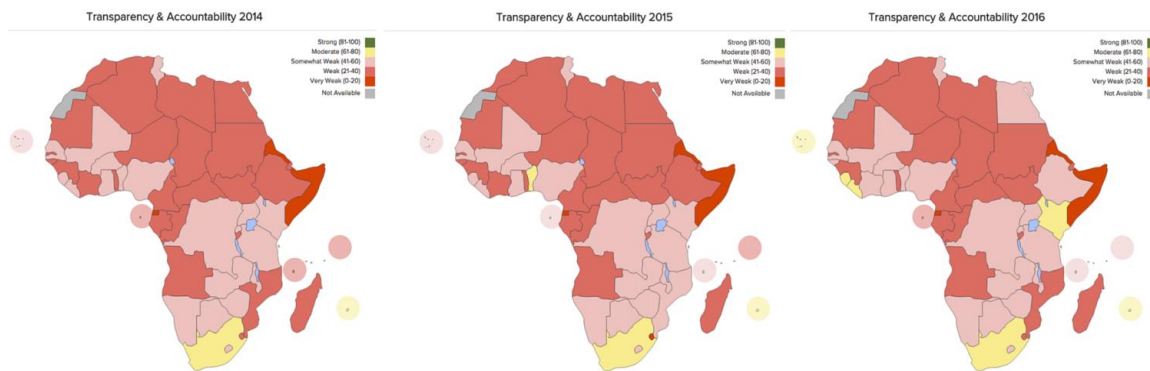


Africa Integrity Indicators – Country Findings



Who is Global Integrity?

Global Integrity supports progress toward open and accountable governance in countries and communities around the world. We focus on generating research and data, supporting the work of country-level reformers, and influencing global conversations on open governance. Our work covers a number of themes, with data, learning and citizen engagement at the core of everything we do. To know more about us, visit our website at www.globalintegrity.org.

What are the Africa Integrity Indicators?

In 2012, Global Integrity embarked on a five-year collaboration with the Mo Ibrahim Foundation to generate the Africa Integrity Indicators (AII), which assesses key social, economic, political and anti-corruption mechanisms at the national level across the continent. Global Integrity staff recruits and manages teams of in-country contributors in 54 countries to generate original governance data on an annual basis.

The questionnaire has 114 indicators and is divided in two main categories: Transparency & Accountability and Social Development. The Transparency & Accountability category consists of 59 indicators examining issues divided in the thematic areas of rule of law, accountability, elections, public management, civil service integrity, and access to information. The Social Development indicators category consists of 51 indicators about gender, rights, welfare, rural sector, business environment, health and education.

The rich data set is designed to be particularly fruitful in identifying both bright spots as well as areas for improvement at the country level. The years of data include [2013](#), [2014](#), [2015](#), [2016](#); the next round of research will begin later in 2016 and be published in April 2017. To access our data, visit our project website at <http://aii.globalintegrity.org>.

Note: Each round of research is named from its year of publication. Thus, the 2016 round of research covers the period from September 2014 to September 2015, with only sources relevant to this period of study being accepted.

Get in touch with us

Global Integrity is dedicated not only to producing high quality data, but ensuring that it is as useful as possible for reformers (both inside and outside of government) around the world. If you're interested in working with this data to identify opportunities to support open governance efforts in your country, contact us at aai@globalintegrity.org.

