

Appendix to the article

Outside-in Politicisation of EU-Western Africa relations: what role for Civil Society Organisations?

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Journal of Common Market Studies (JCMS)

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1. List of semi-structured expert-interviews referred to in this article

- AU 5 (AU Commission, May 2019, Addis Ababa)
- EU 9 (EEAS, March 2017, Addis Ababa)
- EU 16 (EEAS, November 2018, Brussels)
- EU 19 (EEAS, November 2018, Brussels)
- EU 20 (EEAS, November 2018, Brussels)
- EU MS 10 (EU member state, March 2017, Addis Ababa)

All interviews were conducted face-to-face and lasted between 60 and 90 minutes. Questions involved general aspects of Africa-EU relations, the EU's approach towards the Sahel region, as well as intra-institutional working procedures within the EU bodies. The interviewees were guaranteed full anonymity.

2. Searches in the Nexis-database conducted for this article

For this article, we have conducted four specific queries in the Nexis-database, accessed via <http://www.nexisuni.com>. Each query searched for a specific combination of terms in relation to a specific period. Results were collected for each year (1 January – 31 December of the respective year). The Sahel engagement has been searched for from 2014-2019 since the G5 Sahel was created in 2014. In the EPA case, the negotiations started in 2003 and were concluded in 2014, hence the period for searches was 2003-2014. Since French and English represent the dominant official (media) languages in the region, the queries included both French and English terms. The queries read as follows:

Query 1 (Sahel case) (2014-2019)

(European Union) OR (Union européenne) OR (European Commission) OR (Commission européenne) OR (European Parliament) OR (Parlement européen) AND (G5 Sahel) OR (G5 du Sahel)

Query 2 (Sahel case) (2014-2019)

(G5 Sahel) OR (G5 du Sahel) AND (European Parliament) OR (Parlement européen) OR (National Assembly Mali) OR (Assemblée nationale du Mali) OR (National Assembly Niger) OR (Assemblée nationale du Niger) OR (National Assembly Burkina Faso) OR (Assemblée nationale du Burkina Faso) OR (National Assembly Mauritania) OR (Assemblée Nationale du Mauritanie) OR (National Assembly Chad) OR (Assemblée Nationale du Tchad)

Query 3 (EPA case) (2003-2014)

(Economic Partnership Agreement) OR (accord de partenariat économique) AND (West Africa) OR (Western Africa) OR (Afrique de l'Ouest) AND (European Parliament) OR (Parlement européen) OR (National Assembly of Mali) OR (Assemblée nationale du Mali) OR (National Assembly of Niger) OR (Assemblée nationale du Niger) OR (National Assembly of Burkina Faso) OR (Assemblée nationale du Burkina Faso) OR (National Assembly of Senegal) OR (Assemblée nationale du Senegal) OR (National Assembly of the Gambia) OR (National People's Assembly of Guinea-Bissau) OR (National Assembly of Guinea) OR (Assemblée nationale du Guinea) OR (Parliament of Sierra Leone) OR (Legislature of Liberia) OR (Parliament of Ivory Coast) OR (Assemblée nationale du Côte d'Ivoire) OR (Parliament of Ghana) OR (National Assembly of Togo) OR (Assemblée nationale du Togo) OR (National Assembly of Benin) OR (Assemblée nationale du Benin) OR (National Assembly of the Federal Republic of Nigeria) OR (National Assembly of Nigeria) OR (National Assembly of Cap Verde) OR (National Assembly Mauritania) OR (Assemblée Nationale du Mauritanie)

Query 4 (EPA case) (2003-2014)

(Economic Partnership Agreement) OR (accord de partenariat économique) AND (West Africa) OR (Western Africa) OR (Afrique de l'Ouest)

These searches allow for replication using the same queries and time periods (replication has been tested several times by the authors). The results of the queries 2, 3, and 4 were systematically evaluated with regard to general information on the case, its level of salience and polarisation, CSO engagement, as well as constraining and conducive factors for CSO engagement. For query 3, this focused on the years 2007, 2010, 2013, and 2014 as representing peak years in media reporting. In sum, more than 1,600 media reports combined in a length of almost 6,000 pages were evaluated. For query 1, the number of reports found (ca. 6,000) did not allow for such a further evaluation.

