



Côte d'Ivoire

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For further information on voluntary return and reintegration, please visit the information portal www.ReturningfromGermany.de, or contact your local return and reintegration office.

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1 Health Care

General information on health care

The Ivorian healthcare system is pyramid-shaped. It is organized around two components: One administrative and the other medical, which provides care.

The national health system, which has three (3) administrative levels:

- The central level, with the Minister's Office, the General Directorates and Central Services, and the various Health Programs, responsible for defining national policy, providing technical and material support, and overall coordination of health intervention;
- The intermediate level, made up of 21 Regional Health Departments, which provide strategic support to health districts in implementing health policy;
- The peripheral level, made up of more than 86 Departmental Health Departments or Health Districts, which are responsible for coordinating health action within their territorial jurisdiction, and providing operational and logistical support to health services. The health district, the operational unit of the health system, is subdivided into health areas.

The care provider side includes :

The public sector

- A primary level: made up of first-contact healthcare establishments.
- A secondary level made up of primary care or referral healthcare establishments.
- A tertiary level made up of second- and last-resort healthcare

establishments.

The private sector

- Traditional medicine

Private and public sector

1.) Public sector

Public healthcare structures are organized into three levels:

- The primary or peripheral level, represented by more than 1,967 Etablissements Sanitaires de Premiers Contacts (ESPC), including 1,237 rural health centers, 514 urban health centers, 25 of which are community-based, 127 specialized urban health centers, 32 urban health facilities, 15 of which are community-based; (to be updated, see DIEM).
- The secondary level is made up of referral health facilities for first referral, comprising 68 General Hospitals, 17 Regional Hospitals, 2 Specialized Hospitals (Bingerville and Bouaké Psychiatric Hospitals);
- The tertiary level, comprising referral health establishments for the second reference, is essentially made up of National Public Establishments (EPN), with 4 University Hospitals, 5 National Specialized Institutes: Institut National de Santé Publique (INSP), Institut National d'Hygiène Publique (INHP), Institut Raoul Follereau (IRF), Institut Pierre Richet (IPR), Institut de Cardiologie d'Abidjan (ICA). There are also 4 other National Public Support Establishments: Centre National de Transfusion Sanguine (CNTS), Laboratoire National de

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Santé Publique (LNSP), Nouvelle Pharmacie de la Santé Publique (N-PSP), Service d'Aide Médicale d'Urgence (SAMU).

2.) Private sector

- The private health sector has expanded in recent years, with the emergence of private health establishments of all classes and categories (polyclinics, clinics, medical centers and practices, pharmacies, private infirmaries) that fit perfectly into the various levels of the health pyramid. They are mainly found in major conurbations and economic hubs. In 2011, there were 2036 private healthcare establishments in the country.

- The private faith-based sector, associations and community-based organizations (ABC/OBC) are also involved in healthcare provision, especially at primary level, with some 50 health establishments.

- The private pharmaceutical sector played a dominant role in the healthcare system, accounting for between 80 and 90% of the drug supply. The private pharmaceutical sector essentially comprises

- Four (4) wholesaler-distributors (UBIPHARM, CPHARMED, DPCI and TEDIS PHARMA CI) who import over 90% of their products;
- One thousand one hundred (1100) private pharmacies;
- Eight (8) drug production units, including 4 in operation, producing 6% of the national pharmaceutical market.

3.) Traditional medicine

This sector includes more than 8,500 Traditional Medicine Practitioners (TMPs) listed by the National Program for the Promotion of Traditional Medicine

(PNPMT), organized into national associations and federations and whose capacities have been strengthened in anatomy, conventional hygiene, techniques for the collection and sustainable conservation of medicinal plants, diseases and programs, etc.

What types of insurance are available, public and/or private?

a) As far as insurance is concerned, there are three different social security systems:

1. The general scheme. The general health insurance scheme covers over 80% of the French population.
2. Régime social des indépendants (RSI) - The Régime social des indépendants covers all self-employed workers, with the exception of farmers
3. The Mutualité sociale agricole (MSA)
4. Special schemes

b) 5 different branches : Family - Retirement - Recuperation - Sickness and sick leave / Occupational sickness

Costs and services are covered by health insurance?

1. In the private sector: policyholders will pay between 0 and 30% depending on the type of insurance chosen.
2. In the public sector: universal health coverage (CMU), for example: policyholders pay 30% of the cost of covered procedures.