Côte d’Ivoire – Country Findings Summary

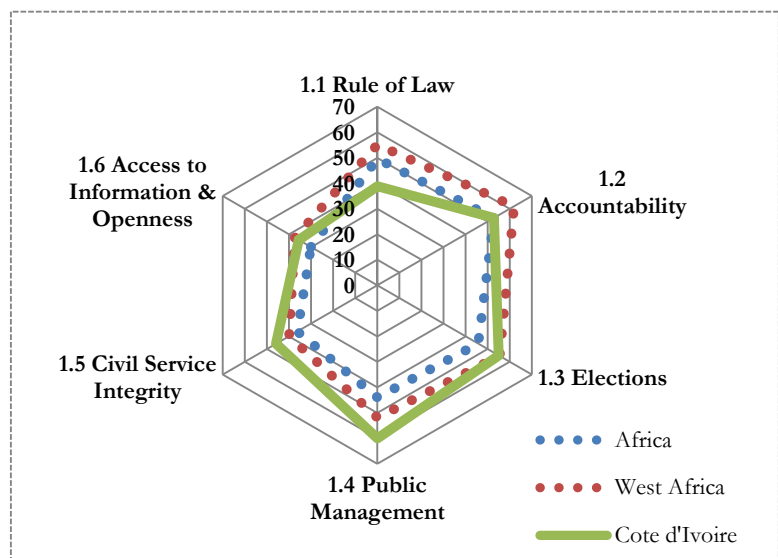
1. Transparency & Accountability

The Transparency & Accountability category consists of 59 indicators examining issues divided in the thematic areas of rule of law, accountability, elections, public management, civil service integrity, and access to information & openness. The indicators look into transparency of the public procurement process, media freedom, asset disclosure requirements, independence of the judiciary, and conflict of interest laws, among others.

The overall category score saw a ten-point increase, from 38 in 2015 to 48 in 2016. However, Côte d’Ivoire still falls in the “somewhat weak” area on the Global Integrity scale.¹

Of all [six subcategories](#), Cote d’Ivoire’s aggregate scores for Public Management (60) and Civil Service Integrity (36) were higher than the West African and the continental average scores. Public Management was also the highest performing subcategory.

The Elections subcategory recorded the highest score increase, from 40 in 2015 to 55 in 2016, primarily due to increased independence of the electoral commission. The Accountability subcategory recorded the second highest score increase, from 44 in 2015 to 53 in 2016. The Access to Information & Openness subcategory also increased (+3), but was the lowest performing subcategory with an aggregate score of 36 in 2016 (“weak” on the Global Integrity scale). The Rule of Law subcategory saw a decrease by three points.



< Figure 1 > Cote d’Ivoire’s subcategory scores in comparison to the region and the continent. The radar chart depicts the country’s aggregate scores of each of the six subcategories under Transparency & Accountability, in comparison to average scores of the continent (blue dotted lines) and the country’s region (red dotted lines).

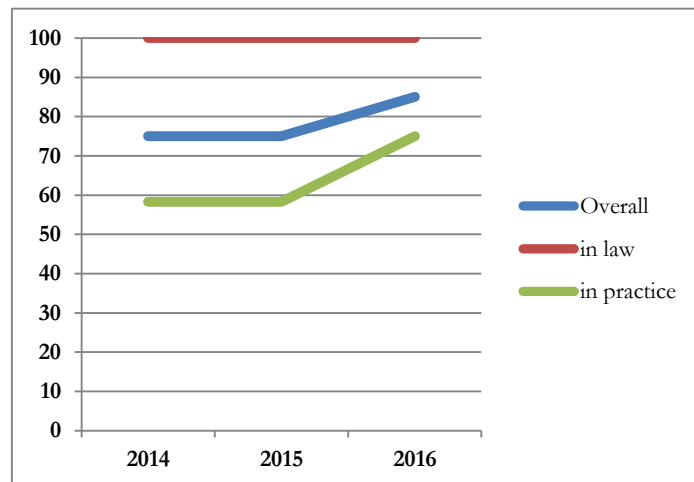
Selected highlights

- **While judicial decisions were easily accessible to the public, judges were not free from political influence.** In Cote d’Ivoire, the law does not provide for the separation and independence of the judiciary from the executive branch, as Article 106 of the Constitution of 2000 establishes the President of the Republic as the head of the Conseil Supérieur de la Magistrature (CSM), the organ