In addition to this evaluation, queries 1 and 4 were used to determine the share of African media outlets reporting among total (Africa and European) reporting in order to show a potential increase or decrease of overall media coverage in the cases. These findings are summarised in figure 1 and figure 2.

Figure 1. Overall reports in queries 1 and 4

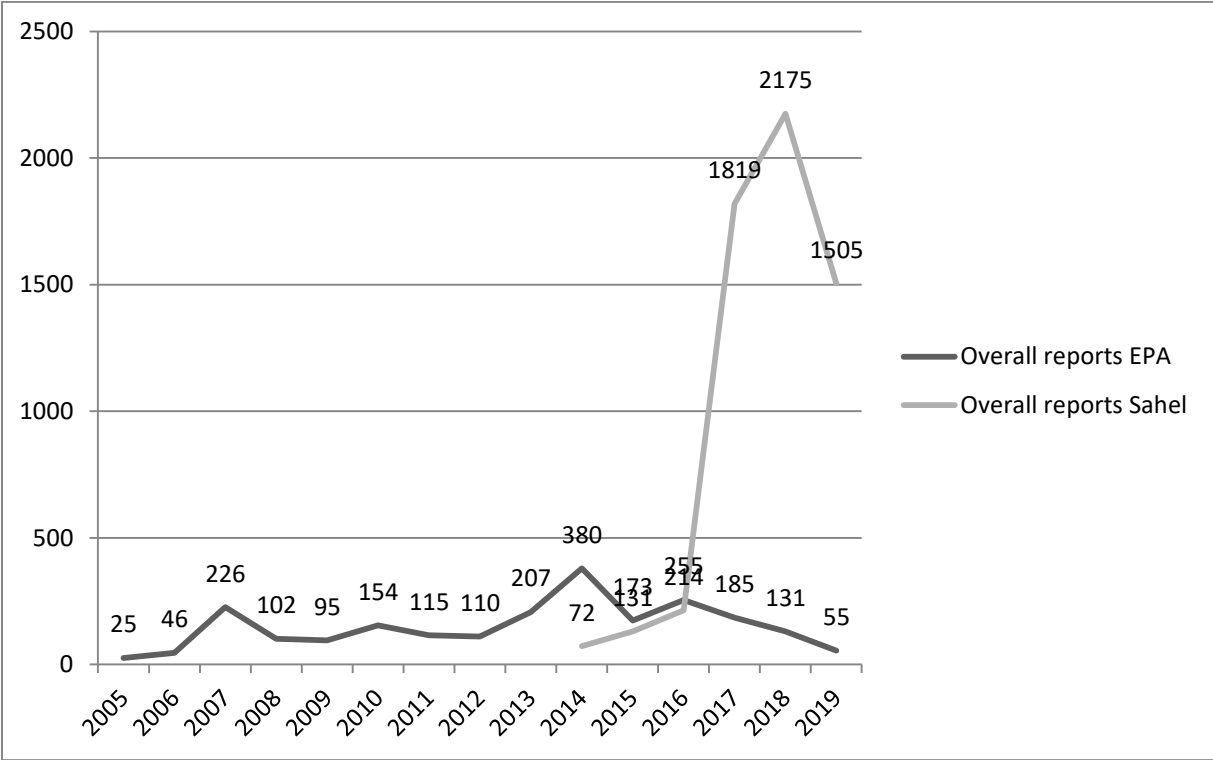
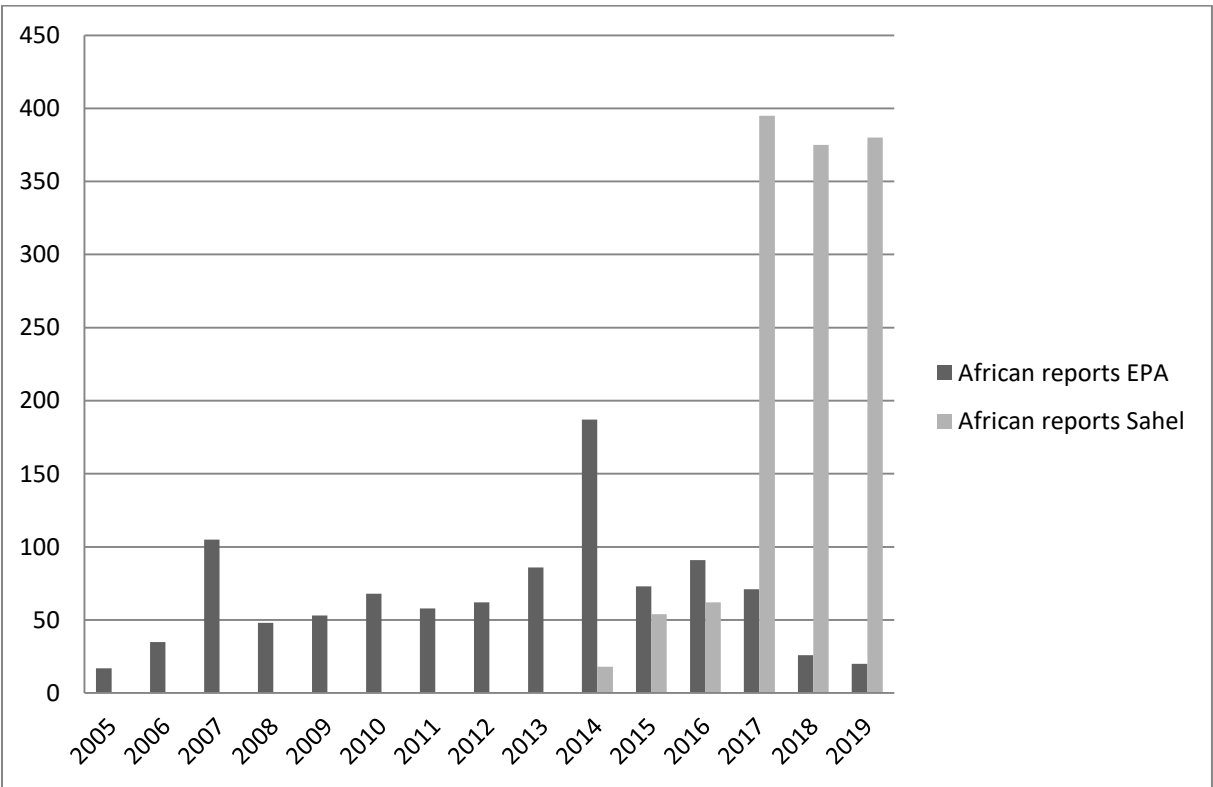


