

# Knowledge Institutions in Africa and their development 1960-2020

## Côte d'Ivoire

### Introduction

This report about the development of the knowledge institutions in Côte d'Ivoire was made as part of the preparations for the AfricaKnows! Conference (2 December 2020 – late February 2021) in Leiden, and elsewhere, see [www.africaknows.eu](http://www.africaknows.eu).



Reports like these can never be complete, and there might also be mistakes. Additions and corrections are welcome! Please send those to [dietzaj@asc.leidenuniv.nl](mailto:dietzaj@asc.leidenuniv.nl)

### Highlights

- 1 Côte d' Ivoire's population increased from 3.5 million inhabitants in 1960, via 11.9 million in 1990, to 26.4 million in 2020.
- 2 The literacy rate is quite low (only 47%), and particularly for women (41%).
- 3 Net primary school enrolment improved fast during the last decade, and currently is 91%. For secondary schools the net enrolment rate was 43% in 2019, and also here we see a major improvement in recent years. Women lagged behind, though (only 39%). The education index (one of the elements of the human development index) improved from .232 to .441 between 1990 and 2018 (it has a range between 0 and 1).
- 4 The decade between 1990 and 2000 was a difficult one for some regions, and inequality increased a lot for the education index, for Mean Years of Education for Adults and for Expected Years of Education for Children. After 2000 the education system slowly recovered and after the end of the second civil war in 2012 improvements have been rapid. Mean Years of Education for Adults improved from 2.0 in 1990 to 5.2 in 2018 and Expected Years of Education for Children from 5.9 in 1990 to 9.6 in 2018. Abidjan (Sud Region) has by far the best position, and Nord Ouest (near Guinea and Mali) the worst position.
- 5 Tertiary enrolment stood at 8% in 2010, dropped to only 3% in 2011, as a result of the second civil war, and improved again to 9% in 2017. In total there are currently 207,000 students in Côte d' Ivoire's higher education institutions.
- 6 At Independence in 1960 there were no tertiary knowledge centres in the country. After Independence the new government invested a lot in public

universities, and soon there were many. From around the year 2000 also private institutions started to grow, and currently there are more private ones than public ones: 21 and 14 respectively. For both private and public knowledge institutions Abidjan dominates the sector.

- 7 The information about think tanks and museums is not so clear. We found five functioning think tanks and 13 museums. Think tanks can only be found in Abidjan, but museums are spread over many more regions.

## Part 1: The Story

### Côte d'Ivoire's demographic and education development

Côte d'Ivoire is a former French protectorate and colony in West Africa. The Country became independent in 1960, after which Félix Houphouët-Boigny became the leader of the country until 1993. Other presidents were Henri Konan Bédié (1993-1999), Robert Guéï (1999-2000), Laurent Gbagbo (2000-2011) and Alassane Ouattara (2010-present)<sup>1</sup>. Côte d'Ivoire went through a coup d'état in 1999 and two civil wars, the first from 2002-2007 and the second from 2010-2011. The political capital of Côte d'Ivoire is Yamoussoukro, but the economic capital is Abidjan<sup>2</sup>.

The population increased from 3.5 million in 1960 to 26.4 million in 2020, with a yearly growth rate of around 2.1 to 2.5% since 2003. 41.5% (almost 11 million people) of this population is between 0 and 14 years old, with an additional 20.6% (almost 5.5 million) being between 15 and 24 years old. 50.9% of the population is urban, with the largest city by far being Abidjan (with a population of 3,677,115). Other large cities are Abobo (900,000), Bouake (567,481) and Daloa (215,652). The life expectancy in Côte d'Ivoire is 58.8; 60.1 for women and 57.5 for men and the median age is 18.9 years, meaning that the population is quite young<sup>3</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> Wikipedia (2019). 'List of Heads of State of Ivory Coast'

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_heads\\_of\\_state\\_of\\_Ivory\\_Coast](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_heads_of_state_of_Ivory_Coast), accessed 23-01-2020.

<sup>2</sup> Unless otherwise mentioned, all information in this paragraph from: Wikipedia (2020). 'Ivory Coast' [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ivory\\_Coast](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ivory_Coast), accessed 23-01-2020.