¹ The Global Integrity scale on the Africa Integrity Indicators website is as follows: 81-100 (Strong), 61-80 (Moderate), 41-60 (Somewhat weak), 21-40 (Weak), 0-20 (Very Weak)

charged with the appointment, transfer and dismissal of judges ([indicator 1](#)). [Indicator 2](#) reports that in practice, judges were subject to negative political incentives and were rarely autonomous in their decisions. For instance, while judicial proceedings were initiated against those accused of the 2011 post-electoral violence, only members of the former ruling party FPI, or people close to the former President Laurent Gbagbo were targeted by these proceedings; none of the members of the current administration and its former military wing was held accountable by the judicial system. Judges' independence was further restricted by the influence of the executive in the appointment process, as all appointments and disciplinary actions against judges are decided by the CSM, which is headed by the president. In this vein, the appointment of Mamadou Koné as the head of the Constitutional Court was regarded with a skeptical eye especially by members of the opposition, given that he is a close ally of the president and that the Constitutional Court is the instance that validates election results. The appointment took place in February 2015, and members of the opposition considered it as favorable to the incumbent President who was presenting himself as candidate for the presidential race in October 2015. ([indicator 3](#)). In contrast, [indicator 4](#) reports that Ivorian judges give reasons for their judgments and rulings, and that some of these decisions are available online, while others can be accessed from the clerk office within two weeks at the cost of the photocopy.

- Adoption of a new law on the Independent Electoral Commission (CEI) positively affected the independence of elections officials.** The CEI was established by the Constitution of 2000, and by a specific law passed in 2004. However, in June 2014, a new law was passed to reduce the number of commissioners from 31 to 17 ([indicator 19](#)). The new law did not change the appointment process within the CEI, as commissioners continued to be nominated by political parties, civil society and religious denominations, and appointed by the president. This selection process is not merit-based, and members can be recalled by the entities they represent ([indicator 20](#)). The new law, however, requires that removal of a commissioner be approved by 4/5 of the peers or by the Constitutional Court. [Indicator 21](#) reports that in practice, electoral officials were protected from political interference, and that during the study period, there were no cases of arbitrary sanction or removal. For this reason, indicator 21 scored 100 in 2016, a 75-point increase from 2015.



- Single-sourcing decreased in public procurement, but citizens' access to procurement information remained limited.** In

Cote d'Ivoire, the law requires that public procurements of more than 30 million CFA (US\$ 60,000) be subject to competitive bidding; for

< Figure 2 > *De jure* and *de facto* gap of Cote d'Ivoire's public procurement indicators (24-28): This graph provides an overview of the aggregate gap between *in law* indicators (green) and *in practice* indicators (red) of a particular set of indicators, and how they affect the change of the overall aggregate score (blue) between the three rounds of research 2014, 2015 and 2016.

some types of contracts, the law also requires approval by either the director of the public procurement, the chief of staff of the Ministry of Finance, or the Minister of Finance ([indicator 24](#)). While a large number of public contracts were awarded through single-sourcing in the past, [indicator 25](#) reports that efforts were under way to reduce this practice, and that the percentage of single sourced contracts decreased from 50% in 2013 to 6,8% in September 2014. This explains the higher score of 75 earned by indicator 25 in 2016. While citizens could access information regarding sanctions taken by the public procurement entity Autorité Nationale de Régulation des Marchés Publics (ANRMP) against companies that violated procurement regulations ([indicator 28](#)), the access is more limited when it comes to results and documents associated with procurement contracts (full contract, proposals, execution reports, financial audits, etc.), as only the list of successful bidders is made public ([indicator 26](#)).