The universal health coverage (CMU) rate set by law is 70%, and policyholders will pay their co-payment, which is 30% of the cost of covered procedures.

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Medical services covered by health insurance:

- Consultations with doctors, dentists, nurses and midwives;
- Medicines: a list has been drawn up of over 6,000 medicines that fit into the health care basket;
- Surgical procedures;
- Laboratory tests;
- Oral and dental care;
- Hospitalization.

With the exception of chronic illnesses, the above procedures are covered for the following specialties:

- Digestive surgery ;
- Dermatology and venereology,
- Gynecology and obstetrics,
- Infectious diseases;
- Dentistry
- Ophthalmology
- Otorhinolaryngology;
- Pediatrics
- Pneumology
- Stomatology;
- Traumatology-orthopedics.

These services are subject to local payment of a moderating fee of 30% of the cost of medical procedures and drugs, with the remaining 70% paid by the CNAM.

Patients financial participation

CMU Couverture Maladie Universelle (Universal Health Coverage) is a compulsory national system of health insurance for people living in Côte d'Ivoire, with two (02) schemes:

- A contributory scheme, known as the Régime Général de Base (RGB), with a monthly contribution of 1,000f/person.

- A non-contributory scheme, known as the Régime d'Assistance Médicale (RAM), aimed at the underprivileged.

These benefits are subject to local payment of a co-payment of 30% of the cost of medical procedures and medicines, with the remaining 70% paid by CNAM.

Availability of medical facilities and doctors

Please provide general information on the availability of medical facilities and doctors throughout the country (both rural and metropolitan). Please give only the contact information of the central medical service or the main medical facilities avoiding long lists of hospitals here. Such lists can be given – under the contacts section.

Admission to medical facilities

The care pathway is defined according to the following circuit:

- First-line consultation at a referral medical center, known as a first-level facility: urban or rural health centers, dispensaries (or hospitals in the absence of first-level facilities in their locality);
- Possible referral to a second-level care facility (regional or general hospital) or third-level care facility (university or specialized hospital centers).

Admission procedure

The beneficiary must first visit the general practitioner at the referral medical center (Level 1),

- If he is unable to treat the illness, he draws up a referral form and sends it to another doctor or to a higher-level

1 Health Care

medical center (Level 2 or 3).

- If, after the consultation, the doctor prescribes medication or additional tests, the patient must go to the pharmacy or laboratory respectively.

Availability and costs of medication

Generic" medicines are available in health facilities. They are recognized by the Ministry of Health. They are of good quality, less expensive (than specialty drugs) and accessible to the population. According to government policy, generic drugs are the first choice offered to patients in the public sector. Their cost remains accessible to the entire population. As far as insurance is concerned, health facilities have a list of around 900 "MEDICAMENTS FROM THE CARE BASKET" which are reimbursable by the CMU.

Access for returnees

Eligibility and requirements: The aim of the CMU/ Couverture Maladie Universelle (Universal Health Coverage) is to guarantee access to quality health-care at lower cost for all residents of Côte d'Ivoire. To benefit from the CMU, people are invited to: register at registration centers set up throughout the country collect their card

Throughout the country, the CMU team has been provided with premises for enrolment in order to obtain a CMU card.

Required documents:

The applicant must provide either :

- A valid National Identity Card (CNI) or identity certificate (for nationals). They can also choose between any official document in lieu of identity papers;
- Birth certificate or supplementary judgment (for nationals);
- Persons under 16 years of age, depending on availability, must produce either a birth certificate or supplementary judgment;
- non-nationals must provide either a consular card or a resident's card.

The second type of document is called "pièces complémentaires".

They include :

- a marriage certificate (for married people) ;
- an attestation of employment or presence at work (for workers);
- student card or registration receipt (for students);
- The applicant is also required to present a pension bulletin, decision, decree or attestation (for pensioners);
- lastly, an enrolment receipt from the payer (for insured persons with coverage).

2 Labour Market

General information on labour market
Côte d'Ivoire has the highest growth rate in the subregion. The Economic and Financial Report 2022 forecasts a growth rate of 7.1%. Generally speaking in the region, and in particular in the Ivory Coast, unemployment and the problem of the integration of young graduates are challenges faced by the governments of each country. Several factors are at the root of these problems:

- Low entrepreneurship.
- The inadequacy of training to the reality on the ground today.
- Repeated socio-political crises
- In Côte d'Ivoire we have three sectors of activity namely
- The primary sector, which includes livestock, fishing, agriculture and forestry.
- The secondary sector, which includes mineral resources and energy resources.
- The tertiary sector, which includes the service, i.e. transport, banks, the stock exchange, exchanges

The Ivorian State has established the SMIG at 75,000 xof.