<sup>3</sup> Worldometer (n.d.). 'Côte d'Ivoire Population' <https://www.worldometers.info/world-population/cote-d-ivoire-population/#broad-age>, accessed 23-01-2020.



Source: <http://www.sciencekids.co.nz/pictures/maps/ivorycoast.html>

### Literacy and Enrolment

In 2018 the literacy rate in Côte d'Ivoire was 47% (Men 54% and women 41%) according to UNESCO<sup>4</sup>. In total 7.7 million people were regarded as illiterate: 3.4 million adult men and 4.3 million adult women.

For the country's primary-school-age population of 4.0 million in 2019 (6-11 years old), net enrolment was 91% (girls 88%, and boys 94%), but in recent years that has improved a lot. In 2013 it was only 67% (girls 64%, and boys 70%). For the country's secondary-school-age population of 4.1 million (12-18 years old) net enrolment increased from 30% in 2014 to 43% in 2019 (women 39%, men 48%).

The gross enrollment ratio for tertiary education was 9% in 2017. In 2011, there was a major dip in the gross enrollment rate to 3.4% (from 7.7% in 2010), which might be because of the second civil war.<sup>5</sup> Currently there are 2.3 million people in the student-age cohort (19-23 years old), which means that the total number of students in Côte d'Ivoire's tertiary knowledge institutions is 207,000.

### Regional differentiation of education results in Côte d'Ivoire, 1990-2018

<sup>4</sup> <http://uis.unesco.org/en/country/ci>

<sup>5</sup> IndexMundi (n.d.). Côte d'Ivoire – School Enrollment' <https://www.indexmundi.com/facts/c/C3%B4te-d'ivoire/school-enrollment>, accessed 23-01-2020.

The information provided by the Globaldatalab about the subregional human development index, its components and its indicators (<https://globaldatalab.org/shdi>) provides data for the period between 1990 and 2018, and uses ten regions. Between 1990 and 2018 the population of Côte d' Ivoire as a whole increased with 210%, but regional differences are considerable: from 150% in Centre Est to 280% in Sud Ouest. See table 1 in part 2.

The Globaldatalab provides data about the education index (one of the three indexes that together form the Human Development Index), and about two relevant indicators: mean years of schooling, showing the average education level of the adult population per region, and expected years of education, showing the expected number of years current children will attend schools. This excludes the religious, koranic schools and only deals with the official, state-based, school system.

We present the data for the years 1990, 2000, 2010, and 2018 (the latest year available at the moment). Tables 1-4 in part 2 give further details.

### **Education index**

Côte d' Ivoire's overall education performance improved consistently between 1990 and 2018, but with a deterioration of the education index in Nord Est and Nord Ouest between 1990 and 2000, and in Nord between 2000 and 2010. Nord Est consistently had the worst position, while Sud always had the best position. However, between 1990 and 2018 all regions show an improved education index, with the fastest improvements in Centre Est and the slowest improvements in Ouest. The inequality level has been comparable between 1990, 2010, and 2018, but was much worse in 2000, as a result of a severely deteriorated situation in the worst region (Nord Ouest) and improving conditions in the best region Sud.

### **Mean Years of Schooling for Adults**

The results of past education efforts can be measured by looking at the mean years of schooling among all adults. For Côte d' Ivoire these figures were extremely low in 1990, with the exception of the best region, Sud. Overall there were improvements between 1990 and 2018, but with exceptions for Nord Ouest between 1990 and 2000, and for Nord between 2000 and 2010, comparable with the education index figures we saw before. The worst region shifted from Nord in 1990 to Nord Ouest afterwards. Fastest improvements could be seen in Centre Est (three times the level in 2018 compared to 1990) and the slowest improvements in Nord Ouest, the worst region, with only 64% improvements. Regional inequality was and is more extreme than for the education index, and was much worse in 2000 than in 1990, and although there was some improvement to less inequality, the level of regional inequality for mean years of schooling was worse in 2018 than it was in 1990.

