

Cote d'Ivoire media and telecoms landscape guide

March 2011

1. Introduction

In early 2011, Cote d'Ivoire was sliding back into civil war. Fighting had broken out in the capital Abidjan and in the volatile west of the country, forcing nearly half a million people to flee their homes

Cote d'Ivoire was once the most affluent and developed country in West Africa. But an increasingly bitter ethnic divide in politics led to the outbreak of civil war in 2002. That conflict left the country politically, administratively and militarily divided.

An internationally-backed peace initiative led to presidential elections in 2010, but a dispute over their outcome plunged the country back into political violence .

The outbreak of civil war in 2002 left President Laurent Gbagbo in control of the green and fertile south of Cote d'Ivoire, while rebel forces were left in control of the drier and more sparsely populated north

International efforts to bring about national reconciliation – including the dispatch of a UN peacekeeping force – led to the holding of presidential elections in June 2010. A second round run-off vote between Gbagbo and his main challenger, former prime minister Alassane Ouattara, in November.

But the outcome of this UN-supervised poll was disputed and the country gradually relapsed into open conflict.

By mid-March 2011, more than 400 people had been killed in renewed fighting between Gbagbo's supporters and his opponents in the capital Abidjan and in the volatile west of Cote d'Ivoire.

According to the UNHCR, more than 300,000 civilians had fled from their homes in Abidjan by mid-March as a result of fierce fighting between soldiers, police and militia loyal to Gbagbo and a shadowy pro-Ouattara force known as the "Invisible Commando."

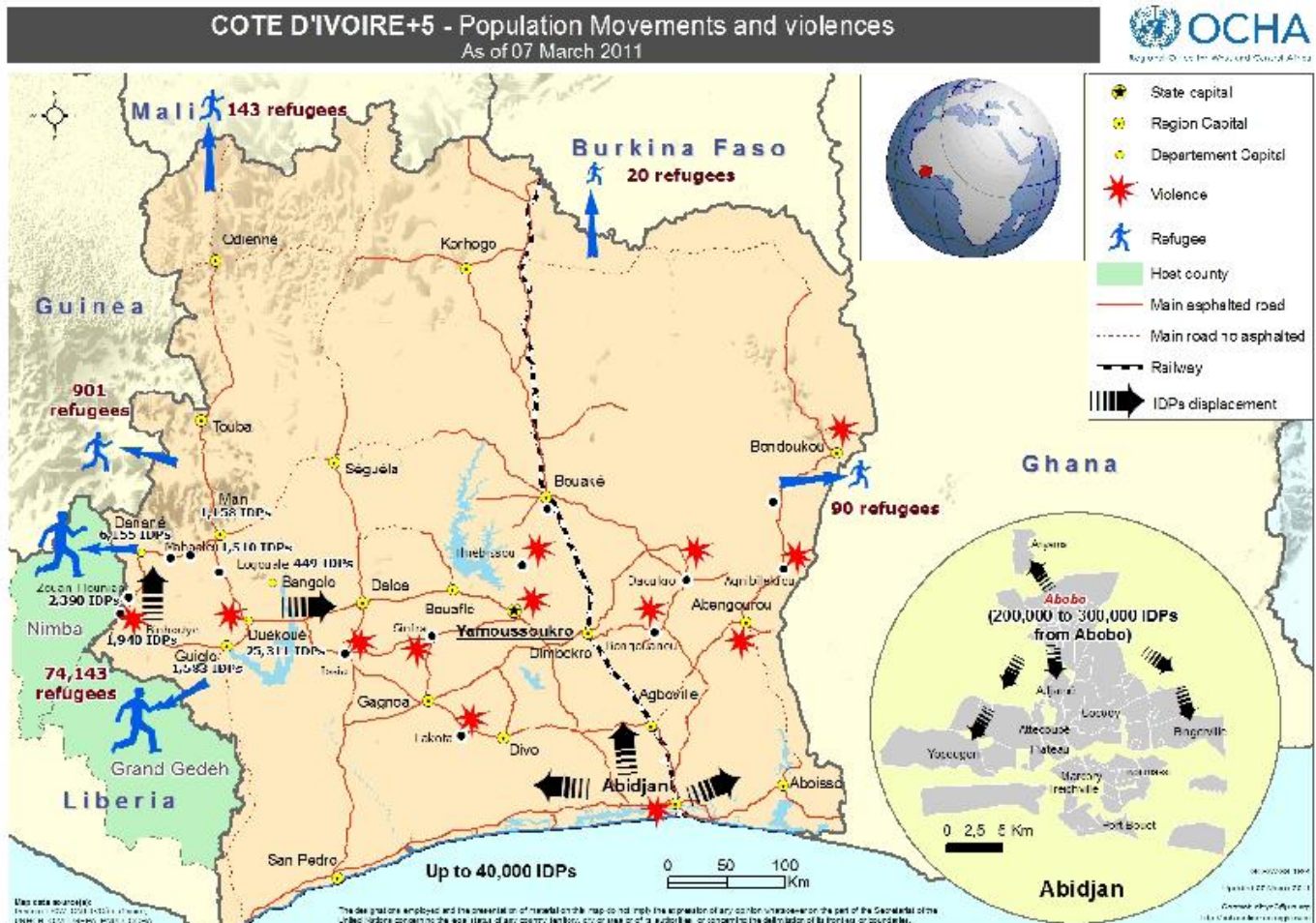
Some of these internally displaced people were trickling into Ghana as refugees.

Fierce fighting in the "Wild West" of Cote d'Ivoire, had meanwhile forced 90,000 local residents to flee across the border into Liberia. A further 50,000 or more were internally displaced within the troubled region.

The return to conflict began in December 2010 after Gbagbo rejected his defeat by opposition leader Ouattara in the second round of the UN-supervised election.

According to official results announced by the electoral commission, Ouattara won the election with 54% of the vote.

But Gbagbo alleged ballot rigging by Ouattara's supporters in rebel-controlled northern Cote d'Ivoire and declared himself the real winner of the poll.



The United Nations, the African Union and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) recognised Ouattara as the legitimate winner of the presidential election and urged Gbagbo to step down.

However, Gbagbo refused to hand over power and had himself sworn in for a new term.

The international community responded by cutting off Gbagbo's access to the West African Central Bank, which controls the currency of Cote d'Ivoire and several other states in the region. It also isolated Gbagbo's government diplomatically and imposed economic sanctions on Cote d'Ivoire.

By mid March 2011, most of the local banking system had shut down and exports of cocoa, Cote d'Ivoire's main cash crop, had ground to a halt.

Ouattara formed a shadow administration protected by UN troops at a hotel in Abidjan. This received widespread international recognition as the legitimate government of Cote d'Ivoire, but it was unable to exercise real authority.

Gbagbo continued to control southern Cote d'Ivoire with the support of the police and the army, while pro-Ouattara rebel forces remained firmly in control of the north.

The free movement of goods and people across the front line stopped in December 2010.

Fixed line and mobile telephone networks continue to function across the country, although Gbagbo's administration has frequently blocked the transmission of SMS text messages.

The national electricity grid, which is mainly powered by hydro-electric dams in the south, continues to supply power to the rebel-held north. However, electricity cuts in all parts of the country are frequent and unpredictable.

About three quarters of Cote d'Ivoire's 20 million inhabitants live in the green and fertile south of the country. This predominantly Christian region produces revenues from cocoa and offshore oil which sustain Gbagbo's government in Abidjan.

Around five million people live in the drier, poorer and mainly Muslim north, controlled by the *Forces Nouvelles* (New Forces) rebel movement from its de facto capital in Bouake.

The rebels occupy half the land area of Cote d'Ivoire and control important transport routes to neighbouring Burkina Faso and Mali. But they only administer a small part of the country's population and economic wealth.

French is the main language used in the media and the most common language used in everyday life. But local radio stations also broadcast in a wide variety of local languages.

More than 60 African languages are spoken in Cote d'Ivoire, but none have the status of a universal lingua franca.

Dioula, a language closely related to Mandingo, is widely used amongst people from the north and immigrants from Burkina Faso, Mali and Guinea.

Baoule is widely spoken in central Cote d'Ivoire in area around Yamoussoukro

The "Wild West" of Cote d'Ivoire has been a constant source of trouble in recent years, particularly the divided provinces of Moyen Cavally and Dix-huit Montagnes.

The front line between pro and anti-Gbagbo forces runs through the middle of these two provinces, which have long been plagued by ethnic tensions and land disputes.

Although fighting petered out in the rest of Cote d'Ivoire between 2004 and 2010, violence, crime and impunity remained a serious problem in the West throughout this period

Furthermore, the local population in Western Cote d'Ivoire has long been mixed up in the turbulent power struggles of neighbouring Liberia. Free-lance gunmen from other West African countries have found an opportunity to ply their deadly trade in this lawless region.

Humanitarian organisations planning to launch communications initiatives with intended beneficiaries in Cote d'Ivoire should coordinate their actions with other stakeholders through the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) office in Abidjan

<http://ochaonline.un.org/UrgencesEmergencies/ElectionsCocirctedIvoire/tabid/7330/language/fr-FR/Default.aspx> and the Cluster leads.

Cote d'Ivoire at a glance

Population	20 million
Main languages	French, Dioula
Other languages widely used in broadcasting	Baoule, Bete, Senoufo, Agni, Yacouba, Guere and many others
Radios per 1,000 people (2007)	183
TV sets per 1,000 people (2007)	60
GDP per capita	\$1,027
Adult literacy rate	49%
Mobile phone penetration	51%
Mobile network coverage	82% of population
Internet subscribers (2009)	968,000
Ranking in UN Human Development Index 2010	163 (out of 182)

2. Media Overview

French is the official language of Cote d'Ivoire. It is the main language used in government, business and the media.

French is widely spoken as a lingua franca, even by people with little or no formal education.

There is no dominant African language that is spoken throughout the country.

In the north and among immigrant communities in southern Cote d'Ivoire, **Dioula** is widely used as a common language. Related to Mandingo, Dioula is also widely spoken in neighbouring Burkina Faso and Mali.

Baoule, the language of the ethnic group of Cote d'Ivoire's founding president, Felix Houphouet Boigny, is widely spoken in central areas around the country's official capital Yamoussoukro.

According to UNESCO, the national adult literacy rate is 49%.

However, education has been greatly disrupted since the outbreak of civil war in 2002, especially in the rebel-controlled north. There are fears that the literacy rate and fluency in French amongst young Ivorians is falling.

National radio and TV broadcast in French, but local languages are often used for selected news bulletins, public service announcements and advertisements.

All the newspapers are written in French.

Local radio stations in the interior broadcast most of their programmes in French. However, most community stations also carry local news bulletins, and occasionally other programmes, in the African languages spoken by their target audience.

Abidjan radio stations broadcast almost exclusively in French, but they sometimes carry advertising spots and public service announcements in other languages too.

Public service announcements and programmes are likely to have a much bigger impact on rural communities if they are broadcast in appropriate local languages rather than French.

However, Cote d'Ivoire has over 60 languages and no ethnic group is dominant in terms of population size.

Local language broadcasts must therefore be narrowly targeted at defined population groups in quite small geographical areas in order to be effective. (See language map)



Source: Lewis, M. Paul (ed.), 2009. *Ethnologue: Languages of the World*

Radio is the most widespread and influential form of media in Cote d'Ivoire.

The country hosts more than 100 local radio stations known as "*radios de proximite*". Some of these are owned by the local government authority, some by community associations, some by religious groups and others by private entrepreneurs.

However, there are only four broadcasters which have anything like a nationwide reach.

- **Radio Television Ivoirienne (RTI)** www.rti.ci is the state broadcasting corporation. It operates two radio stations that broadcast on FM nationwide and two TV channels. However, since the return to conflict in December 2010, RTI radio and television can no longer be received in the rebel-controlled north.
- **ONUCI FM** www.onuci.org/onucifm is the voice of the UN peacekeeping mission in Cote d'Ivoire. It broadcasts from 20 FM repeater stations throughout the country. Most of its transmitters are situated along the front line that runs through the middle of the country from east to west, and in the far north. Since the resumption of hostilities in December 2010 ONUCI FM is the only radio station that can be heard on FM throughout Cote d'Ivoire.
- **Radio Jam** www.radiojam.biz is a privately-owned commercial station that broadcasts from transmitters in **Abidjan** and **Yamoussoukro**. It is aimed mainly at a youth audience. The station's website claims that Radio Jam also transmits on FM in Korhogo, Man, Bouake, Abengourou and Gagnoa, but this does not appear to be the case in reality.
- **Radio Nationale Catholique** <http://rnc-ci.net/> is the nationwide radio station of the Roman Catholic Church. It broadcasts on FM in **Abidjan, Gangoa, Abengourou and Bondoukou**. It also has plans to open a relay station in Bouake. In addition, the Catholic church operates stand alone radio stations in **Abidjan, Yamoussoukro, Grand Bassam and Man**.

Most of the radio stations based in Abidjan are able to tap into a large potential audience in and around the city.

For instance, **Radio Espoir**, the Roman Catholic radio station, claims to reach a third of Cote d'Ivoire's 20 million population. Its FM signal can be heard up to 70 km from Abidjan.

Little data is publicly available about radio audiences and their listening habits.

However, a common pattern is for people to tune in to RTI, ONUCI FM or a foreign radio station between 6am and 9am to find out what is happening in the country and the wider world. They then tune in to a local radio station later in the day.

Radio coverage is most intensive in the government-controlled south and east of Cote d'Ivoire.

There are fewer government-licensed radio stations in the drier, poorer and more sparsely populated rebel-controlled north. However, many small unlicensed local stations have sprung up there since 2002

Officially, state-run RTI has a monopoly of television broadcasting in Cote d'Ivoire. It broadcasts on two channels from Abidjan.