Figure 2. African reports in relation to both cases



3. Supplementary material on Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem)-data

Our analysis of the domestic context for CSO engagement primarily relied on the Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem) project (<https://www.v-dem.net> ; Coppedge et al., 2020). Specifically, we used the following three indicators on CSOs from this database: **(a) CSO control by the government** (CSO entry and exit in the V-dem dataset; a five-point scale ranging from monopolistic control (0) to unconstrained (4)), **(b) CSO consultation by public actors** (three-point scale ranging from no (0) to yes (2)), and **(c) CSO repression by the government** (five-point scale ranging from severe (0) to no (4)). These indicators are further described in the codebook of the V-Dem project (see https://www.v-dem.net/media/filer_public/28/14/28140582-43d6-4940-948f-a2df84a31893/v-dem_codebook_v10.pdf).

The same period was used as for the Nexis search. For the EPA case, the period for CSO engagement constitutes 2004-2014. For the Sahel case, this period includes 2014-2019. Information on these three indicators was collected for each year and country. In the EPA case, these countries include Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso, Senegal, the Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo, Benin, Nigeria, Mauritania, and Cap Verde. In the Sahel case, these countries include Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Burkina Faso, and Chad. The detailed scores of the countries are collected below (see figure 3-8). They suggest a more conducive environment for CSO engagement in the EPA case, whereas the domestic environment for CSOs in most of the countries of the G5 is constrained by CSO control, CSO repression, and low CSO consultation.