According to the annual performance report for Côte d'Ivoire's Program 2 "Employment" for the year 2022, the rate of vulnerable employment is estimated at 69.9% in 2022, while the rate of informal employment is 89.2% in 2022.

The wage-earning employment rate is estimated at 23.1% in 2022.

Finding employment

The Agence pour l'Emploi des Jeunes (Youth Employment Agency) is a government agency responsible for integrating young people into various sectors

offering employment opportunities. The agency reports to the Ministry for Youth Promotion, Youth Employment and Civic Service (MPJEJC).

The link to access the platform is <https://www.agenceemploijeunes.ci/site/>

In addition, several job search interfaces are available on the Internet. These include platforms such as Educariere <https://www.educariere.ci/> and RMO <https://www.rmo-jobcenter.com/fr/cote-d-ivoire.html>

Unemployment assistance

The government helps the unemployed through its project financing mechanism for those who apply on the youth employment agency platform. Projects are then financed after selection.

The State of Côte d'Ivoire and its partners are also working to reduce unemployment by employing young Ivorians in government projects such as bridge and road construction. Women are also employed in sanitation projects throughout the country.

Further education and training

Continuing professional development opportunities are available through the « Fonds de Développement de la Formation Professionnelle FDFP ».

It is a Program which guides, drives, and implements training policy for continuing vocational training and apprenticeships in Côte d'Ivoire.

You can find further information on the website <https://www.fdfp.ci/>

2 Labour Market

Access for returnees

Eligibility and requirements: There is no specific aid or restriction. All Ivorian nationals are eligible.

Registration:

For any job search, the returnees can simply visit the job platforms we've shared above. They can then view all the requirements and register according to the procedure indicated.

Required documents:

The documents required vary from one structure to another.

However, you need to be able to prove your nationality through your national identity card and have a curriculum vitae describing your profile. You'll often need to prove your level of education by presenting your diplomas.

If we take the case of the youth employment agency in Côte d'Ivoire, we'll need :

- Fill in the registration form on the site;
- Once your registration has been validated, browse the various sections of the dashboard to access your youth space, submit a project and register for a vocational training course leading to a qualification, or apply for the vacancies that interest you.
- Physical registration: go to one of the branches nearest to your place of residence with the documents listed below to obtain your card and complete your registration:
 1. 02 passport photos
 2. 02 curriculum vitae
 3. a Printout of online registration form
 4. a Photocopy of valid ID card/certificate/passport



Photo: Unsplash 2021/ Sangaré Amara

3 Housing

General information on housing

In general, housing prices vary from one commune to another and from one city to another.

In the city of Abidjan, for example, prices range from 60,000 Fcfa to 100,000 Fcfa for areas with a lower standard of living, and from 100,000 Fcfa to 400,000 Fcfa for an average standard of living. Sometimes prices go beyond this amount for those with a relatively high standard of living. As for electricity, the price depends on how much the tenant uses the equipment. This can be more than 20,000 Fcfa for average consumption.

As for water, in Côte d'Ivoire the price is quite low and is payable every 03 months. The price depends on the quantity of water consumed in m3.

Finding accommodation

To find accommodation, you can contact a real estate agency available in several neighborhoods. This agency helps to find, considering your means and preferences. Sometimes real estate agencies post their contacts on advertisements for houses under construction or for rent. It's always a good idea to check the credibility of real estate agencies before placing your trust in them.

Social housing

There is no social housing assistance available.

Access for returnees

Eligibility and requirements: IOM CÔTÉ D'IVOIRE works with partners who are temporary reception centers for returnees (vulnerable) or others who need to stay for a while. However, services are charged by the reception centre.

Registration:

If a returnee wants to stay a few days in a reception center, the country from which he or she has returned must make funds available. Then we'll just send this information to the reception center, where he can stay for as many days as there are funds available.

Required documents:

If you want to stay in one of our partner reception centre, you'll just need the beneficiary's details.