However, in reality three unlicensed TV stations operate in the rebel-controlled north.

The *Forces Nouvelles* (New Forces) rebel movement operates **Television Notre Patrie** (Our Fatherland Television) (TVNP) from the RTI studios in **Bouake**. It broadcasts to audiences in the city and the surrounding region.

The *Forces Nouvelles* also control **Ivoir FM**, the main FM radio station in Bouake.

Two private TV stations also operate in the northern city of **Korhogo**.

In addition, the shadow government of Alassane Ouattara, launched its own TV station **Tele Cote d'Ivoire (TCI)** from its UN-protected compound in **Abidjan** in December 2010. Its terrestrial free-to-air signal only reaches certain parts of the city.

Radio and television in Cote d'Ivoire are regulated by the government's **Conseil National de Communication et Audiovisuel (CNCA)**(National Council for Audiovisual Communication) www.lecnca.net

This licences radio stations and monitors their broadcast output. It has the authority to fine or suspend radio stations which fail to observe the terms of their licence.

However, the CNCA's authority does not apply in the northern part of the country controlled by the *Forces Nouvelles*

More than a dozen tabloid daily newspapers are published in Abidjan, but sales are low and very few copies reach the interior of Cote d'Ivoire

The government daily **Fraternite Matin** www.fratmat.info has the largest circulation, selling 13,000 to 16,000 copies per day in 2010.

Some private newspapers, such as **Soir Info** www.soirinfo.info , endeavour to provide balanced and independent news coverage.

But many, such as **Notre Voie** www.notrevoie.com , the mouthpiece of incumbent president Laurent Gbagbo's *Front Patriotique Ivoirien* Ivorian Patriotic Front (FPI) party and **Le Patriote** www.lepatriote.net , which is sympathetic to president elect Alassane Ouattara and his *Rassemblement des Republicains* (Rally of Republicans) (RDR) party are stridently partisan.

Many Ivoirians listen to ONUCI FM and foreign radio stations, particularly the French language services of **Radio France Internationale (RFI)**, **BBC** and **Voice of America (VOA)**, to find out what is really happening in their own country.

The local media are widely distrusted as a source of reliable information on political issues.

ONUCI FM has meanwhile lost much of its initial reputation for political neutrality. The UN radio station is now widely regarded as being pro-Ouattara.

RFI normally broadcasts on FM in **Abidjan** and in **Bouake** and **Korhogo** in the rebel-held north.

Afrique Numero Un, a pan-African radio station based in Gabon, and the French services of the **BBC World Service** and **Voice of America (VOA)** can also usually be heard on FM in **Abidjan**.

However, over the past decade, Gbagbo's government has frequently shut down the FM relay stations of foreign broadcasters at times of crisis.

RFI was kept off air for 10 months in 2005/2006.

The RFI, BBC and Afrique Numero Un FM relay stations in Abidjan were silenced again at the end of February 2011 following a rebel attack on an **RTI** radio and TV transmitter in Abidjan.

RTI broadcasts were quickly restored, but the three international broadcasters have been off air since then.

In March 2011, VOA was the only foreign radio station that could be heard on FM in Abidjan.

In early December 2010, the Gbagbo administration ordered the French satellite broadcaster **Canal Plus Horizons** to stop beaming several French TV news channels into Cote d'Ivoire, including **France 24** and **TV5**.

Several of these channels were subsequently restored, but in March 2011, France 24 and TV5 were still banned.

Since the outbreak of civil war in 2002, the media in Cote d'Ivoire have lived under tight restrictions on news reporting and the constant threat of physical attack or closure.

These pressures have intensified since the country's slide back into conflict in December 2010.

Since then, several media professionals have been arrested, dozens have received anonymous death threats and at least one has been killed.

A printing press worker at the pro-Gbagbo daily **La Voie**, was hacked and clubbed to death by a mob outside his home in Abidjan on February 28 2011.

On the same day, two journalists from the *Forces Nouvelles* TV station **TV Notre Patrie** in **Bouake** were arrested and imprisoned shortly after their arrival in Abidjan on a UN flight.

The media has become sharply polarised between supporters of Gbagbo on the one hand, and his rival Ouattara, the internationally recognised winner of the November 28 presidential election on the other.

The tone of political rhetoric on both sides has become strident and incendiary. Hate speech and the celebration of violence has become commonplace.

Television and radio have become totally polarised between supporters of the rival camps.

Neither side in the conflict uses the media to condemn acts of violence perpetrated by its own supporters. Indeed, such killings are often celebrated

Only a handful of Abidjan newspapers have struggled with difficulty to remain neutral.

Independent and pro-Ouattara newspapers have frequently been prevented from publishing for several days at a time.

In the south, pressures on the media have come from the administration of President Gbagbo and his militant supporters, the *Jeunes Patriotes* (Young Patriots).

In the north, militant supporters of the *Forces Nouvelles* (New Forces) rebel movement have shown a similar degree of intolerance.

Gbagbo has retained tight control over **RTI**, which has an official monopoly on broadcast news and political comment in Cote d'Ivoire

Its coverage has always been heavily biased in favour of the government, but since the disputed 2010 presidential election, RTI has functioned even more blatantly as a crude propaganda tool of Gbagbo's administration.

Most private radio stations in Cote d'Ivoire are legally banned from broadcasting news under the terms of the licence.

As a result, there are no independent sources of news and information on air in the Gbagbo-controlled south of the country apart from **ONUCI FM**, the official radio station of the UN peacekeeping force.

In the rebel-held north of Cote d'Ivoire there is little tolerance of dissenting voices on radio and television either.

Since December 2010, three local radio stations in the north have been attacked in the towns of **Man**, **Danane** and **Sakassou**.

Dozens of small radio stations operate in northern Cote d'Ivoire, but they have limited local reach.

There is no *Forces Nouvelles* radio or TV station that covers the whole of Cote d'Ivoire or even the whole of the north.

In December 2010, the fledgling Ouattara administration set up its own FM radio and TV station. Both operate from Ouattara's UN-protected headquarters at the Golf Hotel in Abidjan.

However, the transmissions of these two improvised stations; **Tele Cote d'Ivoire** and **Radio Cote d'Ivoire**, can only be received in certain parts of the city.

In March 2011, **ONUCI FM** was the only radio station in Cote d'Ivoire that maintained near nationwide coverage through its network of 20 FM relay stations in both the Gbagbo and rebel controlled parts of the country.

ONUCI FM was once widely respected for its balanced and independent news reporting. But since the November 2010 election, it has followed the UN line in recognising Alassane Ouattara as Cote d'Ivoire's legitimate head of state.

As a result, representatives of the Gbagbo administration no longer speak to the radio station. Its news coverage is therefore widely perceived by ordinary Ivorians as being biased in favour of the Ouattara camp.

Gbagbo's government ordered ONUCI FM to shut down in February 2011. However, the station has continued broadcasting and the Gbagbo administration has not so far taken action to silence its transmitters.

Between 2002 and 2006, there were several instances of *Jeunes Patriotes* (Young Patriot) pro-Gbagbo militants attacking private radio stations and the offices of newspapers accused of supporting the opposition.

On two occasions, the *Jeunes Patriotes* even occupied the headquarters of **RTI** to influence its broadcasts, apparently with tacit presidential approval.

Fewer incidents of attacks on the media were documented in the rebel-controlled north during the lull in hostilities between 2004 and 2010.

However, journalists in the north remained equally wary of upsetting the local *Forces Nouvelles* authorities. Self censorship was widely practised.

Since December 2010, at least three local radio stations in the north have been attacked. Two of them were destroyed.

3. Radio

Overview

There are over 100 local radio stations in Cote d'Ivoire known as *radios de proximite*.

Those in the south of the country are regulated by the government's **Conseil National de Communication et Audiovisuel (CNCA) (National Council for Audiovisual Communication)** www.lecnca.net .

Those in the rebel-controlled north are not subject to any formal licensing system. Several unlicensed local radio stations have sprung up in the rebel zone since 2002.

Local radio stations command a large and very mixed audience in both towns and villages because people listen in to find out what is happening in their own area.

In Abidjan, the Muslim radio station **Al Bayane** is widely followed by the Islamic community.

Most local radio stations have steered clear of direct reporting on Cote d'Ivoire's return to conflict. They only refer indirectly to the crisis by reporting demonstrations of solidarity with the victims of violence and donations made to people forced from their homes. The only people that they interview about the conflict are individuals appealing for peace.

However, some local radio stations have become openly partisan. For example, on March 11 2011, the local radio station in the port city of **San Pedro** announced that a UN plane had just landed at the local airport. This led a group of *Jeunes Patriotes* to invade the airport to prevent UN aircraft from taking off or landing there.

The state broadcaster **Radio Television Ivoirienne (RTI)** www.rti.ci normally reaches the entire country through its general service **Radio Cote d'Ivoire** and its music and entertainment station **Frequence 2**.

However, since hostilities resumed in December 2010, RTI's FM transmissions in the rebel-controlled north have been switched off.

RTI has a legal monopoly of political news and current affairs reporting in Cote d'Ivoire. However its coverage has always been biased heavily in favour of incumbent President Laurent Gbagbo and his *Front Populaire Ivoirien (FPI)* (Ivorian Popular Front) party.

Since Cote d'Ivoire relapsed into conflict in December 2010, RTI's support for Gbagbo has become more strident and unconditional. The voices and opinions of his opponents have been totally excluded from its news bulletins and programming.

Radio Cote d'Ivoire is widely listened to by people in the interior in the 35 plus age bracket. They often rely on the station as their main source of national news, especially those who listen to its news bulletins in local languages.

RTI's official monopoly of news and current affairs is challenged in practice by **ONUCI FM** www.onuci.org/onucifm, the radio station of the UN peacekeeping force in Cote d'Ivoire. The force is known by its French acronym ONUCI.

ONUCI FM broadcasts are relayed by 20 FM transmitters across the country. These cover both the southern zone ruled by Gbagbo and the northern zone controlled by rebels who support his rival Alassane Ouattara.

Until the disputed November 2010 election, the UN station enjoyed a good reputation for broad and unbiased news coverage across Cote d'Ivoire.

ONUCI FM had always been popular with opponents of Gbagbo, since the radio station had consistently allowed opposition leaders as well as government representatives to speak on air.

However, its reputation for independence and political neutrality became compromised after the second round run-off between Gbagbo and Ouattara in November 2010.

ONUCI FM followed the United Nations in recognising Ouattara as the legitimate winner of this disputed poll.

Since then, representatives of Gbagbo's government have refused to speak to the UN radio station.

As a result, Many Ivorians accuse ONUCI FM of abandoning its former neutrality and slanting its news coverage in favour of Ouattara.

The broadcast licensing system in Cote d'Ivoire does not allow local radio stations to transmit political news or news about industrial disputes.

Some privately owned commercial radio stations (which derive more than 20% of their revenue from advertising) are allowed by the CNCA to broadcast news bulletins. However, they are not allowed to broadcast political interviews or current affairs programming.

All radio stations are permitted to produce and transmit social affairs programmes, but the distinction between political and social affairs is rather a grey area.

Over the years, the CNCA has frequently sanctioned private radio stations for overstepping the terms of their broadcasting licence (*cahier de charge*) by transmitting information that was deemed to be political in nature.

Since December 2010, several radio stations have been forced them air by attacks on their studios and transmitters.

In the rebel-held north, **Radio Meinnauh** in **Danane**, **Man FM** in **Man** and **Radio Yenian** in **Sakassou**, were raided and their equipment was destroyed in December 2010. All three stations were perceived to be anti-Ouattara.

In the Gbagbo-ruled south of Cote d'Ivoire, **Radio Sud Bandama** in the central town of **Lakota**, was trashed by unidentified armed men in January 2011.

In other instances, local radio stations have shut down as a precautionary measure after political violence engulfed the surrounding area.

Radio Arc-en-Ciel and **Radio Anyama** in **Abidjan** both decided to close after finding their studios in the middle of a conflict zone between Gbagbo's security forces and insurgents loyal to Ouattara.

Radio Arc-en-Ciel is situated in the suburb of **Abobo**. This stronghold of Ouattara supporters was the scene of heavy fighting in the first quarter of 2011 that led to the exodus of over 200,000 of its inhabitants.

The fighting in Abobo also damaged the main radio and TV transmitter of **RTI** in Abidjan on February 27, blacking out its broadcasts for 24 hours until repairs were carried out.

Radio Mont Sehite in **Toulepleu** near the Liberian border shut down in March 2011 after advancing *Forces Nouvelles* troops captured the town from pro-Gbagbo forces.

Young people in Abidjan listen mainly to **Radio Jam** www.radiojam.biz and **Radio Nostalgie** www.nostalgie.ci . Both are commercial music stations with regular short news bulletins.

All radio stations in Cote d'Ivoire welcome collaboration with humanitarian organisations, so long as they pay for air time.

Aid agencies and international NGOs are viewed as an important source of revenue, especially by cash-strapped local radio stations, which find it difficult to attract advertising.

Most radio stations have experienced a financial squeeze since Cote d'Ivoire relapsed into conflict since many of their normal sources of revenue have dried up.

Some stations have laid off staff. Others have been unable to pay their employees regularly.

Appeals to broadcast public service messages and specialist programmes may therefore fall on deaf ears unless radio stations are offered payment for these services.

The radical polarisation of the Ivorian media following the disputed 2010 presidential election, has led many Ivorians of all political persuasions to listen more frequently to the broadcasts of international radio stations to find out what is really happening in their country.

The most popular foreign stations are **Radio France Internationale (RFI)**, **BBC** and **Voice of America (VOA)**.

Their French language services for Africa can normally be heard on FM in **Abidjan**. However, Gbagbo's administration frequently switches off the FM relay stations of international broadcasters in times of crisis.

This has occurred frequently since December 2010, forcing determined listeners to follow their broadcasts on short wave instead.