### **Expected Years of Schooling for Children**

Children's education prospects have improved considerably between 1990 and 2018, with the best conditions again in Sud, around Abidjan, and the worst conditions (again) in Nord Ouest (shared with Nord in 2010). The fastest improvements can (again) be noted for Centre Est, and the slowest improvements for Ouest. Regional inequality is much less extreme than

for mean years of schooling, and between 1990 and 2010 and 2018 we can see less regional inequality, but 2000 is the big exception, with much more severe inequality. The strong increase of regional inequality, and the feeling of being ignored and left behind among Northerners between 1990 and 2000 must have been one of the reasons for the outbreak of the civil war between the North and the South, which started in 2002.

### Côte d' Ivoire's tertiary knowledge development

Historically the development of the number of tertiary education institutions is as given in table 5. University education started in the 1960s. The number of private institutions started to rise from 2000 onwards.

In the tables below 35 institutes for tertiary education are listed. However, according to the World Higher Education Database, there are many more institutes for tertiary education (105 are listed in total), mainly private institutes for professional training. These have been excluded here. See tables 5 and 6 in part 2.

### Côte d' Ivoire's universities and other tertiary institutions 1960 – 2020

Type	1960	1970	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Public	0	8	9	9	10	12	12	12	14	14
Private	0	0	0	0	0	2	10	18	20	21
Total	0	8	9	9	10	14	22	30	34	35

### Public universities in Côte d' Ivoire



Institut National Polytechnique Félix  
HOUPHOUËT-BOIGNY de Yamoussoukro<sup>7</sup>

Université Alassane Ouattara<sup>6</sup>

The oldest universities in Côte d' Ivoire are public, with them being established after independence in 1960. The number of students is unclear for many, but large universities are Université Alassane Ouattara with over 20.000 students and Université Houphouët-Boigny with over 50.000 students. Only a couple of the private institutions have a religious

<sup>6</sup> Source: <https://www.facebook.com/UAO2018/>

<sup>7</sup> Source: <https://nl.linkedin.com/company/institut-national-polytechnique-f%C3%A9lix-houphou%C3%ABt-boigny>



affiliation. The majority of the private institutions is located in Abidjan.

### **Note on the geography of higher education institutions in Côte d' Ivoire**

If we combine the geographical information in tables 6 and 7 we get the following results. For both public and private tertiary institutions it is clear that Abidjan dominates the knowledge landscape, with 2.5 times the national average of the number of institutions. Other regions are far behind (including the area around the capital city Yamoussoukro), and Nord Est and Nord Ouest do not even have one tertiary knowledge institution yet. See table 7 in part 2.

### **Think tanks in Côte d' Ivoire**

It is hard to find information about think tanks in Côte d' Ivoire, so this list is not meant to be exclusive (we counted five). The think tanks are centered in Abidjan. CIRES has various units within its system, that are sometimes mentioned as separate think tanks. They are not mentioned separately here, as they are part of CIRES. See table 8 in part 2.

### **Museums in Côte d' Ivoire**

Côte d' Ivoire has quite a few museums (we counted 13), though information is not always easy to find. Most museums are public, but that might also be because there was no available information about private museums. See table 9 in part 2.



Musée de la Cour Royale Abengourou : <https://civ.abidjan.net/images/le-musee-des-attributs-royaux.jpg>

Musée des Civilisations de Côte d'Ivoire : [http://civ.abidjan.net/images/musee\\_civilisation.png](http://civ.abidjan.net/images/musee_civilisation.png)

## Part 2: The Data

Map and Table 1: Regions in Côte d' Ivoire, and population in 1990 and 2018

Map	Region / Région	Population x 1000		'18/'90
		1990	2018	
	1 = Centre = Lacs + Yamoussoukro	920	1820	2.0
	2 = Centre Est = Comoé	410	630	1.5
	3 = Centre Nord = Vallée du Bandama	890	2010	2.3
	4 = Centre Ouest = Sassandra-Marahoué	1740	3740	2.1
	5 = Nord = Savanes	740	1330	1.8
	6 = Nord Est = Zanzan	530	1080	2.0
	7 = Nord Ouest = Denguélé + Woroba	560	1160	2.1
	8 = Ouest = Montagnes	1210	2950	2.4
	9 = Sud Ouest = Bas-Sassandra + Goh-Djiboua	720	2050	2.8
	10 = Sud, Abidjan = Lagunes + Abidjan	4210	8290	2.0
Total Côte d'Ivoire		11900	25100	2.1