If the aim is to find accommodation, the beneficiary will need to provide us with a lease contract legalized at the town hall. This contract can be obtained from the real estate agency or the owner of the premises, or simply bought in a bookshop.



Photo: Unsplash 2021/ Aude-Andre Saturnio

4 Social Welfare

General information on social welfare

The Ivorian social protection system protects salaried workers for the risks of:

- Sickness (Universal Health Coverage, basic scheme and medical assistance scheme);
- Family benefits (including maternity);
- Accidents at work-occupational diseases.
- Pensions (old age, invalidity, and survivors).

There is no specific scheme for self-employed persons, but they can voluntarily join the accident at work insurance.

Universal health coverage (CMU), instituted by Law No. 2014-131 of 24 March 2014, compulsorily covering all populations residing in Côte d'Ivoire, began on 1 July 2019.

Pension system

The pension system is part of the Ivorian social protection system that protects only salaried workers

Pension insurance provides for the payment of:

- a retirement pension,
- a single allocation,
- return of contributions,
- solidarity allowance,
- invalidity pension,
- survivors' pension

Retirement pensions and annuities have been increased at the rate of 5% since 1 January 2020. This revaluation is paid at the end of the 3rd quarter of 2020 for retirement pensions and at the 4th for pensions.

Vulnerable groups

The Ivorian government has put in place a policy of caring for vulnerable groups, especially women. The Ministry of Women, the Family and Childhood in Côte d'Ivoire is responsible for these people. (<https://famille.gouv.ci/mffe/>).

There is also a hospital in the town of Bingerville, founded by the First Lady of Côte d'Ivoire, Dominique Ouattara, which generally cares for pregnant women and sick children (<https://hme-bingerville.ci/>).

5 Education

General information on education

In 2015, the Ivorian government instituted a law in September that made schooling compulsory made schooling compulsory for all children of both sexes aged 6 to 16. The government has also embarked on a policy of creating a large enough number of schools in both urban and rural areas. In Côte d'Ivoire, several schools provide all-day childcare for primary and nursery school children.

Cost, loans, and allowances

In general, primary education is free and some books are distributed free of charge, but the parents take care of the notebooks and some expenses.

As for secondary and higher education, it is subject to a charge. Some private and/or public schools award scholarships to the most deserving students. The Ivorian government has also set up a scholarship program for Ivorian students to facilitate their studies here in Côte d'Ivoire or in certain other countries.

Approval and verification of foreign diplomas

Foreign diplomas are recognized. It depends on the recruiting company. If it's the Ivorian government, especially for civil service entrance examinations, the returnee will need to obtain equivalence for his or her diploma to adapt to Côte d'Ivoire conditions. To do this, they can simply go to the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research (<https://www.enseignement.gouv.ci/>).

Access for returnees

Registration: The registration foundation can be found here: For more information, click here. Home | CI Scholarships Directorate (enseignement.gouv.ci)

Required documents:

For more information, click here. Home | CI Scholarships Directorate (enseignement.gouv.ci)



6 children

General situation of children and infants

Côte d'Ivoire has a population of 25.1 million of which 42% are aged between 0 and 14. The Ivorian State has taken legal measures to protect this segment of the population. This is reflected in the country's Constitution, which makes education compulsory through school for all children of both sexes (article 10), prohibits and punishes child labour (article 16) and commits the State to prevent the vulnerability of children and to guarantee their access to health services, education, employment, culture, sports and leisure (article 32). And the adoption of several pieces of legislation, including the 2016 law on combating trafficking in persons.

The Ivorian Government has set up a coordination mechanism that includes, inter alia, the Inter-Ministerial Committee to Combat Trafficking, Exploitation and Child Labour, the National Committee to Combat Violence against Women and Children, the Implementation Unit of the Programme for the Protection of Vulnerable Children and Adolescents and the National Coalition to Combat Child Marriage. The Ministry of Women, Family and Children's Affairs coordinates all child protection activities.

Generally, speaking, in Africa, the child is perceived as a being with only duties and limited in rights. The child must only obey without giving his opinion. The child is not sufficiently conscious and therefore should not participate in any decision-making even concerning him. Fortunately, awareness in Côte d'Ivoire is improving regarding respect for

children's rights. And this, at the cost of the strong actions taken by the various governments. We will mention the signature and ratification of international legal instruments for the protection of children: the CONVENTION (International Convention on the Rights of the Child) and the CADBE (African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child), CEDAW (Convention for the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and Girls). Also, at the national level, national legal instruments have been adapted/strengthened about better addressing the issue of child protection: Criminal Code, Code of Criminal Procedure, laws, decrees, etc.