The FM relays of **RFI** and **BBC** in Abidjan have been off air since February 27 2011.

National radio stations

Radio Television Ivoirienne (RTI) www.rti.ci

RTI broadcasts nationwide on FM, but since December 2010, its broadcasts are no longer transmitted in the rebel-controlled north of the country.

The state broadcaster is tightly controlled by the Gbagbo administration. It has an official monopoly on broadcasting political news, but its coverage is focussed on Gbagbo and his supporters and is heavily biased in their favour.

Since the disputed second round of the 2010 presidential elections, RTI's radio broadcasts no longer balance their pro-Gbagbo propaganda with any opposition views whatsoever.

RTI normally operates two radio stations, **Radio Cote d'Ivoire**, its general service, and **Frequence 2**, a music and entertainment station.

However, since December 2010, RTI has been broadcasting exactly the same programming on both frequencies.

Radio Cote d'Ivoire's support for Gbagbo is most stridently expressed in the daily programme "*Raison d'Etat*" (Reason of State). This is broadcast in the morning between 10.00 and 12.00 and is often repeated at night.

Radio Cote d'Ivoire is the general service of RTI, broadcasting nationwide on 88.00 FM. Most of the programming is in French, but there are some news bulletins in local languages.

The station normally broadcasts two or three 10-15 minute news bulletins daily in selected local languages, according to a weekly schedule. There may only be one news bulletin per week in some languages.

The main news programmes in French are at 06.00 (90 minutes), 12.00 and 19.00. There are also short news bulletins on the hour.

Many of the programmes deal with agriculture and local customs. There are some political debates.

Radio Cote d'Ivoire is widely listened to by people in the interior in the 35 plus age bracket. They often rely on this station as their main source of national news, especially those who tune in to the news bulletins in local languages.

Frequence 2 is a music and entertainment station broadcasting nationwide on 92.0 FM. Nearly all the programming is in French.

There are short news bulletins at 30 minutes past the hour.

The programming is normally more light weight than that Radio Cote d'Ivoire. Frequence 2 is focussed on entertainment, rather than information or education.

However, since Cote d'Ivoire's return to conflict in December 2010, Frequence 2 has abandoned its normal programming. Instead, it relays the broadcasts of Radio Cote d'Ivoire.

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ONUCI FM www.onuci.org/onucifm

ONUCI FM is the radio station of the UN peacekeeping force in Cote d'Ivoire, which is known by its French acronym ONUCI. The radio station opened in 2004, despite opposition from Gbagbo's government.

ONUCI FM broadcasts from studios in Abidjan. Its signal is beamed via satellite to 20 FM relay stations across the country (see map).

There are concentrations of FM transmitters along the ceasefire line, in the volatile west and in the far north of the country.

ONUCI FM broadcasts on FM in **Abidjan, San Pedro, Tabou, Danane, Man, Guiglo, Bangolo, Duekoue, Daloa, Zuenoula, Seguela, Bouake, Yamoussoukro, Daoukro, Aengourou, Odienne, Boundiali, Korhogo, Ferkessedougou, Bouna and Bondoukou.**

The station broadcasts mainly in French, but it also has programmes in **Baoule, Dioula, Bete, Yacouba and Guere**

ONUCI FM was formerly appreciated for the neutrality and reliability of its news. It has a large network of correspondents throughout Cote d'Ivoire.

However, since December 2010 ONUCI FM has been widely seen as favouring Alassane Ouattara, the internationally recognised winner of the disputed 2010 presidential election.

The United Nations recognised Ouattara as the winner of this election. Since then, representatives of Gbagbo administration have refused to speak to ONUCI FM.

The station's news coverage has therefore become increasingly one-sided. ONUCI FM has resorted to using voice clips from international broadcasters such as RFI, BBC and VOA to give voices from the Gbagbo administration some presence on its air waves.

When ONUCI FM was first established, the station quickly allayed early fears that it would become an uncritical mouthpiece for the rebels and the unarmed opposition.

Its programmes allowed politicians of all the main parties to comment on current events.

Supporters of the political parties opposed to Gbagbo and the *Forces Nouvelles* rebel movement and often tuned in to ONUCI FM because they were frustrated by not being able to hear their own leaders talk on other local stations. They have remained keen listeners to ONUCI FM since the breakdown of the peace process

Many Gbagbo supporters also continue listening to the UN station because they are aware that the state broadcaster RTI does not always give a complete picture of the political and security situation in the country.

The Gbagbo administration formally ordered ONUCI FM to stop broadcasting on February 8 2011. However, since then the authorities have not made any attempt to switch off the radio station's transmitters or jam its signal.

ONUCI FM journalists, however, have found it increasingly difficult to work in the southern half of Cote d'Ivoire. By March 2011, some of the station's international staff had been withdrawn from Cote d'Ivoire in view of the deteriorating security situation.

Media sources said many ONUCI FM staff had received death threats in letters delivered anonymously to their homes or in phone calls received at work. Some had also been physically assaulted in the street by pro-Gbagbo militants of the *Jeunes Patriotes* movement.

The sources reported increasing friction between supporters and opponents of Gbagbo within the Ivoirian staff of ONUCI FM.

This internal conflict had sometimes shown itself in the choice of news items or music broadcast, they noted.

Staff shortages and political pressures on individual journalists have made it more difficult for the station to produce all its programmes regularly and maintain balanced news coverage.

Media sources said that by March 2011 it had become virtually impossible for ONUCI FM correspondents to report from Gbagbo strongholds in the interior such as Daloa, Divo, Guiglo and the port city of San Pedro.

ONUCI FM broadcasts more humanitarian programming than any other station in Cote d'Ivoire. It provides ample air time for UN agencies and local and international NGOs to talk about their activities.

Organisations wishing to place spots or programming on ONUCI FM should contact the official spokesman of ONUCI, Hamadoun Toure, in the first instance.

ONUCI spokesman - Hamadoun Touré

Tél. : +225-06203317

Mob.: + 225-05990075

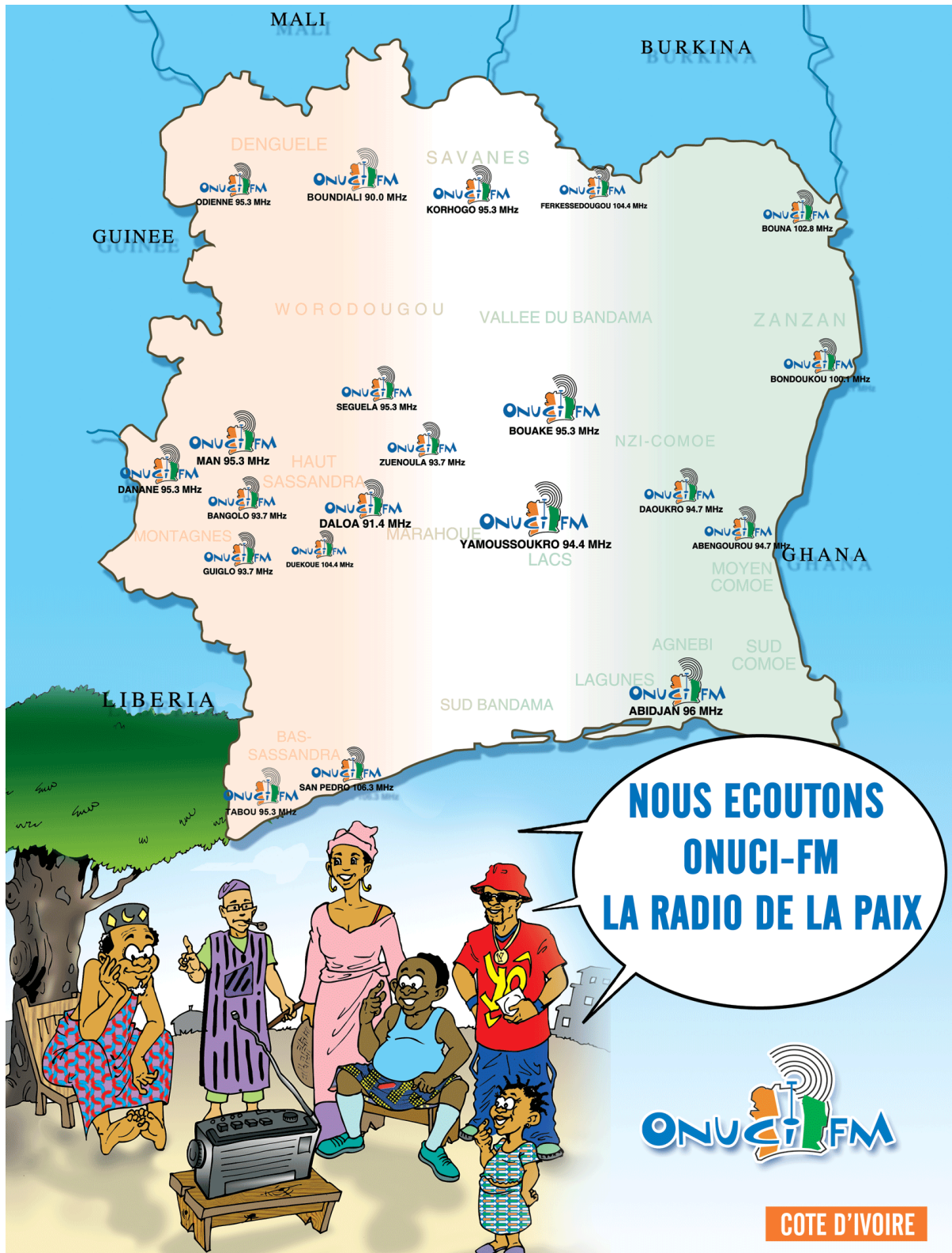
Fax : +225-06203320

Email: hamadoun@un.org

Director ONUCI FM - Sylvain Semilinko

Tel: +225 20 23 32 90

Mob: +225 05 99 03 14



Location of ONUCI FM transmitters in Cote d'Ivoire

Radio Nationale Catholique www.rnc-ci.net

This Roman Catholic radio station was launched in **Abidjan** in 2001 with the aim of achieving nationwide reach.

In late 2010 it was broadcasting on FM in Abidjan, **Gagnoa**, **Abengourou** and **Bondoukou** and had plans to open another relay station in **Bouake**.

About one third of Cote d'Ivoire's population is Christian. The Roman Catholic church is the largest in the country. It enjoys special recognition from the government.

Administration

Tel: +225 23 53 71 40

Fax: +225 23 53 71 49

E-mail: rnc@aviso.ci

Studios:

Tel: +225 23 53 71 44 / 23 53 71 46

In addition, the Roman Catholic Church operates the following stand-alone radio stations:

- **Radio Espoir** in **Abidjan**
- **Radio Paix Sanwi** in **Grand Bassam**
- **Radio Man, La Voix des 18 Montagnes** in **Man**
- **Radio Notre Dame de la Paix** in **Yamoussoukro**

Radio Jam www.radiojam.biz

Radio Jam is a privately owned popular music station which broadcasts on 99.3 FM in **Abidjan** and **Yamoussoukro**,

The station's website also shows FM transmitters in **San Pedro**, **Gagnoa**, **Abengourou**, **Bouake**, **Man** and **Korhogo**, but these do not appear to be operating

Radio Jam's target audience is young city dwellers aged 15 to 29. The station is particularly popular with bus and taxi drivers, so large numbers of commuters regularly have to listen to Radio Jam, whether or not they like the station.

Director – Jonas Koue Bie

Commercial Director – Mr Danho

Tel: +225 21.21 58

Mob: +225 07 60 07 67

Email: joedanho@yahoo.fr

Address: Avenue 21 Rue 47B ilot 115, Treicheville, Abidjan

Important radio stations in Abidjan

There are more than 20 licensed private radio stations on air in Abidjan. However, there is little public data available to assess objectively the size and nature of their audiences. The urban conurbation has a population of about five million people. It is home to one in four inhabitants of Cote d'Ivoire.

The following list, compiled by Radio Abidjan 1 www.radioabidjan1.com shows all licensed radio stations, including government and foreign stations, that were on air in Abidjan in 2009.

RADIO STATION	FREQUENCY	LOCATION	CONTACT
Radio ABIDJAN 1	105.6 FM	Cocody II Plateaux	22.41.29.03 22.41.04.76
Radio BLM (Radio Ecole)	100.6 FM	Treichville	21.24.87.62
Radio Amitié	100.1 FM	Yopougon	23.45.39.66
Radio Attiécoubé	92.5 FM	(Abidjan et périphéries)	20.37.85.46
Radio Bonne Santé	106.4 FM	Plateau	20.22.39.89 20.22.39.32
Radio Fréquence 2	92.0 FM	Abidjan	20.21.48.00
Radio ESPOIR	102.8 FM	Port - Bouët	21.75.68.00
Radio Nationale Catholique (R.N.C.)	102.5 FM	Abidjan	23.53.71.47/48
Radio Al Bayane	95.7 FM	Abidjan	22.40.59.95
Radio Cocody FM	98.5 FM	Cocody	22.44.68.83
Radio Treichville	93.6 FM	Treichville	21.24.13.52
Radio TERE FM	104.7 FM	Williamsville	20.38.68.40
Radio C.I. / Chaîne Nationale	88.00 FM	Plateau	20.21.48.00
Radio Nostalgie	101.1 FM	Plateau	20.21.10.52/53
Radio YOPOUGON	96.8 FM	Yopougon	23.45.43.85
Radio N'GOWA	89.7 FM	Marcory	21.36.45.02
Radio JAM	99.3 FM	Abidjan	21.34.10.83
Radio City FM	106.1 FM	Abidjan	21.25.10.28
Radio ATM	90.5 FM	Port - Bouët	21.58.07.08
Radio Zénith FM	92.8 FM	Marcory	21.26.27.36
Radio Sud 7		Abidjan	05.92.47.37
Radio Elite	104 FM	II Plateaux	09.32.76.57
Radio Atlantique FM	107 FM	Abidjan	21.25.66.66
Radio La Voix de l'Amérique (V.O.A.)	94.3 / 99.00 FM	Abidjan	
Radio BBC	94.4 Fm	Abidjan	
Radio AFRICA N°1	91.1 FM	Abidjan	
Radio France Internationale (R.F.I.)	97.6 FM	Abidjan	
Radio ONUCI FM	96.00 FM	Abidjan	
Radio ARC EN CIEL	102.0 FM	Abobo	06.84.68.60
Radio Anyama		Abidjan	23.55.75.14

The most important private radio stations in Abidjan, which are known to have a large audience in certain sectors of the community, include the following:

Radio Nostalgie www.nostalgie.ci

This commercial music and entertainment station broadcasts in French on 101.1 FM in **Abidjan**. It can be heard within 100 km radius of the city.