Source for tables 1-4: Globaldatalab, version 4.0 <https://globaldatalab.org/shdi/shdi/>

map:

[https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/b/b3/C%C3%B4te\\_d%27Ivoire%2C\\_administrative\\_divisions\\_-\\_fr\\_-\\_colored2.svg/1024px-C%C3%B4te\\_d%27Ivoire%2C\\_administrative\\_divisions\\_-\\_fr\\_-\\_colored2.svg.png](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/b/b3/C%C3%B4te_d%27Ivoire%2C_administrative_divisions_-_fr_-_colored2.svg/1024px-C%C3%B4te_d%27Ivoire%2C_administrative_divisions_-_fr_-_colored2.svg.png)

Table 2: Côte d' Ivoire: Education index 1990-2018<sup>8</sup>

Region	1990	2000	2010	2018	2018/1990
1 = Centre	216	283	374	422	1.95
2 = Centre Est	178	226	384	460	2.58
3 = Centre Nord	234	281	344	417	1.78

<sup>8</sup> The HDI data, and its components go from 0 (worst level) to 1 (best level). We present the figures x 1000. The inequality figure is the highest value divided by the lowest value in a particular year.

4 = Centre Ouest	204	279	357	412	2.02
5 = Nord	136	226	211	261	1.92
6 = Nord Est	170	164	287	345	2.03
7 = Nord Ouest	132	93	203	247	1.87
8 = Ouest	235	248	314	376	1.60
9 = Sud Ouest	162	235	290	340	2.10
10 = Sud	301	412	482	570	1.89
Total	232	297	376	441	1.90
Inequality	2.3	4.4	2.4	2.3	

Table 3: Côte d' Ivoire, Regional data for 'mean years of schooling'

Region	1990	2000	2010	2018	2018/1990
1 = Centre	1.5	2.5	3.1	3.6	2.40
2 = Centre Est	1.6	2.1	4.0	5.2	3.25
3 = Centre Nord	1.8	2.5	3.1	3.9	2.17
4 = Centre Ouest	1.5	2.9	3.7	4.6	3.07
5 = Nord	1.0	2.1	1.7	2.2	2.20
6 = Nord Est	1.3	1.3	1.9	2.6	2.00
7 = Nord Ouest	1.1	0.7	1.4	1.8	1.64
8 = Ouest	1.7	2.4	3.2	4.1	2.41
9 = Sud Ouest	1.4	2.7	3.1	3.8	2.71
10 = Sud	3.1	5.1	6.4	7.9	2.55
Total	2.0	3.3	4.2	5.2	2.60
Inequality	3.1	7.3	4.6	4.4	

Table 4: Côte d' Ivoire, Regional data for 'expected years of schooling'

Region	1990	2000	2010	2018	2018/1990
1 = Centre	6.0	7.2	9.8	10.9	1.82
2 = Centre Est	4.5	5.7	8.9	10.3	2.29
3 = Centre Nord	6.3	7.1	8.7	10.3	1.63
4 = Centre Ouest	5.6	6.6	8.4	9.4	1.68
5 = Nord	3.8	5.6	5.6	6.8	1.79
6 = Nord Est	4.5	4.3	8.0	9.3	2.07
7 = Nord Ouest	3.4	2.5	5.6	6.7	1.97
8 = Ouest	6.5	6.0	7.4	8.7	1.34
9 = Sud Ouest	4.2	5.2	6.7	7.7	1.83
10 = Sud	7.1	8.8	9.7	11.1	1.56
Total	5.9	6.8	8.5	9.6	1.63
Inequality	2.1	3.5	1.7	1.7	

Table 5: Public universities in Côte d' Ivoire (4ICU world rank between brackets)