Figure 3. CSO control in the G5 Sahel countries (Coppedge et al., 2020)

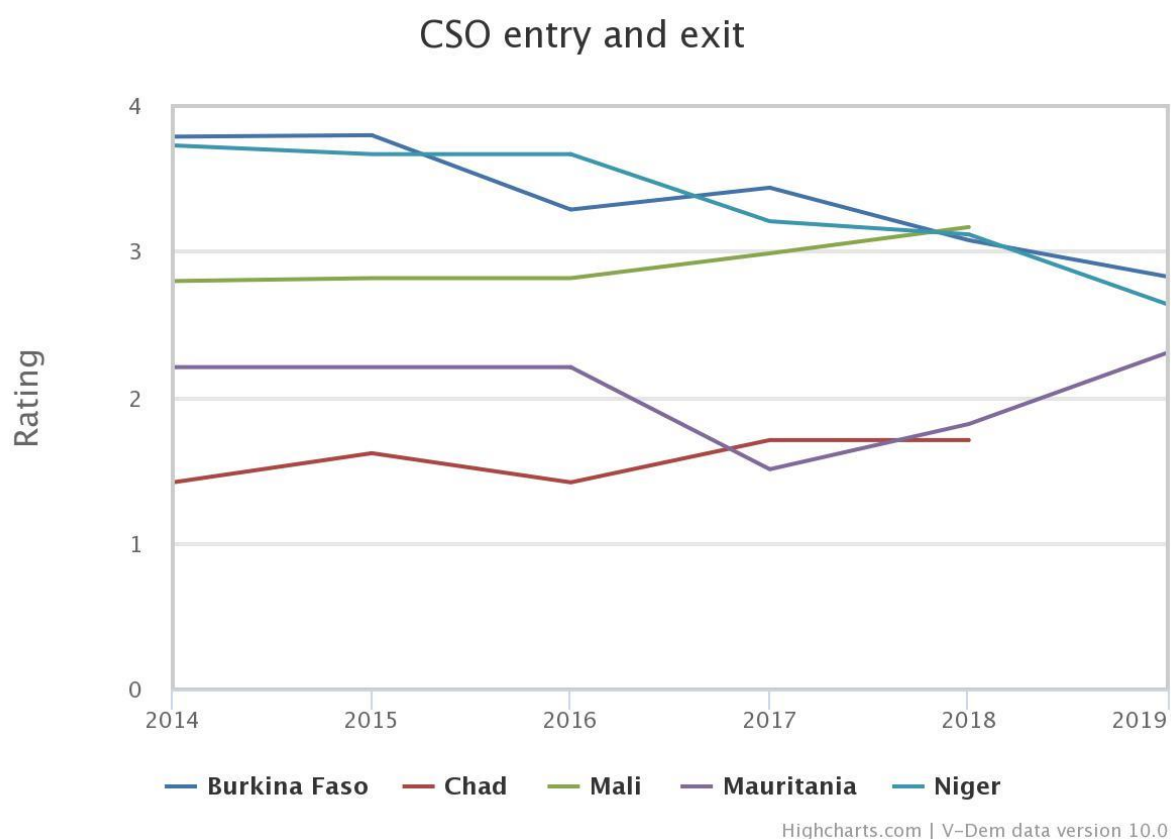


Figure 4. CSO repression in the G5 Sahel countries (Coppedge et al., 2020)