There are regularly news bulletins, but no debates or interactive programmes. News coverage is generally balanced and fair.

The station has plans to extend its transmissions to **Yamoussoukro** and **San Pedro**.

The station targets city dwellers aged 22 to 40 and the music play list reflects this. But Radio Nostalgie attracts a lot of younger listeners too.

Radio Nostalgie is owned by a company linked to Alassane Ouattara, who was Gbagbo's main challenger in the 2010 presidential elections, and who according to the electoral commission, won the vote.

Much of Ouattara's support comes from northern Cote d'Ivoire, where he was born. Gbagbo has repeatedly accused him of supporting the *Forces Nouvelles* rebels who control this region.

Because of Nostalgie's association with Ouattara and his *Rassemblement de Republicains* (RDR) (Rally of Republicans) party, the station's offices and studios in Abidjan have been frequently attacked by Gbagbo supporters.

Radio Nostalgie's advertising revenue has declined sharply since the country's return to violence in December 2010, forcing management to lay off several members of staff.

Director - Boniface Goin Bi

Tel: +225 20 21 31 08

Email: georgeslatier2004@yahoo.fr

Radio Nostalgie 101.1 FM

SORANO,

Immeuble Le Paris,

Avenue Chardy,

Plateau,

Abidjan.01

Radio Jam www.radiojam.biz

Radio Jam is a privately owned popular music station which broadcasts in French on 99.3 FM in **Abidjan** and **Yamoussokro**.

The station can usually be heard within 100 km radius of Abidjan, but its signal has become weaker since the RTI radio and TV transmitting mast in the Abidjan suburb of Abobo was damaged during fighting in February 2011.

Since then, Radio Jam can no longer be heard in some parts of Abidjan.

There are regular news bulletins, but no political debates or inter-active programming. News coverage is generally balanced and fair.

Radio Jam's target audience is young city dwellers aged 15 to 29. The station is particularly popular with bus and taxi drivers, so large numbers of commuters regularly have to listen to Radio Jam, whether or not they like the station.

The music play list is aimed at a younger audience than that of Radio Nostalgie.

Director - Jonas Koue Bi

Commercial Director – Mr Danho

Tel: +225 21 21 58

Mob: +225 07 60 07 67

Email: jocedanho@yahoo.fr

Avenue 21, Rue 47B, ilot 115,
Treicheville,
Abidjan

Radio Espoir www.radioespoir.net

Radio station owned and operated by the Roman Catholic Church. Launched in 1991, it broadcasts on 102.8 FM from Abidjan. Radio Espoir claims that its signal can be heard within 70 km radius of Abidjan.

The station has recording studios that are available for hire.

Director – Pere Basile Diane

Tel: +225 21 75 68 01

Director of Programmes – Pierre Kiene

Tel: +225 21 75 68 01

Radio Al Bayanne www.radio-albayane.com

Radio Al Bayanne is Cote d'Ivoire's main Islamic radio station. It was launched in 2001. It broadcasts on 95.7FM in Abidjan.

Just over a third of Cote d'Ivoire's population is Muslim. Islam is particularly strong in the north Cote d'Ivoire and among immigrants from other West African countries.

The station has a strong following among Abidjan's Muslim community, but cannot be heard elsewhere in the country.

BP 174 Cidex 03

Abidjan 08

Tel : +225 22-40-59-95/96/98/99

Fax : +225 22-40-59-97

Email : contact@radio-albayane.info

Radio Yopougon

Radio Yopougon was the first radio de proximite to be licenced in Cote d'Ivoire. began broadcasting in the Abidjan suburb of Yopougon in 1998. The station is owned by the local authority.

The station can be heard on 96.8 FM throughout the city of Abidjan within a radius of 20 km from the transmitter.

Radio Yopougon is one of the largest radios de proximite in Cote d'Ivoire and is widely considered to be one of the best. It broadcasts in French, but carries spots and announcements of up to one minute in local languages.

Director – Zega Bodie

Mob: +225 07 57 75 66

Tel: +225 23.50 32 20

E-mail : radioyop@yahoo.fr

Radio Cote d'Ivoire (pro-Ouattara)

The shadow government of Alassane Ouattara, the internationally recognised winner of the 2010 presidential election, launched this FM radio station in **Abidjan** in December 2010.

It is called **Radio Cote d'Ivoire**, just like its Gbagbo-controlled RTI counterpart.

The station broadcasts irregularly from Ouattara's UN-protected headquarters in the Hotel Golf and can only be heard in some parts of Abidjan.

The station often changes frequency, making it difficult for listeners to follow its broadcasts regularly. It usually broadcasts on 88.5 and 91.00 FM.

Contact details needed

Radio stations in the interior

There are about 100 radio local radio stations in the interior of Cote d'Ivoire.

Somewere damaged during the early stages of the civil war in 2002 and have not resumed broadcasting.

Others have been set up since 2002 in the rebel-controlled north of Cote d'Ivoire without being licensed by the government media regulator, the **Conseil National de Communication Audiovisuel (CNCA)** www.lecnca.net .

The following list, compiled with the help of the national association of local radio stations - **L'Union des Radios de Proximite de Cote d'Ivoire (URPCI)** shows those which were believed to exist in October 2010.

Some may not be operational, but field research by infoasaid indicated that the overwhelming majority were on air.

The radio stations numbered 1 to 86 are shown by province and location. They include stations in both government and Forces Nouvelles-controlled areas of the country.

Those numbered 87 to 118, which are shown by location only, are all situated in the rebel-controlled north.

All these radio stations broadcast mainly in French, but they use a wide variety of local languages for news bulletins, public service announcements and advertising.

In 2010, as the presidential election was under way, several stations set up in northern Cote d'Ivoire since 2002 applied to the CNCA for a licence to continue broadcasting following the completion of national reunification.

All *radios de proximite* in Cote d'Ivoire are keen to collaborate with humanitarian agencies so long as they are paid to air public service announcements and sponsored programmes.

Such payments constitute an important source of revenue for small radio stations, which have difficulty in attracting advertisers.

Régions	N°	Radios	Localités	Fréquences	Personne à contacter	Contacts
ABIDJAN	1	Radio Attécoubé	Attécoubé FM	92.50 MHZ	Yao bruce	07-98-86-06
	2	Radio Cocody FM	Cocody	98.50 MHZ	Mme Koissy Bamba karamoko	07-58-80-23 07-07-44-88
	3	Radio Elit FM	Cocody	104.00 MHZ	Gouri stéphane	04-84-83-80
	4	Radio Zénith	Marcory	92.80 MHZ	N'Cho jean	66-93-29-93
	5	Radio Bonne Santé	Plateau	106.40 MHZ	Assi Christophe	
	6	Radio ATM	Port-bouët	90.50 MHZ	Ledjou blaguet Monique kacou	07-07-37-09 01-52-74-13
	7	Radio BLM	Treichville	100.60 MHZ	Michel koffi	06-61-77-31
	8	Radio Fraternité Yopougon	Yopougon	96.8 MHZ	ZEGA BODJE	07 57 75 66 23 50 32 20
	10	Radio Amitié	Yopougon	100.1 MHZ	Bakayoko/Barry abdoul kader	07-67-67-30 05-22-11-05
	11	Radio Treichville	Treichville	93.60 MHZ	Fofié ibrahima	05-76-09-27
		12	Radio Bien-être	Treichville	94.00	Alain SIBI
	13	Radio Alobé	Bingerville			
		Radio Arc en Ciel	Abobo	102.0 FM Closed by conflict in March 2011	Abdoulaye Ouattara	06 84 68 60
	14	Radio ALBAYANE	Riviera			022-40-59-95 022 40 59 96 022 40 59 98
		Frequence Vie	Cocody	89.4 FM Signal strength weakened by damaged transmitter February 2011		
LAGUNES	15	Radio Anyama	Anyama Closed by conflict in March 2011	103.60 MHZ	Armel Akonda/Mme Bakayoko	08-99-81-40 01-88-33-02 07-74-73-64
	16	Radio Lepin	Alepé	97.30 MHZ	Michel Saouré/Mme Patricia/Yapi	04-06-27-00 04-42-34-57 40-41-94-25 03-11-30-74
	17	Leboutou FM	Dabou	103.70 MHZ	Zanhouan roger camille	01-95-34-27 08-41-87-20
	18	Fatchué	Jacquerville	104.40 MHZ	Grah	0599-42-42
	19	Sikensi FM	Sikensi	89.50 MHZ	Léa Cécile Ango	05-59-94-87 09-45-17-09
	20	Radio Tiassalé	Tiassalé	90.3 MHZ	Pasteur Kouamé lucien	49-29-08-31 03-19-37-67 05-70-57-97
AGNEBY	21	Tchoyasso	Adzopé	107.20MHZ	Serge séka	08-18-13-78
	22	Kanien fm	Adzopé		Serge séka	08-18-13-78
	23	La Voix d'Adzopé	Adzopé	87.70 MHZ	Monné katou michel	05-70-09-04
	24	La Voix de l'Agneby	Agboville	95.20 MHZ	Doh guy marcel	09-58-89-23
SUD COMO	25	BIA FM	Aboisso	102.30 MHZ	Ano bertin	08-77-17-68
	26	Paix Sanwi	Aboisso	89.2 MHZ	Gnorou gbagbo jeannette	07-88-68-30 07-99-24-22
	27	N'Nowe	Bonoua	100.20 MHZ	Kokogni félix	07-92-64-21

						05-55-62-34
	28	Bassam Fm	Grand-bassam	100.10 MHZ	Attia gogo Gnion aristide	47-34-78-33 05-08-77-77
	29	Radio Assinie Mafia	Assinie Mafia	92.30 MHZ	Kouassi ernest	05-52-12-10 02-37-84-12
	30	Akwaba	Noé	105.90 MHZ	Amon bilé Daniel	05-59-92-57
MOYE COMOE E	31	Tchia-min	Niablé	105.10 MHZ	Ben yacouba touré	07-52-52-27
	32	Radio Agnia	Abengourou	98.1 MHZ	Konaté Eboh ami charles DG	07-38-48-48 02-68-70-32
	33	Djuablin FM	Agnibilékro	104.6 MHZ	Touboui hyacinthe	66-66-46-00
N'ZI COMOE	34	Radio Iffou	Daoukro	102.20 MHZ	Mme kangouté	05-57-13-68
	35	La voix du N'Zi	Dimbokro	89.80 MHZ	Cissé abdoulaye	07-68-18-98
	36	Radio Moronou	Bongouanou		Nanan Kabran Pierre Emile Zola Aka	07-65-68-52 07-97-05-06
	37	Radio Anouanzè	M'batto	106.50 MHZ	Koua Ehouman Alain	07-09-05-47 04-69-63-66
	38	Radio Bocanda	Bocanda		Le maire Dansie arsène	05-03-12-40
LACS	39	"yackoi" Radio des lacs	Yamoussoukro	101.2 MHZ	Manet Guy Alain Kouadio Sylvain	8-40-65-65 66-20-43-90 05-21-06-02
	40	Radio Djékanou	Djékanou	106.2 MHZ	Konan N'guessan	05-32-10-16 09-86-14-70
	41	N'Zassa	Toumodi	95.8 MHZ	Allangba Simon Pierre	08-39-32-21
	42	Radio Notre Dame	Yamoussoukro	104.8 MHZ		
	43	Radio Nobel.FM	N'djebonoua	105. MHZ	Konan Konan Sylvain N'Guessan Akissi Irène	07-64-31-67 06-17-65-50
	44	Radio Tchewy FM	Tiébissou	93.9 MHZ	Kouadio Konan Patrice	05-49-72-11 07-44-93-04
VALLEE DU BANDAMA	45	Radio Sakassou	Sakassou	90.7 MHZ	Yao	47-60-78-89
	46	Média +	Bouaké	103.0 MHZ	Traoré	07-88-71-17
	47	Ivoir FM	Bouaké	92.10 MHZ	Koné Moïse Zahi Oscar Thibaut	08-31-06-40 60-33-97-60
	48	Radio Al Firdaws	Bouaké	99.5 MHZ	Issa Kourouma	07-92-04-38 01-59-50-85
	49	Radio Islamique	Bouaké			
	50	Radio Goly Dandy	Béoumi	105.70 MHZ	Konan	01-44-01-34
	51	Radio Seneyo	Dabakala		Ghris Kader	09-43-81-48 05-15-37-71
	52	Radio Pulsar	Katiola	89.7 MHZ	Traoré Mamadou (Franck)	01-63-75-00 07-41-11-67
SUD BANDA MA	53	Fraternité Divo	Divo	94.00 MHZ	Koré okrou Bedou Jean	01-82-28-29 46-20-90-83 66-99-71-11
	54	Radio Lokoda	Lakota	104.40 MHZ	Gnayoro Emmanuel	32-76-65-46
	55	Radio Sud Bandama	Lakota Closed by conflict in March 2011	102.6	Serges Gbadou	01 15 95 12 32 76 83 62s
MARAH OUE	56	La voix de la Marahoué	Bouaflé	92.30 MHZ	Hounnou Comlan Nicolas Hamed Touré	05-89-90-99 07-65-30-12
	57	Radio KavoeKiva	Zuénoula	89.00 MHZ		