University	Year of establishment	Location
<p>École Nationale d'Administration de Côte d'Ivoire (ENA d'Abidjan)  <a href="https://www.ena.ci/?p=presentation">https://www.ena.ci/?p=presentation</a>                      (4icu rank: 5 in Côte d' Ivoire, and 10287 worldwide)</p>	<p>1960</p>	<p>Abidjan</p>
<p>Institut National de la Jeunesse et des Sports (INJS)  <a href="http://www.injsabidjan.ci/">http://www.injsabidjan.ci/</a>                      (4icu rank: 14 in Côte d' Ivoire, and 13104 worldwide)</p>	<p>1961</p>	<p>Abidjan</p>
<p>Université Félix Houphouët-Boigny (UFHB) (<a href="https://www.univ-fhb.edu.ci/">https://www.univ-fhb.edu.ci/</a>)                      (4icu rank: 4 in Côte d' Ivoire, and 10275 worldwide)</p>	<p>1964 (1958 as Centre d'Études Spécialisées, 1959 as Centre d'Enseignement Supérieur d'Abidjan, 1964 as Université d'Abidjan, 1977 as l'Université Nationale de Côte d'Ivoire, 1992 as one of three 'Centres Universitaires' within l'Université Nationale de Côte d'Ivoire: Centre Universitaire de Cocody, 1995 as autonomous universitiy called Université de Cocody, 2012 as l'université Félix Houphouët-Boigny)</p>	<p>Abidjan</p>
<p>Université Alassane Ouattara (UAO) (<a href="http://univ-ao.edu.ci/">http://univ-ao.edu.ci/</a>)                      (4icu rank: 2 in Côte d' Ivoire, and 9861 worldwide)</p>	<p>1964 (1958 as Centre d'Études Spécialisées, 1959 as Centre d'Enseignement Supérieur d'Abidjan, 1964 as Université d'Abidjan, 1977 as l'Université Nationale de Côte d'Ivoire, 1992 as one of three 'Centres Universitaires' within l'Université Nationale de Côte d'Ivoire: Centre Universitaire de Bouaké, 1995 as autonomous universitiy called Université</p>	<p>Bouaké</p>

	de Bouaké, 2012 as Université Alassane Ouattara)	
Université Nangui Abrogoua (UNA) ( <a href="https://www.univ-na.ci/">https://www.univ-na.ci/</a> ) (4icu rank: 6 in Côte d' Ivoire, and 10446 worldwide)	1964 (1958 as Centre d'Études Spécialisées, 1959 as Centre d'Enseignement Supérieur d'Abidjan, 1964 as Université d'Abidjan, 1977 as l'Université Nationale de Côte d'Ivoire, 1992 as one of three 'Centres Universitaires' within l'Université Nationale de Côte d'Ivoire: Centre Universitaire d'Abobo-Adjamé, 1995 as autonomous university called Université d'Abobo-Adjamé. 2012 as l' Université Nangui Abrogoua)	Abidjan
École Normale Supérieure d'Abidjan (ENS) (4icu rank: 10 in Côte d' Ivoire, and 11692 worldwide)	1964	Abidjan
École Supérieure Africaine des Technologies de l'Information et de la Communication (ESATIC) ( <a href="https://www.esatic.ci/index.php">https://www.esatic.ci/index.php</a> ) (4icu rank: 8 in Côte d' Ivoire, and 11242 worldwide)	1967	Abidjan
École Nationale Supérieure de Statistique et d'Economie Appliquée (ENSEA) ( <a href="https://ensea.ed.ci/">https://ensea.ed.ci/</a> ) (4icu rank: 3 in Côte d' Ivoire, and 9999 worldwide)	1969	Abidjan
Institut National Supérieur des Arts et de l'Action Culturelle (INSAAC) ( <a href="https://insaac.edu.ci/">https://insaac.edu.ci/</a> ) (4icu rank: 7 in Côte d' Ivoire, and 10837 worldwide)	1971	Abidjan
Institut des Sciences et Techniques de la Communication (ISTC) ( <a href="https://istc-gouv-ci.net/">https://istc-gouv-ci.net/</a> ) (4icu rank: 9 in Côte d' Ivoire, and 11510 worldwide)	1992	Abidjan
Université Jean Lourognon Guédé (UJLoG) ( <a href="http://www.ujlog.ci/">http://www.ujlog.ci/</a> ) (4icu rank: 11 in Côte d' Ivoire, and 11730 worldwide)	1996	Daloa