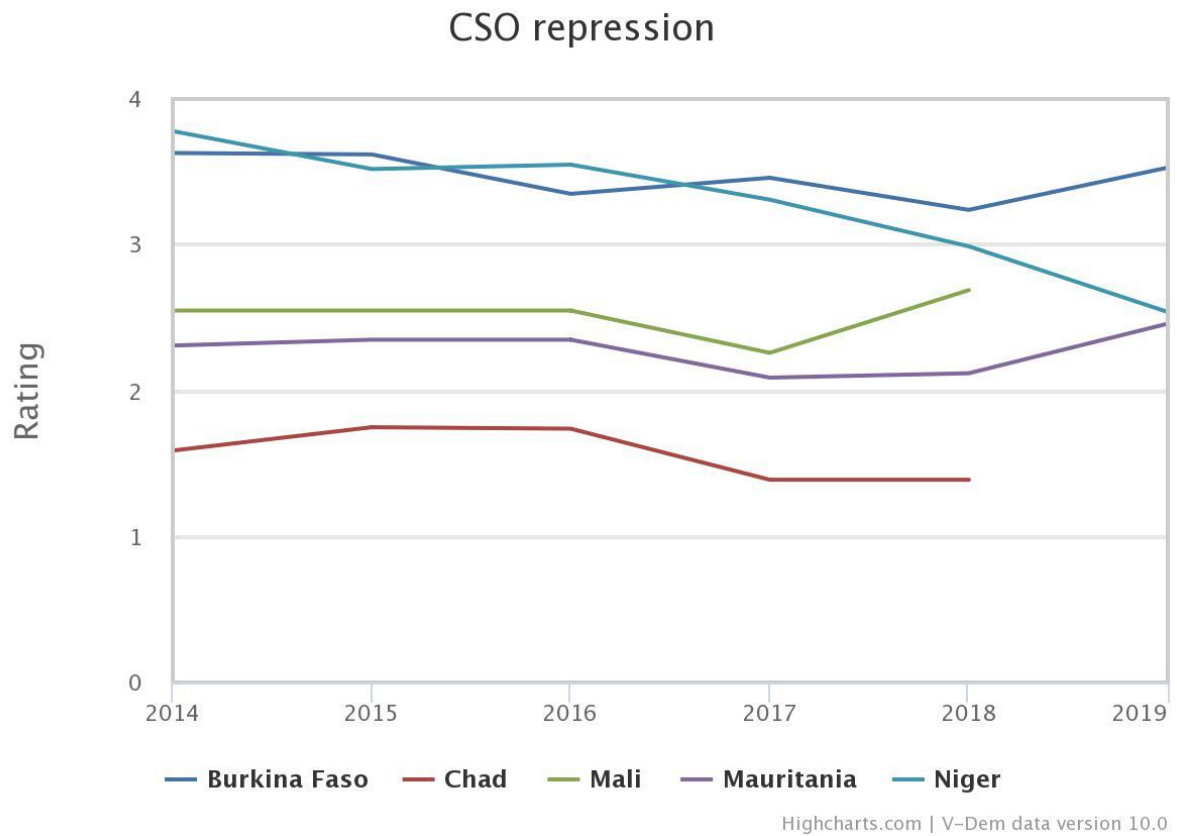


Figure 5. CSO consultation in the G5 Sahel countries (Coppedge et al., 2020)