	58	Radio Sinfra	Sinfra	89.50 MHZ	Yao Charles Coulibaly Mohamed D	06-13-94-65 04-04-93-82
S SAS T HAU	59	Radio Koaty FM	Bandiahi	86.6 MHZ	Irié Bi djanli Olivier	05-18-12-24
	60	Radio Tchrato	Daloa	101.40 MHZ	Traore Idrissa	07-88-71-17
	61	La voix du Rocher	Issia	104.40 MHZ	Dogo gbobia	07-50-01-60
	62	Radio Kavokiva	Vavoua	95.30 MHZ	N'Doua Koffi Habib	04-44-62-38
BASSASSANDRA	63	Radio Buyo	Buyo	106.70 MHZ	Zadi Michel	01-95-59-59 07-18-73-89
	64	Radio Koplou	Touih	93.6 MHZ	Beneto Zigbé	09-74-13-47
	65	San- Pédro	San-pédro	90.00 MHZ	Tahe joseph	07-69-86-10
	66	Sassandra	Sassandra	96.30 MHZ	Mme gondo paulette Goulia paul delon	07-68-85-34 06-26-39-30
	67	Voix de la Nawa	Soubéré	89.60 MHZ	Directeur	06-29-81-84
	68	Radio Tabou	Tabou	101.00 MHZ	Beugré Kouadio	05-66-07-33
	69	Radio du phare	Tabou	91.00 MHZ	Moa Boadi	06-40-26-11
	70	Radio Ouyne	Yacolidabouo	99.60 MHZ	Botté Guéré Bernard	09-35-01-77 01-44-81-59
FROMAGER	71	Radio Gagnoa	Gagnoa	90.00 MHZ	Alain Dexter	67-57-88-68 07-95-94-92
	72	Radio Guibéroua	Guibéroua	93.10 MHZ	Aka Constantin Maxence Zagadou Obou	07-53-71-17 05-35-54-13
	73	Radio Diégo	Diegonéfla	106.20 MHZ	Konan Mathias	49-23-79-76 02-30-80-79
	74	TENE FM	Oumé	97.9 MHZ	Yapo Assi M.	07-68-98-88
	75	Radio Saïoua	Saïoua	97.00 MHZ	Agness Essoh Cyrille	02-23-77-37
	76	Radio Ouragahio	Ouragahio	96.30 MHZ	Blega France Parfaite	05-33-82-04
WO	77	Djely FM	Mankono	91.8 MHZ	Karamoko Bamba	07-93-19-06
BAFING	78	La voix de l'arbre céleste	Touba		Prince Bamba	
18 MONTAGES	79	Radio Etoile	Danané	98.9 MHZ	Fadiga Kabiné	09-56-81-99
	80	La voix de Guiglo	Guiglo	107.30 MHZ	Mondouho Thomas	06-69-27-15
	81	Radio Man	Man	99.30 MHZ	Kpan Doua Guillaume	09-83-31-51
	82	Radio Man la voix des 18 montagnes	Man	97.60 MHZ	Père Keunan Yaba Legamin	05-66-06-78 09-82-66-96
	83	Radio Authentic FM	Man		Benson Fofana	08-50-50-63
	84	Radio Mont Bian FM	Biankouman	92.30 MHZ	Baya Stéphane /Mme DE Pelagie	09-98-99-76 09-75-00-28
	85	Radio la voix du guenon Duekoué	Duékoué	101.10 MHZ	Masso Odette Directeur des programmes	08-38-63-49 05-10-64-99
	86	Radio Mont Séité	Toulepleu Closed by conflict in March 2011	106.40 MHZ	Pehe Gérard	05-28-96-55 01-78-81-14
	87	Radio Tenehouré 2000	Boundiali	104.6 MHZ	Ganon foussemi	05-79-25-86 02-12-46-15 36-86-55-54
	88	Radio Al-Furquane	Boundiali		Hervé ndepo	47-67-87-91 02-14-66-14
	89	Radio Diko FM	Dikodoudgou	97.7 MHZ	Cissé Lacina	09-25-91-58
	90	Radio Foundara	Ferké	97.30 MHZ	Fatim Yeo Kassambara Hamed	67-08-22-23 05-58-55-09 03-14-52-03

91	Bin kadi	Ferké	106.60 MHZ	Mohamed diallo	07-78-99-93 03-00-03-22
92	Radio soungon FM	Sinematiali		Dogoni souleymane	05-98-33-88
93	Peleforo Gbon	Korhogo	100.80 MHZ	Koné issa	07-15-82-92
94	Satellite	Korhogo	94.00 MHZ	Amontchi jean claude	08-43-45-37 05-34-46-53
95	Savane Radio télé	Korhogo		Capitaine john	08-71-83-28
96	Radio Sinai	Korhogo	89.4 MHZ	Silué melehé	66-70-73-82
97	Radio Diawala	Diawala		Ouattara adama	09-29-14-01 01-89-34-04
98	Radio Tortiya	Tortiya			
99	Tropic 1	Korhogo	99.8 MHZ	Diarra zoumana	05-27-38-32 65-04-65-67
100	Napié FM	Napié	93.2 MHZ	Ouattara bakary	08-06-99-08
101	Radio Niellé	Niellé	98.5 MHZ	Kone daouda Ouattara fatogoman	01-89-33-93 09-62-28-72
102	Radio Kouto	Kouto		Etchian michel	07-72-12-88 03-75-29-79
103	Radio Niene	Gbon	102.5 MHZ	Moussa ouattara	07-44-85-42 01-24-24-25
104	La voix du Kassamblé	Sienpirgo		Ganon fousseni	05-79-25-86
105	Niofoin	Niofoin	93.0 MHZ	Yéo founignigué alain	47-00-30-90 36-86-59-17
106	Radio Ouangolo	Ouangolo		Ouattara mamadou Koïta adama	01-99-69-36
107	Radio Peda-Zan	Kolia	93.1 MHZ	Diarrassouba amadou	07-07-20-85 01-19-34-33
108	Radio Ben kadi	Tongrela	106.70 MHZ	Konan konan	09-84-20-66 06-08-85-38
109	Radio kabadougou	Odienné		Koné Mory	
110	RT Odienné Denguelé	Odienné	98.0 MHZ	Kamara Lanciné	09-66-23-36 05-89-40-00
111	Radio Kibarouya	Samatiguila			
112	Radio Madinani	Madinani			
113	Radio Bako				
114	Radio Zanzan	Bondoukou	96.90 MHZ	Kamagaté El Hadji Dieoua Ali	05-72-49-69 08-22-73-27
115	La voix du Zanzan	Bondoukou	96.1MHZ	Ouattara Adolphe	08-15-43-91
116	Radio Bradré	Koun-fao	93.70 MHZ	Manon Edja	02-29-04-20 07-24-10-90
117	Radio télévision Doropo			Ouattara Banassogo	
118	Radio Nassian	Nassian	104.3 MHZ	Ninsemon Clément Koffi Kouamé	09-26-60-95 46-41-74-03 08-90-97-18

CÔTE D'IVOIRE - Reference Map



Disclaimer: The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Map data sources: CGAR, United Nations Cartographic Section, ESRI, Europe Technologies, FAO, UN OCHA.

Detailed information about selected local radio stations in the interior

(The following information refers to some of the key radio stations operating in areas of current or potential tension. The list of stations is incomplete, but further research could be commissioned to obtain similar information about other local radio stations in the interior)

Radio stations in territory controlled by the *Forces Nouvelles*

Ivoir FM

Frequency: 92.10

Location: **Bouake**

Coverage: 100 km radius

Local languages used: Dioula, Baoulé

Collaboration with humanitarian agencies:: UNICEF, Action Solidarite

Notes: Ivoir FM started out as a mouthpiece of *the Forces Nouvelles*, broadcasting from the RTI studios in Bouake. It has since tried to distance itself from the former rebel movement and has applied to the CNCA for an official broadcasting licence.

Owner/Manager – Kone Moise

Tel : +225 08 31 06 40

E-mail: khauney_moise@yahoo.fr

Radio Satellite

Location: **Korhogo**

Frequency: 94.0

Coverage: 150 Km radius

Local languages used: Dioula, Senoufo

Collaboration with humanitarian agencies: Search For Common Ground (SFCG), Save the Children, UNDP, IRIN

Notes: The privately owned station was launched in 1998 and reaches a large swathe of northern Cote d'Ivoire. It is sympathetic to the *Forces Nouvelles*.

Owner/Manager – Jean-Claude AMONTCHI

Mob: +225 08 43 45 37/ 05 34 46 53

E-mail: radio_satellite_fm@yahoo.fr

Radio Peloforo Gbon

Frequency: 100.8

Location: **Korhogo**

Coverage: 70 km radius

Local languages used: Dioula, Senoufo,

Collaboration with humanitarian agencies: CARE, Search for Common Ground, UNDP, ONUCI

Notes: The same company, Radio Television Peloforo, also owns a TV station in Korhogo, TV Pelorofo. Radio Peloforo Gbon has applied to the CNCA for a licence

Owner: Kone Issa

Mob: +225 07 15 82 92

Savanne RadioTele

Frequency: 96.3

Location: **Korhogo**

Coverage: 80 km radius

Local languages used: Dioula, Senoufo, Peulh, Moré

Collaboration with humanitarian agencies: None recorded

Notes: Radio Savanne is operated by Savanne Radio Television (SRTV), which also operates a TV station in Korhogo. Radio Savanne has applied to the CNCA for a broadcasting licence.

Owner: Mr Fane

Mob: +225 06 34 96 95

Radio Sinai

Frequency: 89.4

Location: **Korhogo**

Coverage: unknown

Local languages used: unknown

Collaboration with humanitarian agencies: Unknown

Notes: Christian radio station owned by the Baptist Church

Owner: Association of Baptist Churches of Cote d'Ivoire

Director: Silué Méléhé

Tel: +225 66 70 73 82

Man FM

Frequency: 97.6

Location: **Man**

Coverage: 250 km radius

Local languages used: Dioula, Yacouba, Senoufo, Guéré, Wobé, Malinké, Gouro, Baoulé, Senoufo, Moré, Toura, Gervé de Guinée

Collaboration with humanitarian agencies: IRC, UNICEF, Search for Common Ground

The radio station was attacked by a pro-Ouattara mob in December 2010, apparently because the head of the local authority which owns it was the local campaign coordinator for Gbagbo in the 2010 presidential elections.

Most of the radio station's equipment was hidden before it could be damaged

Notes: Licenced by CNCA.

Owner: *Conseil Général de Man* (local authority)

Director: Jean Guillaume Dou

E-mail: manfmradio@yahoo.fr
douajejan@yahoo.fr

Junior FM

Location: **Man**

Frequency: 98.6

Coverage: 70 Km radius

Local languages used: Yacouba, Dioula, Guéré,

Collaboration with humanitarian agencies: RASALAO (NGO dealing with small arms control), SAVE THE CHILDREN

Notes: Junior FM has applied to the CNCA for a licence.

Owner: Local NGO called *Droit a la Vie* (Right to Life)

Director : : Bamba Moriba

E-mail : juniorfm.radio@yahoo.fr

Radio Etoile

Location: **Danane**

Frequency: 98.9

Coverage : 15 Km radius

Local languages used: Yacouba, Dioula, Moré, Peulh

Collaboration with humanitarian agencies: Search For Common Ground (SFCG), UNFPA

Notes: Radio Etoile has applied to the CNCA for a licence.

Owner: *Association des Jeunes Pour le Développement de Danané (AJPDD)*
(Association of Youth for the Development of Danane)

Director: Fadiga Kabiné

Mob: +225 09 56 8199

E-mail : kabusfad1@yahoo.fr

Mont Bian FM

Location: **Biankouman**

Frequency: 92.3

Coverage: 20 Km radius

Local languages used: Yacouba, Dioula, Toura

Collaboration with humanitarian agencies: International Rescue Committee (IRC)

Notes: The station is owned by the Biankouman mayor's office. This is controlled by the opposition UDPCI party.

Contact - Baya Stéphane

Tel: +225 09 98 99 76

Radio Kavokiva

Frequency: 95.3

Location: **Vavoua**

Coverage: 25 km radius

Local languages used: Dioula, Senoufo, Gouro, Kouya, Moré, Baoulé, Peulh

Collaboration with humanitarian agencies: International Organisation for Migration (IOM), Red Cross

Notes: Radio Kavokiva is planning to apply to the CNCA for a licence

Owner: ACEPORCE – an association of coffee and cocoa traders

Director: N'Doua Habib

Mob: +225 04 44 62 38

Radio stations in territory controlled by Laurent Gbagbo's government

La Voix de l'Agneby

Frequency: 95.2

Location: **Agboville** (South central Cote d'Ivoire)

Coverage: 30 km radius

Local languages used: Abbey, Dioula, Attié, Krobou, Baoulé, Agni

Collaboration with humanitarian agencies: None recorded

Notes : Some opposition parties complained to the CNCA after the Mayor's office of Agboville, which owns the radio station, refused them access to its air waves. The Mayor belongs to the PDCI party of opposition leader Henri Konan Bedie

Owner: Mayor's office of Agboville

Director of Programmes: Jean Marcel Doh Guy

Mob: +225 09 98 89 23

E-mail: rvaagboville@gmail.com

Radio Anyama

Frequency: 103.6

Location: **Anyama** (northern outskirts of Abidjan)

Coverage: 50 km radius

Local languages used: Attié, Abbey, Dioula, Goua, M'batto, Moré, Koulango

Collaboration with humanitarian agencies: West African Network for Peacebuilding (WANEP)

Notes - The radio station belongs to the Mayor's office, which is controlled by Gbagbo's FPI party. However, the local population consists mainly of Malinké people from the north of Cote d'Ivoire and neighbouring countries.

