dgbf.ci ;
- PPRC : www.pprc.ci ;
- CNLVC : www.cnlvc.ci ;
- CAIDP : www.caidp.ci ;
- HABG : www.habg.ci ...