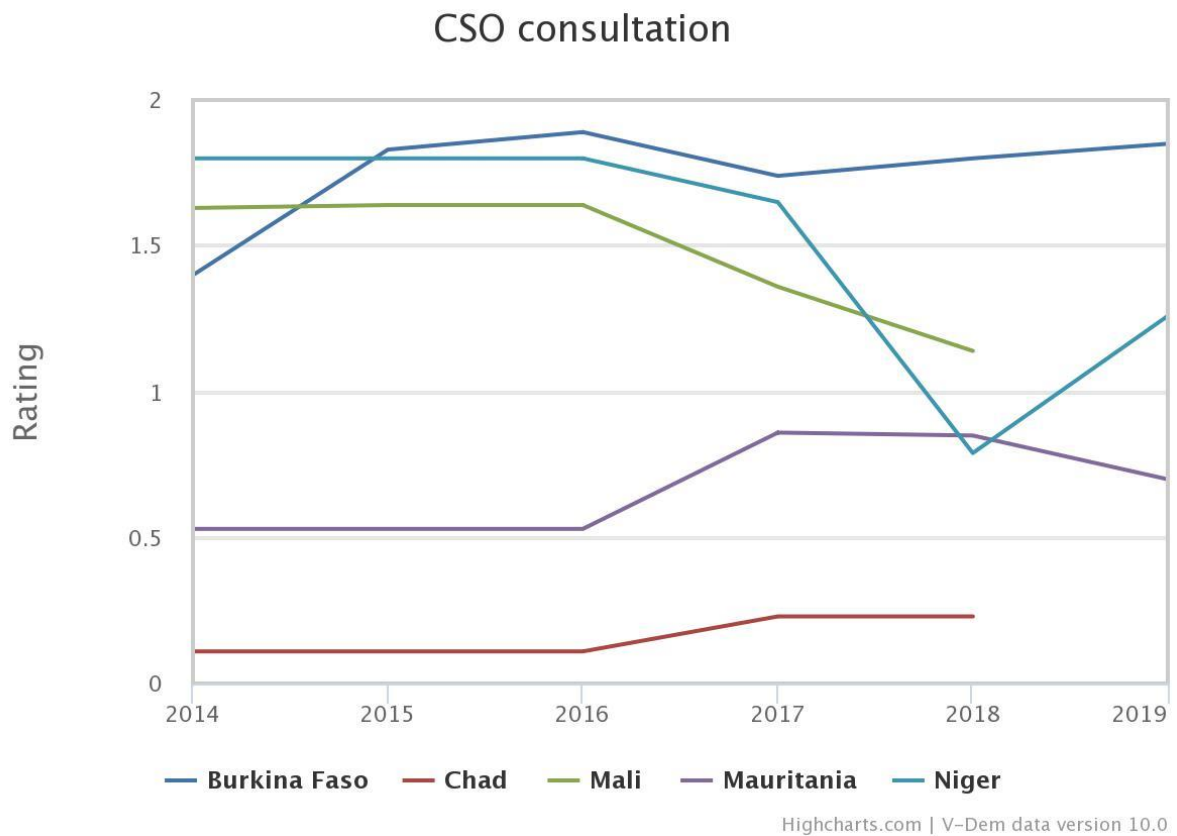


Figure 6. CSO control in the 16 Western African countries for the EPA (Coppedge et al., 2020)