Côte d'Ivoire has thus become one of the nations that implement the mechanisms for monitoring the rights of the child (drafting/submission of interim reports, participation in the various universal periodic reviews). In addition, the National Child Protection System is in place (availability/strengthening of child protection services, training of protection officers, creation of basic community organizations with legal provisions recognizing these organizations). Note should also be made of the support and implementation of the National Child Protection Policy (PNPE). It brings together all those involved in the protection of children in four main areas. It involves TFP and state services as well as civil society organizations and government actors.

Non-governmental actors dealing with the well-being and rights of children

- International organizations: UNICEF (Abidjan Cocody)
- International non-governmental

6 children

organizations: Save the Children International (Abidjan Cocody Angré 7th tranche), SOS Children's Village (Abobo), Terre des Hommes, National nongovernmental organizations: Children of Africa (Abidjan Cocody), The Forum of NGOs for The Aid of Children in Difficulty (Abidjan Angré la Djibi), Association of Children and Young Workers of Côte d'Ivoire in Bassam (AEJT-CI)

Access for returnees

Eligibility and requirements: Documentation or certificates are issued in town halls, police stations, sub-prefectures, and in courts.

Registration:

For enrolment in primary, secondary and university schools, some schools require birth certificates.

Required documents: Most institutions require birth certificates.



Photo: IOM, 2019/ Mohamed Aly Diabaté

7 Contacts

International Organization for Migration (IOM)
UN Migration Agency
 COCODY 27 BP 739 Abidjan 27
 Côte d'Ivoire
 05-86-23-64-16/07-87-15-15-92/01-72-92-82-48/+225 27 22528200

CHU de Cocody
 Boulevard de l'Université de
 Cocody
 22 44 90 00 / 22 44 90 38

CHU de Treichville
 Boulevard de Marseille
 225 27 21 24 91 22 / 225 27 21 25 65

The following university hospitals are available in Abidjan:

CHU de Cocody, Tel.: +225 27 22 44 90 00 / 27 22 44 90 38
 CHU de Treichville, Boulevard De Marseille Tel.: +225 27 21 24 91 22 / +225 27 21 25 65
 CHU de Yopougon Tel.: +225 27 23 46 64 54 / +225 27 23 46 61 70
 CHU Angré Tél : +225 2722496400

Other public hospitals are available in the following locations:

CHR de Bondoukou	Tel.: +225 2735 91 51 78 / +225 2735 91 51 79
CHR de Bouaflé	Tel.: +225 2730 68 93 43 / +225 2730 68 91 35
CHR de Daloa	Tel.: +225 2732 78 22 90 / +225 2732 78 36 23
CHR de Dimbokro	Tel.: 30 62 50 33 / +225 2730 62 52 11
CHR de Divo	Tel.: (+225) 2776 03 53 / +225 2732 76 00 97
CHR de Gagnoa	Tel.: +225 2732 77 23 62
CHR de Guiglo	Tel.: (+225) 2733 7050 63) / 2733 70 51 34
CHR de San-Pedro	Tel.: (+225 2734 71 07 68) / +225 2734 71 17 42
CHR de Yamoussoukro	Tel.: (+225 2730 64 01 26) / +225 2730 64 00 33
CHR d'Odienné	Tel.: +225 2733 70 81 95
CHU de Bouaké	Tel.: (+225) 2731 63 21 90 / 2731 63 53 50 / 2731 63 53 49

8 At a glance

Measures to be taken before return

- **Education:** For enrolment in primary, secondary and university schools, some schools require birth certificates.
- **Youth Employment:** Prepare the following documents in order to register after arrival: 2 passport photos, 2 CV's, the printout of the online registration form, a photocopy of the CNI/valid certificate/passport, a photocopy of diploma.

Measures to be taken upon arrival

- **Health insurance:** Register with the National Identity Card or any other official document, extract of birth certificate or supplementary judgment, marriage certificate (if applicable), work certificate (if applicable), decision, order or certificate of pension (if applicable).
- **Scholarships:** Please get more information on this website: <https://enseignement.gouv.ci/>
- **Housing:** The document needed to rent a house is the rental contract, which is sold in bookshops and town halls.