Institut National Polytechnique Félix Houphouët-Boigny (INP-HB) ( <a href="https://inp-info.inphb.ci/">https://inp-info.inphb.ci/</a> ) (4icu rank: 1 in Côte d' Ivoire, and 7497 worldwide)	1996	Yamoussoukro
Université Péléforo Gon Coulibaly (UPGC) ( <a href="http://univ-pgc.edu.ci/">http://univ-pgc.edu.ci/</a> ) (4icu rank: 12 in Côte d' Ivoire, and 12408 worldwide)	2012 (1996 as Unité Régionale d'Enseignement Supérieur (URES))	Korhogo (plus: Abidjan)
Université de Man (U-Man) ( <a href="http://www.univ-man.edu.ci/">http://www.univ-man.edu.ci/</a> ) (4icu rank: 13 in Côte d' Ivoire, and 13059 worldwide)	2015	Man

Sources: Wikipedia, university websites, 4ICU and WHED

Table 6: Private universities in Côte d' Ivoire

University	Year of establishment	Location	Religious affiliation
Université Canadienne des Arts, des Sciences et du Management (UCASM)( <a href="http://www.ucasm.org/">http://www.ucasm.org/</a> )	1998 (as Université Ivoir-Canadienne à Abidjan)	Abidjan	No
Catholic University of West Africa	2000 (1967 as Higher Institute of Religious Culture)	Abidjan	Yes
Haute Études Commerciales d'Abidjan (H.E.C. / ABIDJAN) ( <a href="https://www.hecabidjan.ci/index/">https://www.hecabidjan.ci/index/</a> )	2001	Abidjan	No
Graduate School of Management (GRADSM) ( <a href="https://www.gradsm.net/">https://www.gradsm.net/</a> )	2002	Abidjan	No
British institute of management and technology (IBM-T)	2003	Abidjan	No
Université Privée Polyvalente de Ouragahio (UPPO), subsidiary in Abidjan	2004	Ouragahio , Abidjan	No
Université Charles-Louis de Montesquieu (UCLM) ( <a href="http://www.univ-clm.net/">http://www.univ-clm.net/</a> )	2005	Abidjan	No
Université Internationale des Sciences Sociales Hampâté Bâ (UISSHB) ( <a href="http://www.koodalademie.org/UISSHB/presentation.html">http://www.koodalademie.org/UISSHB/presentation.html</a> )	2005	Abidjan	No
Université Nouvelle de Côte d'Ivoire (UNCI) ( <a href="https://www.un-ci.org/">https://www.un-ci.org/</a> )	2005	Abidjan	No
Institut Universitaire d'Abidjan (IUA) ( <a href="https://iua-ci.com/">https://iua-ci.com/</a> )	2005	Abidjan	No
Université Méthodiste de Côte d'Ivoire (UMECI) ( <a href="https://umeci.org.ci/">https://umeci.org.ci/</a> )	2006	Abidjan	Yes
Université Adama Sanogo d'Abidjan (UASA)	2006	Abidjan	No
Université Musulmane Africaine (UMA) ( <a href="http://uma.ci/">http://uma.ci/</a> )	2007	Abidjan	Yes