Radio Anyama went off air in early 2011 after heavy fighting broke out in the suburb between Gbagbo's security forces and the pro-Ouattara "Invisible Commando" urban guerrilla group.

Owner: Mayor's office of Anyama

Director: Mrs Bakayoko

E-mail: radioanyama01@yahoo.fr

Radio Gagnoa

Frequency: 90.0

Location: **Gagnoa** (south central Cote d'Ivoire)

Coverage: 75 km radius

Local languages used: Bété, Dioula, Baoulé, Gagou, Gouro, Yacouba, Guéré

Collaboration with humanitarian agencies: National Development Agency (NDA), CARE, UNFPA, UNIDO, Search for Common Ground.

Notes: Gagnoa is a stronghold of President Gbagbo's FPI party and the Bete ethnic group to which Gbagbo belongs

Owner: Mayor's office of Gagnoa

Director: Alain Dexter

Mob : +225 07 95 94 92

Leboutou FM

Frequency: 103.7

Location: **Dabou** (south central Cote d'Ivoire)

Coverage: 60-80 km radius. Most of the Departement of Dabou

Local languages used: Bété, Dioula, Baoulé, Gagou, Gouro, Yacouba, Guéré, Adjoukrou, Fon, Mina, More, N'Zima.

Collaboration with humanitarian agencies: UNICEF

Notes - The radio station tends to collaborate more with government agencies such as *L'Agence Nationale d'Appui au Développement* (ANADER) (National Agency for Supporting Development) and *Le Fonds Interprofessionnel pour la Recherche et le Conseil Agricoles* (FIRCA) (Inter-professional Fund for Agricultural Research and Advice).

Owner: Mayor's office of Dabou

Director: Roger Camille Zahouan

Mob: +225 01 95 34 27/ 08 41 87 20

Email: tjehide@yahoo.fr

Foreign radio stations

The government of president Laurent Gbagbo has often silenced the FM relay broadcasts of foreign radio stations in times of crisis.

Radio France Internationale (RFI) www.rfi.fr is the most popular foreign radio station in Cote d'Ivoire. It is rebroadcast on FM relay in **Abidjan**, **Bouake** and **Korhogo**. It can also be accessed by internet-equipped mobile phones on the Orange network.

There has been much bitterness between RFI and the Ivorian government ever since RFI's correspondent in Cote d'Ivoire, Jean Helene, was murdered by a policeman in 2003.

Helene's death was widely viewed a political killing instigated by pro-Gbagbo militants.

Guy Andre Keiffer, an economic journalist with dual French and Canadian nationality, was kidnapped and murdered a few months later at a time when he was investigating alleged links between FPI barons and protection and extortion rackets in the cocoa trade.

RFI was kept off air for 10 months in 2005/2006.

Most recently, its FM relay station in Abidjan has been off air since February 27 2011.

Afrique Numero Un [/www.africa1.com](http://www.africa1.com) is a radio station based in Gabon, aimed at Francophone audiences throughout West and Central Africa. It broadcasts on 91.1 FM in Abidjan. Its FM relay station has been off air since February 27 2011.

BBC World Service broadcasts in French and English on 94.3 FM in **Abidjan**, 97.7 FM in **Yamoussoukro** and 93.9 FM in **Bouake** (93.9).

Its FM relay station in Abidjan has been off air since February 27 2011.

Voice of America (VOA) www.voanews.com broadcasts in English and French on 94.3 FM in **Abidjan**.

3. Television

Overview

State-run **Radio Television Ivoirienne (RTI)** www.rti.ci has an official monopoly on free-to-air television broadcasting in Cote d'Ivoire. It is tightly controlled by the government of incumbent president Laurent Gbagbo.

However, since Cote d'Ivoire's return to conflict in December 2010, RTI is no longer able to broadcast its TV signal to the rebel-held north of the country. The *Forces Nouvelles* have switched off its transmitters.

It is no longer available on satellite either. In March 2010, the French satellite broadcaster Canal Plus Horizons, also dropped **RTI** from its satellite TV package.

Three unofficial television stations operate in the rebel-held northern cities of **Bouake** and **Korhogo**.

Since December 2010, RTI's TV monopoly in **Abidjan** has been challenged by the launch of rival TV station set up by the shadow government Alassane Ouattara, the internationally recognised winner of the 2010 presidential elections.

Satellite television services in Cote d'Ivoire are mostly supplied by Canal Plus Horizons.

The Gbagbo administration has banned the company from broadcasting the French news channels **France 24** and **TV5** to Cote d'Ivoire since December 2010.

Television stations

Radio Television Ivoirienne (RTI) www.rti.ci

State-run RTI has a legal monopoly on terrestrial free-to-air TV broadcasting in the Cote d'Ivoire, but its reach and influence have been eroded by the civil war.

The *Forces Nouvelles* rebel movement switched off RTI's relay stations in northern Cote d'Ivoire after incumbent president Laurent Gbagbo refused to accept defeat and step down after the November 2010 elections.

In March 2011, the French satellite broadcaster Canal Plus Horizons removed RTI from its selection of satellite TV channels, so it is no longer available by satellite.

News and current affairs coverage on RTI's two television channels is heavily biased in favour of Gbagbo and his FPI party.

Since the peace process in Cote d'Ivoire broke down in December 2010, RTI has become much more stridently pro-Gbagbo. Opposition views are no longer expressed at all on its programmes.

Since RTI does not have direct access to Ouattara and his entourage at their UN-protected headquarters in the Hotel Golf it sometimes illustrates reports about Gbagbo's opponents with film clips lifted from international broadcasters. These are always used to show the anti-Gbagbo camp in an unfavourable light.

RTI broadcasts on two channels:

- **La Premiere** – RTI's main channel. It broadcasts nationwide in French. Every day, it carries two or three 10-minute news bulletins in selected local languages. The languages used in these bulletins vary from day to day. Some spots are also in local languages
- **TV2** – This second channel is only broadcast in Abidjan and the immediate vicinity. Its programming is almost entirely in French.

However, since December 2010, RTI has been broadcasting the same programming on both channels.

Its normal programme schedules have become disrupted by the impromptu broadcasting of propaganda programmes in support of Gbagbo and his administration.

Two programmes in particular "*Raison d'Etat*" (Reason of State) and "*Defis du Moment*" (Challenge of the Moment) are designed to bolster public support for Gbagbo's regime.

Both feature pro-Gbagbo personalities talking about different aspects of the disputed 2010 presidential election and its aftermath.

RTI television frequently demonizes French President Nicolas Sarkozy and Burkinabe President Blaise Compaore. Both men have long been seen as enemies by Gbagbo and his supporters.

France still has several hundred troops stationed at a base in Abidjan and Burkina Faso has long been accused of supporting the *Forces Nouvelles* rebel movement.

On the other hand, RTI exalts the memory of Thomas Sankara, the left-wing Burkinabe military leader who was killed in 1987 when Compaore came to power in a coup.

It also carries frequent tributes to Patrice Lumumba, the first prime minister of the Congo, who was captured and killed by European mercenaries with the complicity of several western governments.

RTI,
Boulevard des Martyrs,
Abidjan
RTI switchboard: +225 22 44 67 19
+225 22 44 17 61
+225 20 21 44 84

Tele Cote d'Ivoire (TCI)

Tele Cote d'Ivoire was launched in **Abidjan** in December 2010 by the shadow government of internationally recognised president elect Alassane Ouattara.

It operates from Ouattara's UN-protected headquarters in the Golf Hotel.

TCI is staffed mainly by pro-Ouattara defectors from the Gbagbo-controlled state broadcaster RTI.

Its terrestrial free-to-air broadcasts can only be received in certain parts of Abidjan.

However TCI can also be received by satellite. It has replaced RTI on the satellite broadcasting package offered by Canal Plus Horizons.

The station acts as a mouthpiece for Ouattara and his cabinet and is heavily engaged in a propaganda battle with RTI.

Contact details needed

Television Notre Patrie (TVNP)

TVNP is the television station controlled by the *Forces Nouvelles* in Cote' d'Ivoire's second city **Bouake**. It broadcasts from the RTI studios in the rebel capital to Bouake and the surrounding region..

TVNP relayed many of the election programmes produced by RTI during the 2010 election campaign.

It may not survive as an independent station if RTI regains control of its installations in the event of full national reunification.

Two journalists from TVNP were arrested by Gbagbo's security forces on February 28 after arriving in Abidjan on a UN plane to undertake reporting work in the city. They have been imprisoned on security grounds since then

Contact details needed

Savanne Radio Television (SRTV)

SRTV is a private TV station that broadcasts from **Korhogo** in the rebel-held north of Cote d'Ivoire, to the surrounding area.

Most of its programmes are in French. It also uses Dioula, Senoufo, Peulh and More.

SRTV also operates the FM radio station **Radio Savanne** in Korhogo.

Owner: Fane

Mob: +225 06 34 96 95

Radio Television Peloforo

Radio Television Peloforo broadcasts from Korhogo to the surrounding region.

It mainly broadcasts in **French**, but also uses **Dioula** and **Senoufo**.

The same company also operates **Radio Peloforo Gbon** in Korhogo.

Owner: Kone Issa

Mob: +225 07 15 82 92

4. Newspapers

Overview

More than a dozen daily newspapers are published in Abidjan. All of them are written French.

Most newspapers are published five days a week Monday to Friday. Some titles also appear on Saturday.

Most newspapers sell between 2,000 and 10,000 copies per day to educated and relatively affluent people living in Abidjan – typically civil servants and office workers.

Very few newspapers are distributed and sold in the interior

Poor distribution means that newspapers do not reach most large towns in the interior until late afternoon on the day of publication or the following day.

Furthermore, purchasing power in the interior is lower. Most people who live up country cannot afford to buy a newspaper regularly.

However, most Ivorian newspapers have websites. This enables people with internet access anywhere in the country to read them free of charge online. Newspaper websites also attract the Ivorian diaspora in Europe and North America.

The government newspaper **Fraternite Matin** has the largest daily sale.

Fraternite Matin sold between 13,000 and 16,000 copies per day in the first half of 2010, according to calculations made on the basis of the quarterly sales statistics compiled by the **Conseil National de la Presse (CNP)**, (**National Press Council**) www.lecnp.com the government body which regulates the print media,

A survey conducted by the marketing firm Media Data <http://www.mediadata.ci>, showed that 27% of all regular newspaper readers read Fraternite Matin.

Many of the newspapers are politically partisan, some stridently so.

Newspapers such as **Notre Voie** (FPI), **Le Patriote** (RDR) and **Le Nouveau Reveil** (PDCI), are important tools for mobilising supporters of the political parties which they represent. Such newspapers are mainly purchased by supporters of the parties which they represent.

The quality of the reporting in Ivorian newspapers leaves much to be desired. Most do not bother to check facts thoroughly or ensure balance and fairness.

The relatively high cover price of CFA 200 (42 US cents) means that only relatively affluent Ivorians can afford to buy a daily newspaper on a regular basis.

However, several people usually read each copy purchased.

Many news vendors allow customers to “rent” a newspaper for the reduced price of CFA 50. This practice allows some people to read a newspaper on the cheap while standing at the stall before returning it to the vendor.

Since Cote d’Ivoire’s return to conflict in December 2010, most newspapers have become much more stridently partisan.

Fraternite Matin, Soir Info, L’Inter and **L’Intelligent d’Abidjan**, which are not directly linked to any of the country’s political factions, are among the few voices of moderation that remain.

The Gbagbo administration has frequently harassed newspaper journalists and publishers and has sought to prevent them from publishing critical or embarrassing news reports.

It has stepped up this pressure since the breakdown of the peace process in December 2010.

In February 2010, Gbagbo sacked the entire board of the **Conseil National de la Presse (National Press Council)(CNP)**, the regulatory body for the print media. He replaced it with a new set of directors headed by Debi Dally, a hardline Gbagbo supporter.

On February 25 2011, shortly after his appointment, the CNP imposed a six-day suspension on **Le Nouveau Reveil** and fined **Le Jour Plus, Le Patriote** and **Nord-Sud Quotidien** for their coverage of violent clashes in Abidjan.

The international press freedom organization Reporters Sans Frontieres reported that on March 1 2011, nine newspapers suspended publication for a week in protest at threats and harassment against them by officials linked to the Gbagbo administration.

On several occasions, Gbagbo’s administration has used extrajudicial measures to prevent independent and opposition newspapers from being distributed.

The national newspaper distribution company **Edipresse** refused to distribute any newspapers at all for three days after soldiers of the Gbagbo administration raided its premises before dawn on March 11 2011.

The soldiers ordered Edipresse not to distribute several independent and opposition newspapers. These had all reported an African Union decision to recognise the shadow government of Gbagbo’s rival Alassane Ouattara.

Main newspapers

Fraternite Matin (Morning Brotherhood) www.fratmat.info

This government-owned daily has the largest circulation of any newspaper published in Cote d'Ivoire.

The newspaper traditionally reflects official views.

Its coverage used to be heavily biased towards President Laurent Gbagbo and his FPI party. However, following the appointment of a new management team in 2006, Fraternite Matin's coverage became more balanced and sales picked up.

Since the return to conflict in Cote d'Ivoire in December 2010, the newspaper has managed to retain a relatively moderate tone.

Before Gbagbo came to power in 2000, Fraternite Matin was used as the official mouthpiece of a succession of governments controlled by the *Parti Democratique de Cote d'Ivoire* (PDCI), which ruled Cote d'Ivoire for its first 40 years as an independent state.