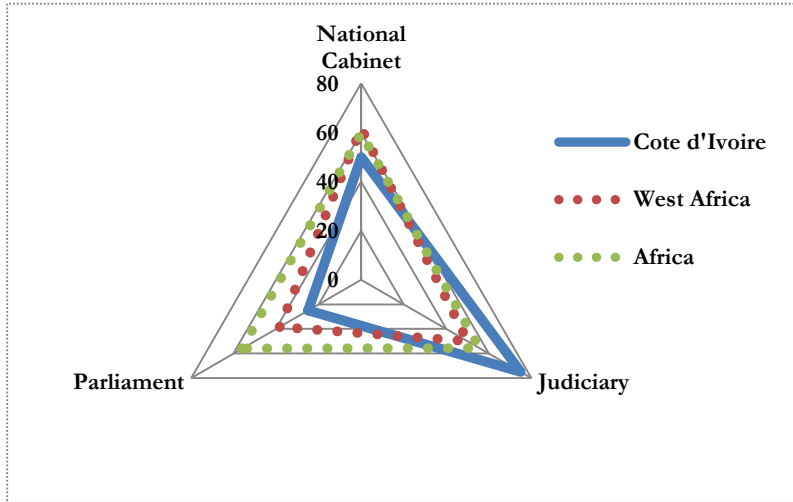
2. Social Development

This category covers seven subcategories, including rights (civil society space and minority rights), gender, business environment and infrastructure, rural sector, welfare, health, education, and civil registration. Because the Social Development portion of the research only includes a small number of questions per each topic area, we only provide the scores for each individual indicator and don't provide aggregated category or subcategory scores. However, the individual indicators themselves contain a wealth of information across a breadth of topics, a select few highlights of which are noted below.

Selected highlights

- **NGOs were able to operate freely and citizens exercised their rights to assemble without any obstacles. However, workers' rights were not always respected.** [Indicator 70](#), which assesses harassment, unwarranted administrative burden, investigations and sanctions against NGOs in retribution for their work, reports that no relevant cases occurred during the study period. In the same vein, [indicator 69](#) notes that no NGO employees were killed, imprisoned, threatened or physically harmed in relation to their work. Also, [indicator 68](#) reports that existing NGOs operated without restrictions and the government did not put in place barriers for establishing new ones; in fact, the registration of an NGO does not require more paperwork than any other legal persons. For this reason, each of these three indicators scored 100. The absence of restrictions to the Ivorian civic space was also reported in [indicator 67](#), as citizens were generally able to freely associate with their peers in public, express dissent in public settings and participate in public and political organizations. However, [indicator 65](#) notes that although there are no restrictions to citizens' ability to organize themselves into trade unions, there was a case of a union leader being subject to intimidation; in January 2015, Jean Pierre Tchotche, a union leader within the Aggreko company, was arrested for demanding better salary and channeling workers' complaints to the European headquarters of the company. Furthermore, [indicator 66](#) reports that companies operating outside of the capital and in rural areas were not observing labor laws and not recognizing human rights; in June 2015, a police operation identified 48 children employed in cocoa plantations in the San Pedro region.
- **The National Institute of Statistics (INS) shows uneven capacity in regards to statistics on youth unemployment, poverty and infrastructure.** Starting in 2013, the INS has collected data on employment every two years. While the data is disaggregated by age and provides insights into youth unemployment, a delay between the collection and publication of the data is observed. For instance, the INS published data of its 2013 survey on household living standards only in August 2014. Data collected during the 2015 survey was expected to be released after the end of the study period ([indicator 91](#)). The INS does not collect data on poverty on a regular basis; while the most recent data was collected and released by the INS in 2015, the previous undertaking took place in 2008 ([indicator 92](#)). [Indicator 93](#) notes that although data on infrastructure can be accessed from line ministries and public agencies, the collection of the data does not take place on a yearly basis; the most recent data on infrastructure pertain to roads and date from 2013.

- Women’s representation in the highest echelons of the three branches of government was uneven.** Two out of nine (22%) Constitutional Court judges were women, as reported in [indicator 86](#). Thus, Cote d’Ivoire’s score of 75 is higher than the regional average of 50 and the continental average score of 56. However, [indicator 85](#) notes that during the study period, women’s representation in the national cabinet was much lower, as there were only five women out of 37 cabinet members (14%). Cote d’Ivoire’s score of 50 was lower than both the regional average score of 62, and the continental average score of 60. Women’s representation in the legislature was even lower, as there were only 23 women out of the 255 members (9%) of the national assembly ([indicator 87](#)). The country’s score of 25 is lower than the regional average of 38 and the continental average of 56.



< Figure 3 > Côte d’Ivoire’s female representation in the three branches of government compared to the country’s region and the continent.

The above findings capture selected highlights and are not an exhaustive analysis of the collected data. We encourage interested users to access our website [here](#) for detailed comments and sources for 114 individual indicators.