International University of Grand-Bassam (IUGB) ( <a href="https://iugb.org/">https://iugb.org/</a> )	2007 (degree granting since 2014)	Grand-Bassam	No
Centre Universitaire Professionnalisé (CUP) ( <a href="http://cup-ci.org/">http://cup-ci.org/</a> )	2007	Abidjan	No
Université Tertiaire and Technologique-LOKO (UTT LOKO) ( <a href="http://www.groupeleko.com/">http://www.groupeleko.com/</a> )	2007	Abidjan	No
Université Musulmane de Côte d'Ivoire (UMCI) ( <a href="http://www.uma.ci/presentation.php">http://www.uma.ci/presentation.php</a> )	2007	Abidjan	Yes
Centre International de Formation à Distance (CIFAD) ( <a href="https://www.cifad.eu/">https://www.cifad.eu/</a> )	2010	Abidjan	No
Université Nord-Sud/ Institut Famah (UNS-IF) ( <a href="http://uns-if.ci/">http://uns-if.ci/</a> )	2010	Abidjan (and Angre Yopougon Dimbokro M'Bahakro )	No
Institut Supérieur de Technologie Dubass (IST-DUBASS) ( <a href="https://www.istdubass.edu.ci/">https://www.istdubass.edu.ci/</a> )	2014	Abidjan	No
The University of Abidjan (UNIABIDJAN) ( <a href="https://uniabidjan.com/">https://uniabidjan.com/</a> )	2016	Abidjan	No

Sources: Wikipedia, university websites, 4ICU and WHED

Table 7: Geographical distribution of Côte d'Ivoire's higher education institutions<sup>9</sup>

SHDI Region and cities	Public	Private	Total	Number of tertiary institutions per million inhabitants
1 = Centre (Yamoussoukro, Dimbokro)	1	1	2	1.1
2 = Centre Est (Grand Bassam)		1	1	1.6
3 = Centre Nord (Bouaké)	1		1	0.5
4 = Centre Ouest (Daloa)	1		1	0.3
5 = Nord (Korhogo)	1		1	0.8
6 = Nord Est			0	0
7 = Nord Ouest			0	0
8 = Ouest (Man, M'Bahakro)	1	1	2	0.7
9 = Sud Ouest (Ouragahio)		1	1	0.5
10 = Sud (Abidjan, Angre, Yopougon)	12	22	34	4.1
Total	17	26	43	1.7

For population numbers in 2018 (needed for the calculation of the last column) and for the map: see table 1.

Table 8: think tanks in Côte d'Ivoire

Name	Year established	Where
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<sup>9</sup> Unlike table 2, table 8 looks at all university locations, including the subsidiaries.

African Institute for Economical and Social Development (INADES) (Center for Research and Action for Peace (CERAP) is its 'heir' since 2002	1962	Abidjan
Centre Ivoirien de Rescherches Economiques et Sociales (CIRES) (has various research units and cells within)	1971	Abidjan
AfricaRice	1971	Abidjan
Audace Institut Afrique (AIA)	2013	Abidjan
Centre de Recherche et de Formation sur le Developpement Integre (CREFDI)	?	?

Sources: Wikipedia, think tank websites

Table 9: Museums in Côte d' Ivoire

Name	Year established and ownership	Where
Musée de la Cour Royale Abengourou	Built in 1883 – public	Abengourou, Abidjan
Musée Combes de Bingerville	1937 – public	Bingerville
Musée des Civilisations de Côte d'Ivoire	1942 – public	Abidjan
Musée Binger de Zaranou	1965 – public	Zaranou (Comoé District)
Musée Charles et Marguerithe Bieth	1981 - ?	Abengourou (Comoé District)
Musée du Parc M'Ploussou de Bonoua	1981 – public, local	Bonoua
Musée Prive de Ndouci	1988 - private	N'Douci
Musée des Armées	1992 – public	Abidjan
Musée Municipal d'Art Contemporain de Cocody	1993 – public, local	Cocody (commune d'Abidjan)
Musée National du Costume	? – public	Grand-Bassam (commune d'Abidjan)
Musee Pelefero Gbon Coulibaly	?	Korhogo
Museum of the Village of Kiyi on the Rivera	? – private	Kiyi
Musée Adja Swa (closed?)	? - private	Yamoussokro

(source: Wikipedia and <http://civ.abidjan.net/visiter/musees>).

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*This report was made as a student assignment for the Bachelor's Minor 'African Dynamics', which is a joint course of Leiden University, Delft University of Technology and Erasmus University Rotterdam, guided by the African Studies Centre Leiden (Marleen Dekker and Madi Ditmars). This report was made by **Jade Szegedi** (Leiden University Cultural Anthropology and*

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