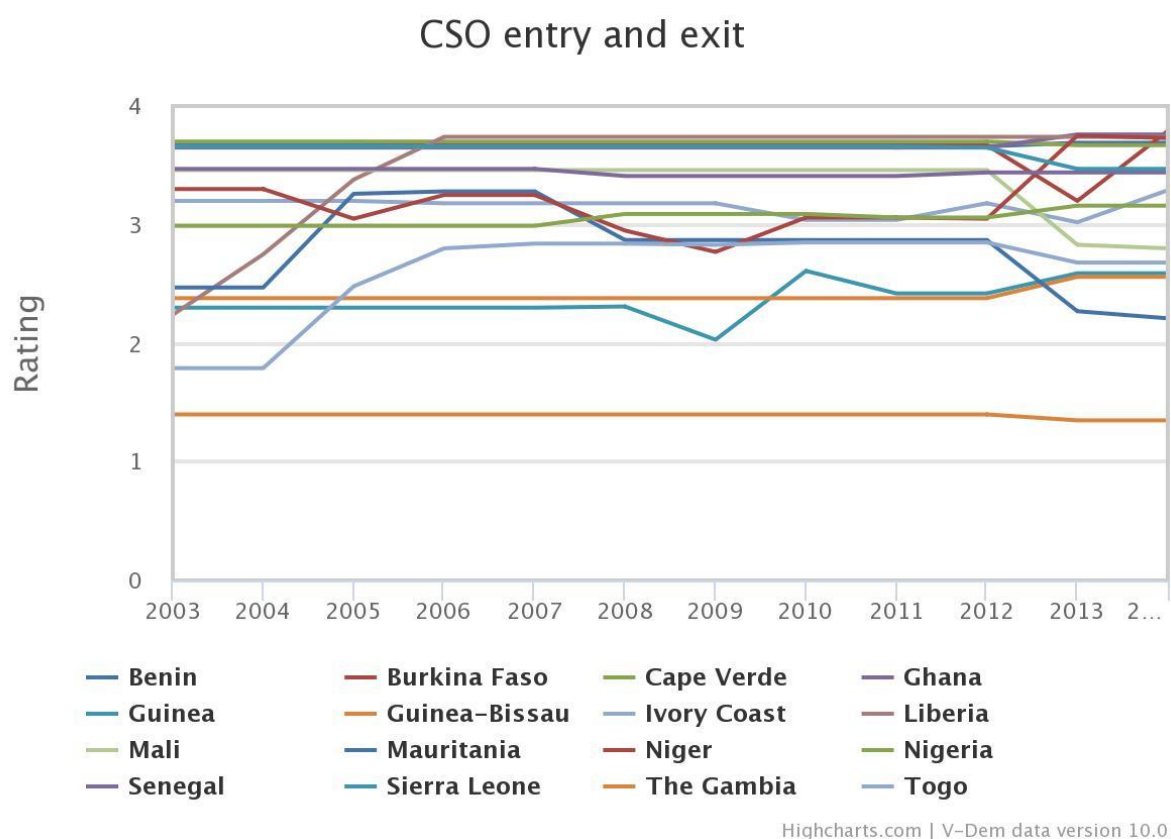


Figure 7. CSO repression in the 16 Western African countries for the EPA (Coppedge et al., 2020)