According to CNP figures, the newspaper had daily sales of 13,000 to 16,000 during the first half of 2010. A media readership survey by Abidjan marketing firm Media Data found that 27% of those who had read a newspaper on the previous day had read Fraternite Matin.

The newspaper's offices were hit by rocket fire from unidentified attackers on the night of March 5 2011.

Managing Director – Jean Baptiste Akrou (A former PDCI activist who is now retired from the political scene)

Tel +225 20 37 06 66

Editor in Chief – Alfred Dan Moussa (Political independent who was formerly president of the *Union de la Presse Francophone* (Francophone Press Union))

Mob: +225 05 05 11 47

Email: dangbeu@yahoo.fr

Soir Info www.soirinfo.com

Independent newspaper published since the 1990s. It has consistently maintained a moderate voice, independent of all political factions, through each national crisis.

According to CNP figures, it has the second largest circulation after Fraternite Matin, selling between 9,000 and 10,000 copies per day. However, its print run is much larger.

Soir Info is owned by Lebanese businessman Radi Rayess, who also owns **L'Inter**. He generally keeps a low public profile.

Several journalists of Soir Info and its sister paper **L'Inter** have been threatened and accused of bias by both the Gbagbo and Ouattara camps.

Managing Director – Amos Beonaho
Mob: +225 07 07 71 24

Editor in Chief – Kikie Nazaire
Tel: +225 60 12 99 04
Mob: +225 07 99 59 64

L'Inter www.linter-ci.com

An independent newspaper which reprints large tracts of copy from the foreign press. The proprietor is Radi Rayess, the Lebanese businessman who also owns **Soir Info**.

According to CNP data, L'Inter sold about 5,000 copies per day during the first half of 2010.

Director: Mr Ahoussou
Mob: +225 07 34 07 48

Editor in Chief: Felix Bony
Mob: +225 0720 71 80

BP 2462
ABIDJAN 10
Switchboard: +225 21 21 28 00 /01/02/03/04
Email : linter@linter-ci.com

Le Nouveau Reveil (The New Awakening) www.lenouveaureveil.com

Newspaper with close links to the opposition *Parti Democratique de Cote d'Ivoire* (Democratic Party of Cote d'Ivoire) (PDCI) party led by former president Henri Konan-Bedie. The regional power base of this party is among the Baoule people of central Cote d'Ivoire.

Le Nouveau Reveil also reflects the views of the *Rassemblement des Houphouetistes pour la Democratie et la Paix* (RHDP) (Rally of Houphouet loyalists for Democracy and Peace), an umbrella grouping of political forces which backs Alassane Ouattara.

According to CNP data, Le Nouveau Reveil sold between 8,000 and 9,000 copies per day during the first half of 2010, although its print run was much larger.

Managing Director – Denis Kah Zion (a noted PDCI activist)
deniskahzion@yahoo.fr

Editor in Chief – Akwaba Saint Clair
Mob: +225 07 85 18 52

Lot 458, Ilot 51, près de l'Eglise St Jacques,
Cocody II Plateaux,
Abidjan
Tél: +225 22 41 29 15
Fax: +225 22 41 28 9

Le Patriote (The Patriot) www.lepatriote.net

Newspaper close to the RDR party of Alassane Ouattara, the internationally recognised winner of the 2010 presidential elections

According to CNP data, Le Patriote sold more than 5,000 copies per day during the first half of 2010.

Le Patriote and another pro-RDR newspaper, **Nord-Sud Quotidien**, are widely used for announcements by various organisations representing the Muslim community in Abidjan.

Manager – Charles Sanga
Email: sangacharles@hotmail.com

Editor in Chief – Kore Emmanuel

Tel: +225 66 71 07 70

Switchboard: +225 21 21 19 45 / 21 21 19 46 / 21 21 19 47

23 Rue Paul Langevin,

Zone 4C

Abidjan.

Notre Voie (Our Way) www.notrevoie.com

This newspaper is the strident mouthpiece of President Gbagbo's FPI party and staunchly defends its policies and public statements.

According to CNP data, Notre Voie sold more than 4,000 copies per day during the first half of 2010.

Another pro-FPI newspaper, **Le Temps**, is strongly supportive of Gbagbo personally.

Notre Voie Managing Director - Martin Sokouri Bohui

Editor in Chief - Lahoua Souanga Etienne dit (César Etou)

Riviera Palmeraie,

BP 2868,

Abidjan 06

Tél : +225 22 49 51 97/ 22 49 51 98

Email: lequotidiennotrevoie@yahoo.fr

5. Internet news sites

<http://news.abidjan.net/> This long established news website is regularly consulted by the educated elite with internet access.

Many of its news stories about Cote d'Ivoire are lifted from Agence France Presse (AFP).

<http://www.ivorian.net/> This website reprints newspaper stories and has links to websites of RTI and the main Abidjan dailies.

6. Cote d'Ivoire – Media resources

Regulatory organisations

Conseil National de Communication Audiovisuel (CNCA) www.lecnca.net/

The National Council on Audiovisual Communication (NCA) is the government broadcast media regulator. It licences broadcasters and monitors content of both radio and TV.

It is a dependency of the Ministry of Communications.

The CNCA has the power to reprimand, fine or suspend media outlets that behave improperly or overstep what they are allowed to do under the terms of their *cahier de charges*.

Franck Anderson Kouassi

Secrétaire-Général

Conseil National de la Communication Audiovisuelle (CNCA)

Place de la République,

B.P V 56

Abidjan

Tel : +225 20 31 15 80

Mobl : +225 059 825 26

Email : fakouassi@yahoo.fr

Conseil Nationale de la Presse (CNP) <http://www.lecnp.com>

The National Press Council is the government regulatory body for the print media.

It is a dependency of the Ministry of Communications.

The CNP publishes quarterly statistics of the print runs and actual sales of all newspapers and magazines on its website. The accuracy of these figures may be questionable. They show some newspapers selling less than 20% of their daily print run.

The CNP website also includes useful links to the websites of all Ivorian newspapers and magazines that have an internet presence.

Gbagbo appointed Dalli Deby, one of his hardline supporters, as president of the CNP in February 2011. Some feared that this move would lead to a tighter crackdown on press freedom.

On February 25 2011, shortly after Deby's appointment, the CNP imposed a six-day suspension on **Le Nouveau Reveil** and heavy fines on **Le Jour Plus**, **Le Patriote** and **Nord-Sud Quotidien**.

Tel: +225 22 40 53 53

Fax: 22 41 27 90

E-mail : info@lecnp.ci

Villa n°224 bis,
Cocody les Deux Plateaux 1ère tranche,
BP V 106,
Abidjan,

Observatoire de la Liberté de la presse, de l'Éthique et de la Presse (OLPED)

(no website)

Founded in 1995 following a seminar on the responsibility of journalists during the electoral period, OLPED has fought a long and difficult battle to try to raise standards within the Ivorian media.

It supports press freedom but pushes constantly for a more ethical approach to journalism and a more rigorous monitoring of excesses.

OLPED has also called on the press to police itself, arguing that a culture of 'self-regulation' works much better than a constant recourse to legal action.

OLPED is in constant contact with the main press houses and organizations like the **Union Nationale des journalistes de Côte d'Ivoire (UNJCI)**.

The organisation has worked with several international partners, including **Internews**, the **Groupe de recherche et d'échanges technologiques (GRET)** and the **Panos Institute**.

A code of media ethics known as the *Code de Déontologie* was adopted by the Ivorian media in 1992. However, OLPED acknowledges that journalists routinely violate this code. In 2006 alone, it recorded some 5,000 infractions.

OLPED says its naming and shaming policy has had some impact. Its sanctions can include the withdrawal of press cards from individuals. But OLPED also accepts that the print media is likely to remain fiercely partisan and that the more irresponsible papers are guilty of spreading rumours, exacerbating inter-ethnic tensions and poisoning the political climate.

(Contacts needed)

Media associations

Union des radios de proximité de Côte d'Ivoire (URPCI) (no website)

The Union of Local Radio Stations in Cote d'Ivoire (URPCI) is the umbrella grouping for all local radio stations throughout the country. It has expanded its profile in Côte d'Ivoire in recent years and has taken a lead role in helping to coordinate journalism training for its members

URPI argues that radios de proximité should be trusted to play an expanded role in covering the elections and should be seen as the key channel for transmitting information. URPCI has been backed by the Panos Institute

President - Bamba Karamoko
 Union des Radios de Proximité de Côte d'Ivoire (UPRCI)
 Mob: +225 0793 1906/ 66303045
karamokobamba@hotmail.com

Manet Guy Alain
 Vice-President
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Groupement des Editeurs de Presse de Cote d'Ivoire (GEPCI) (no website)

Association of Newspaper Publishers of Cote d'Ivoire.

President – Denis Kah Zion

Managing Director – Le Nouveau Reveil

deniskahzion@yahoo.fr

Media development organisations

Search for Common Ground

www.sfcg.org/programmes/cote/programmes_cote.html

Based in Brussels and Washington, Search for Common Ground specialises in conflict resolution and radio production.

Following its establishment of 'Talking Drum' studios in Liberia and Sierra Leone, It began operations in Côte d'Ivoire in 2005.

The organization says its primary goal is: ***to reduce tensions among communities and groups, to facilitate reconciliation, and to strengthen social cohesion.***

There is a strong emphasis on peace-building through media work and community outreach. SFCG's work has targeted the more volatile parts of the country and the more vulnerable sections of the population, working in the north, west, southeast and central regions of the country.

Working with studios in Abidjan and Daloa in the interior, Search has developed partnerships with over 20 radio stations.

Its programmes are also broadcast on ONUCI FM, They include **Passerelle** (Bridge), which uses traditional conflict resolution mechanisms to work for peace, and **Dignités des Femmes** (Dignity of Women), which provides a space for women's voices.

Search's work with local radio stations is strongly oriented towards getting more community participation. SFCG makes widespread use of drama, both soap operas and sketches to get key messages across.

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email: smanirakiza@sfcg.org

Search for Common Ground in Côte d'Ivoire
Boulevard Latrille X Rue J 106
Cocody - 2 Plateaux
POB 06 BP 6426
Abidjan 06

Local radio trainers/freelance producers

The following radio journalists both worked as trainers and producers for IRIN's local radio development programme in Cote d'Ivoire from 2003 to 2008.

This worked with *radios de proximite* throughout the country to produce programmes on conflict resolution and other issues of concern to the humanitarian community.

Roger Saiba and Martin Guenaye subsequently worked on a series of other community outreach projects for the United Nations and international NGOs.

They have worked with many of the most influential radio stations in the interior in both the government and *Forces Nouvelles*-controlled zones of the country.

Both now work as free-lance media consultants

Roger Saiba

Chef de projet/chef de production
Cel : 00 225 0482 40 13
roger_saiba@yahoo.fr

Martin Guenaye

Chargé de Communication
Cel : 0482 40 14
martingci@yahoo.fr

Recording studios/independent radio productions

Radio Espoir www.radioespoir.net – Studios available for hire for independent productions

Radio Abidjan 1 www.radioabidjan1.com – Studios available for hire and spots recorded to order. See price list published on its website below. The station charges a lower rate for small businesses than for larger firms. It is not clear how much it would charge humanitarian organisations.

PRODUIT	DUREE	TARIFS PME/PMI (Frs cfa)	GRANDES ENTREPRISES (Frs cfa)
Confection de spot	30 secondes	25.000	50.000
Diffusion de spot	30 secondes	5.000	7.000
Temps d'antenne	15 minutes	20.000	25.000
PAD	05 minutes	30.000	50.000
Publi-reportage	05 à 10 minutes	70.000	100.000
Sponsoring	30 minutes	70.000	70.000
Sponsoring	1 heure	140.000	140.000
Citation	#	5.000	10.000
Communiqué	03 fois/jour	5.000	7.000
Play-list	03 fois/jour (1 mois)	75.000	75.000
Play-list+spot	03 fois/jour (1 mois)	120.000	120.000
Top horaire (15 secondes)	19 fois/jour (1 mois)	300.000	500.000

Market Research

TNS

TNS strengthened its position in Cote d'Ivoire with the takeover of Nigerian-based Research and Marketing Services (RMS) in March 2010.

Its TNS Sofres subsidiary conducted several opinion polls during the 2010 presidential election campaign

Research & Marketing Services
 Apartment E32, 28
 Abidjan JECEDA
 BP 1319
 ABIDJAN 28
 Tel: +225 44 69 58 13
 Mob: +225 05 11 66 55

Advertising and media marketing agencies

Océan Ogilvy A subsidiary of the WPP global advertising and marketing group

Local clients include Comium (Koz), BNI, Uniwax, Coopec, Nestlé.

Manager - Martine Coffi-Studer
Tel: +225 21758335/ 22404170
Fax : +225 22487860
Ave C16 Jean Mermoz
Villa n66,
Cocody,
Abidjan 7759

Except

Manager Vincent N'Goran
Tel : +225 22 42 70 54/ 22 43 64 26
Mob: +225 07 19 73 37
Email: except.sarl@yahoo.fr
BP 12595,
Riviera Attoban - Cocody
Abidjan 01

Voodoo Communication

Offices throughout Francophone West Africa. Clients include Orange.

Chief Executive - Fabrice Sawegnon
Avenue des Champs Elysée résidence Bertille,
Deux Plateaux
06 BP 2095
Abidjan 06
Tél. : 22 41 48 38
Fax : 22 41 48 37
Tel: +225 22 43 75 49/50/30/31
Fax: +225 22 43 75 31

7. Traditional channels of communication

Radio and television broadcasts and mobile phone signals do not reach all rural communities in Cote d'Ivoire.

Even in villages which do have access to the mass media, the views of local community leaders, expressed in the local language, carry a lot of weight. Often much more weight than messages conveyed by faceless outsiders in French through the mass media.