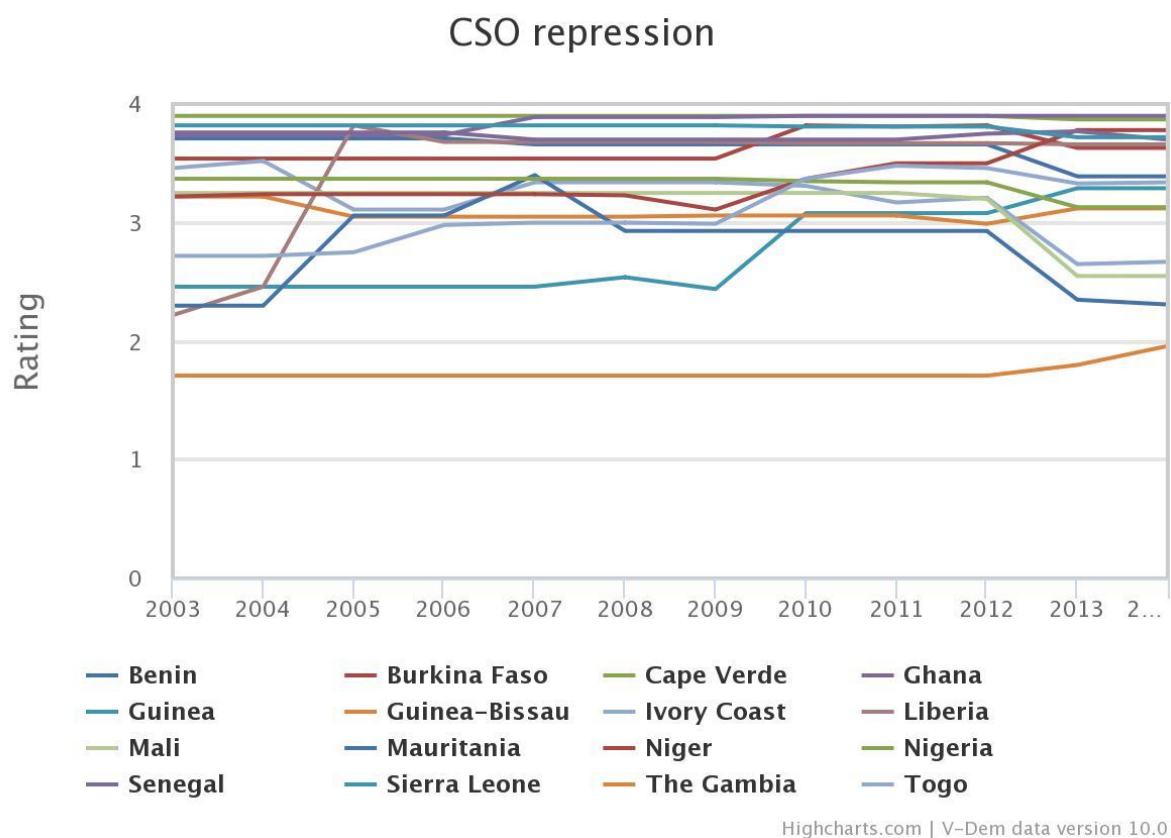
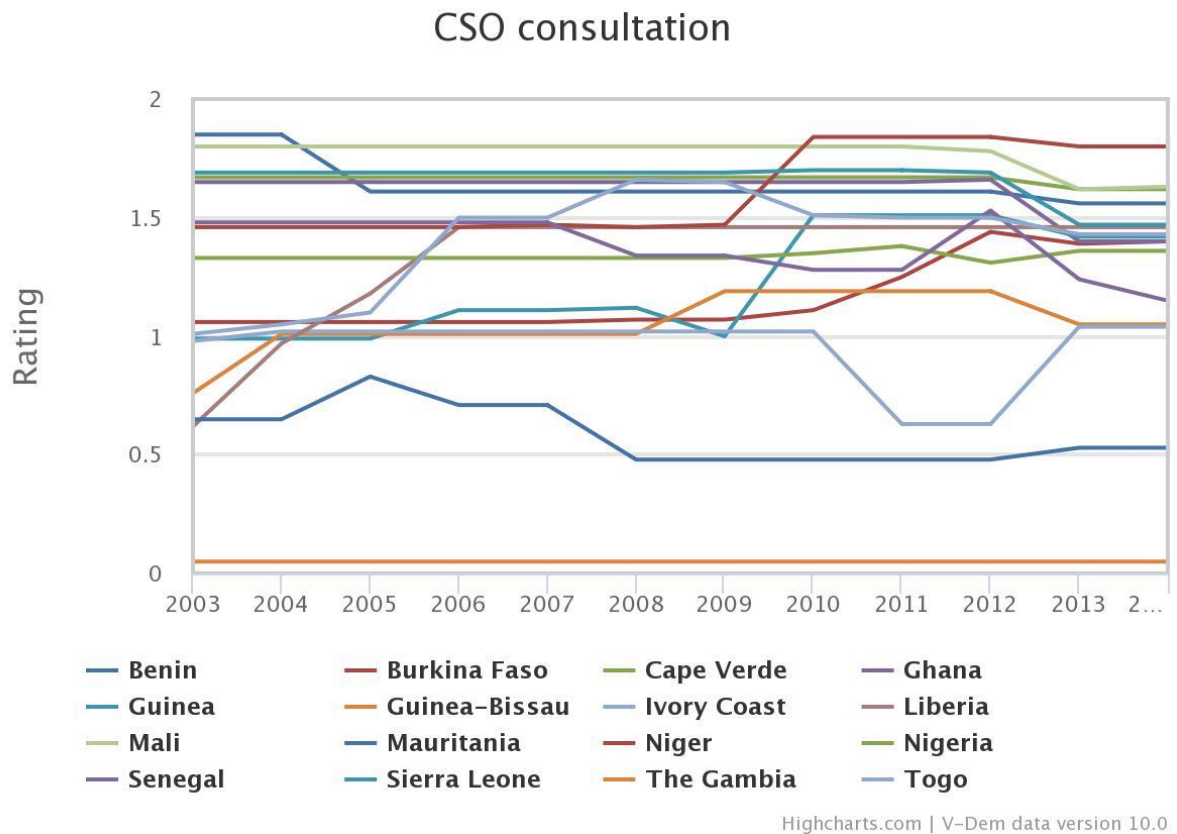


Figure 8. CSO consultation in the 16 Western African countries for the EPA (Coppedge et al., 2020)



Reference:

Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C., Lindberg, S. Teorell, J., Altman, D., Bernhard, M., Fish, S., Glynn, A., Hicken, A., Luhrmann, A., Marquardt, K., McMann, K., Paxton, P., Pemstein, D., Seim, B., Sigman, R., Skaaning, S-E., Staton, J., Wilson, S., Cornell, A., Alizada, N., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., Maxwell, L., Mechkova, V., Medzihorsky, J., von Römer, J., Sundström, A., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y., Wig, T., and Ziblatt, D. (2020). V-Dem Dataset v10".
 <<<https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds20>>>.