Traditional chiefs and their immediate advisers are particularly influential in moulding attitudes and behaviour at the local level

Religious leaders are also influential. However, they wield little power outside their own congregations.

Recent experience in Western Cote d'Ivoire suggests that it is more effective to monitor and influence social behaviour in villages by establishing small groups of respected local representatives in each community to act collectively as an intermediary between humanitarian organisations and the local population.

This has worked better than establishing a relationship with a single prominent individual in each community.

Committees that are genuinely representative of all the main factions within a community command more respect locally. Any actions they take or recommend are likely to command a greater consensus

Broad-based committees are also more likely to pass on full and timely information than an individual who may be associated with one particular faction

Rural communities in Cote d'Ivoire often mirror in miniature the social, political and ethnic divisions which sent the country as a whole plunging into political crisis in the late 1990s and eventually into armed conflict.

Many towns and villages in the green and fertile south of Cote d'Ivoire are divided along ethnic lines, and sometimes along religious lines too, between *autochtones* (natives) and *allogenes* (incomers).

The *autochtones* regard themselves as the original inhabitants of the area with first rights to its land and the control of local institutions.

The *allogenes*, or their forefathers, arrived in the community as landless immigrants during the course of the 20th century, – either from other parts of Cote d'Ivoire or from other countries in West Africa. They settled and were allowed to farm.

For many years the two communities lived side by side in harmony. Cote d'Ivoire's first president, Felix Houphouet Boigny, who ruled from 1960 to 1993, actively encouraged immigration from other West African countries and kept a firm lid on tribalism.

However, as the population has grown, pressures on the land have increased. And since the death of Houphouet Boigny, tribalism and resentment against immigrants have become major factors in Ivorian politics. As a result, since the mid 1990s, the land rights of the *allogenes* have increasingly been questioned by the *autochtones*.

Land issues are at the heart of most inter-communal disputes in rural areas.

Deep divisions between *autochtones* and *allogenes* mean that it is often more effective to communicate with rural communities through a committee of local representatives that includes all the main strands of local society, than through an individual, who may be regarded as favouring one particular faction.

The International Organisation for Migration (IOM) and the International Rescue Committee (IRC) both had some success in establishing broad-based peace committees in several divided rural communities of Western Cote d'Ivoire in 2010.

IOM set peace committees in several villages near Daloa, Zuenoula and Vavoua, to report rising tensions and outbreaks of violence and if possible to deal with them at a local level before they got out of hand.

IRC undertook a similar project in the area around Man and Duekoue to deal with incidents of gender-based violence. Committees of four or five people were set up in each community to report incidents.

These committee did not usually include the village chief, but the chief was kept informed of the committee's activities and could be called upon when necessary as a counsellor.

The chief was often too busy to take part personally in the everyday work of the committee. These groups worked best whenever a trusted representative of the chief was included in them.

The inclusion of religious leaders was also useful, but like the chief, many of these are too busy to play a regular role in the committee's activities. The best solution was to ensure that someone was appointed to ensure that they were kept informed.

It was important to include in these peace committees youth leaders from the different factions in the community. When protests, violence and intimidation take place, young people are invariably at the forefront of such activities.

The chairman of the local peace committee should have a mobile phone to report incidents and keep in close contact with the project coordinators. He or she should

be provided with pre-paid phone credit on a regular basis to encourage him to use this channel of communication regularly

However, IRC found that maintaining regular communication by phone with committee leaders in villages around Man proved difficult, because of poor network coverage in the surrounding rural area.

8. Telecommunications overview

Although the outbreak of civil war in 2002 effectively partitioned Cote d'Ivoire into a government-controlled southern zone and a rebel-controlled north, the country's telecommunications network has continued to function normally on both sides of the ceasefire line.

However, from 2010 onwards, the Gbagbo administration began to close down the SMS messaging facility on the mobile phone network at times of crisis.

SMS messaging was shut down for several days in November 2010 during the run-up to the second round run-off in the presidential election.

The SMS messaging facility was withdrawn indefinitely in February 2011.

According to the International Telecommunications Union (ITU), Cote d'Ivoire had more than 356,000 fixed location telephone lines in 2008, fewer than two per 100 inhabitants.

However, the country had a 51% mobile penetration rate, with 7.4 million subscriber lines.

Figures made available by Cote d'Ivoire's five mobile phone companies suggest that since then the number of mobile phone subscribers has risen to more than 11 million as new players have entered the market.

The mobile network covers the vast majority of the population. There is good coverage in the main towns and along the main highways, but subscribers often suffer problems in making calls because of network saturation.

Geographical coverage is best in the densely populated south and east of the country. This broadly coincides with the zone controlled by the government in Abidjan.

The mobile network also extends into the drier and more sparsely populated north, which is de facto controlled by the *Forces Nouvelles* rebel movement.

However, although the network covers all the main towns in northern Cote d'Ivoire, this is the region where the geographical gaps in coverage are greatest.

Coverage is also thin outside the main towns in western Cote d'Ivoire. In recent years, this region has been a flashpoint for criminal violence and ethnic and political conflict on both the government and rebel sides of the ceasefire line.

In early 2011, there were particular difficulties in reaching subscribers on the Orange and Moov networks in the **Man** and **Biankouma** districts of rebel-held Western Cote d'Ivoire.

According to the ITU, there were nearly one million internet users in Cote d'Ivoire in 2010 – equivalent to nearly 5% of the population. There are cyber-cafes in all the main towns and all the mobile phone companies offer internet access.

Mains electricity is provided by the Compagnie Ivoirienne d'Electricite (CIE) [/www.groupecie.net](http://www.groupecie.net) from thermal and hydro-electric power stations. CIE is a former parastatal which is now majority controlled by the French company Bouygues. The power supply is usually reliable, but outages lasting several hours sometimes occur.

Fixed line telephones

Cote d'Ivoire's fixed line telephone network is operated by **Cote d'Ivoire Telecom** www.citelecom.ci France Telecom acquired a controlling stake in this former parastatal in 1997. It also owns the Orange mobile network

Cote d'Ivoire Telecom offers both voice and data services.

According to the ITU, Cote d'Ivoire had 356,000 landline telephone subscribers in 2008 equivalent to fewer than two per 100 inhabitants.

The fighting in early 2011 caused heavy damage to the fixed line network in parts of Abidjan.

Mobile telephones

There were five mobile telephone companies operating in Cote d'Ivoire in 2011: **MTN, Orange, Moov, GreenN and KoZ.**

According to the government telecoms regulator, **Agence de Telecommunications de Cote d'Ivoire (ATCI)** www.atci.ci, the country had a 51% mobile penetration rate in 2008, with 7.4 million subscriber lines.

Figures released by Cote d'Ivoire's five mobile phone companies suggest that that the number of mobile phone subscribers has risen to more than 11 million since then.

MTN www.mtn.ci is the largest network, with more than 4.6 million subscribers.

Orange www.orange.ci is the number two player, with over 4.0 million.

A survey by ATCI in late 2009 showed that MTN, Orange and Moov offered the best nationwide coverage (see maps below).

Orange claims to cover 82% of Cote d'Ivoire's population and 69% of the country's land area.

Many mobile handset owners have SIM cards for more than one network in order to avoid the generally higher cost of making calls from one network to another.

Pre-paid users are charged between CFA 30 and CFA100 per minute for voice calls made within the same network. The tariff varies according to the charge plan adopted by the customer and sometimes according to the time of day at which the call is made.

Calls to other networks are generally more expensive – CFA 100 or more. However, some companies offer plans which charge the same for voice calls to all networks.

SMS messages cost CFA 25 to CFA 50. It is often more expensive to send a message from one network to another.

In 2010, the government began to shut down the SMS messaging facility at times of tension and crisis. SMS messaging was suspended indefinitely in February 2011.

All the mobile operators offer access to the internet – either via mobile phone handsets or via a dongle plugged into a computer.

Unlimited access to the internet with a leased dongle costs about CFA 15,000 per month.

Since 2008, MTN and Orange have both introduced electronic money transfer schemes, based on Kenya's successful M-PESA system.

Mobile phone subscribers on these two Ivorian networks can transfer cash from an account linked to their own mobile phone account to any other mobile phone subscriber in the country for a modest commission.

The recipient receives an SMS message informing him/her of the sum transferred, along with an authorisation code. He/she can then collect the cash from any authorised agent of the mobile phone company.

The system is widely used by city dwellers to transfer cash to relatives and friends in the countryside.

Internet

By June 2010, 968,000 Ivorians were using the internet, according to the International Telecommunications Union (ITU). That was equivalent to 4.6% of the population.

Internet access is available through the main mobile phone networks as well as land lines.

Cote d'Ivoire has become West Africa's third largest Internet market after Nigeria and Ghana, with services superior to those in many other African countries, including ADSL with speeds of up to 8Mb/s.

Wi-Max and EV-DO wireless broadband services are also available.

(Need more info here on how Ivorians access the net and what they use it for)

9. Cote d'Ivoires main telecommunications companies

MTN www.mtn.ci

MTN is Cote d'Ivoire's largest mobile phone company. It had more than 4.6 million subscribers in early 2010.

It is also one of the networks with the best nationwide coverage. It forms part of the South African-based MTN mobile telecoms group.

In 2009, MTN launched MobileMoney, an electronic cash transfer system which allows users to transfer sums of up to CFA 99,500 to other mobile phone subscribers in the country.



MTN mobile coverage in Cote d'Ivoire

Orange www.orange.ci

Orange is Cote d'Ivoire's second largest mobile phone company, with more than four million subscribers in late 2010. It is owned by France Telecom, which also has a controlling stake in the Telecom Cote d'Ivoire landline network.

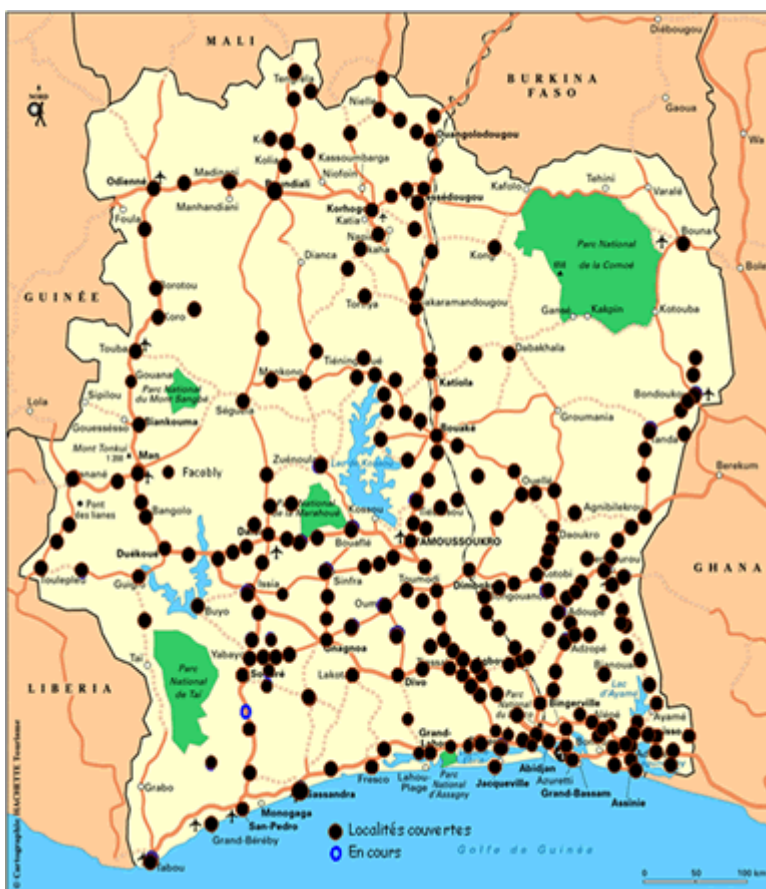
Orange claims that its network covers 82% of Cote d'Ivoire's population and 69% of the country's land area.

The company claims that its signal reaches 54% of Cote d'Ivoire's 8,609 officially recognised localities (town suburbs and villages)

Orange launched its Orange Money financial transfer service in Cote d'Ivoire in December 2008.

Moov www.moov.com

Moov is controlled by the United Arab Emirates (UAE)-based telecoms operator Etisalat and has over one million subscribers. Its nationwide network was rated by the ATCI survey as being almost as good as those of MTN and Orange



Moov mobile coverage in Cote d'Ivoire

KoZ www.koz.ci

KoZ – the name phonetically spells the French word for “chat” - was launched in 2007. It forms part of the Lebanon-based Comium telecoms group.

By 2010, KoZ claimed 1.7 million subscribers.

One of the attractions of KoZ is that it charges pre-paid customers a flat rate of CFA 99 per minute for voice calls to all networks.

The 2009 ATCI survey rated its coverage of the interior as being less comprehensive than MTN and Orange

GreenN www.greenn.ci

GreenN is the newest and smallest of Cote d’Ivoire’s five mobile operators. It was launched in late 2008 by the Libya Africa Portfolio, an overseas investment arm of the Libyan government.

Six months after its launch, GreenN claimed to have signed up 500,000 subscribers.

GreenN lacks good coverage of the interior.

However, one of its attractions is a cheap call rate of only CFA 30 per minute to subscribers on the same network. It costs CFA 99 per minute – more than three times as much – to call another network.

Cote d’Ivoire Telecom www.citelecom.ci

France Telecom acquired a controlling stake in this former parastatal in 1997.

It offers voice and data services and controls the Orange mobile network.

According to the International Telecommunications Union (ITU), Cote d’Ivoire had more than 356,000 fixed location telephone lines in 2008, fewer than two per 100 inhabitants.

Principal Sources

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Conseil National de Presse (CNP)
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Article 19
Reporters Sans Frontieres
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Radio Jam
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Chris Simpson – media consultant
Roger Saiba – media consultant