

THE REPUBLIC OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE | PROFILE 2019

MIGRATION

GOVERNANCE

INDICATORS



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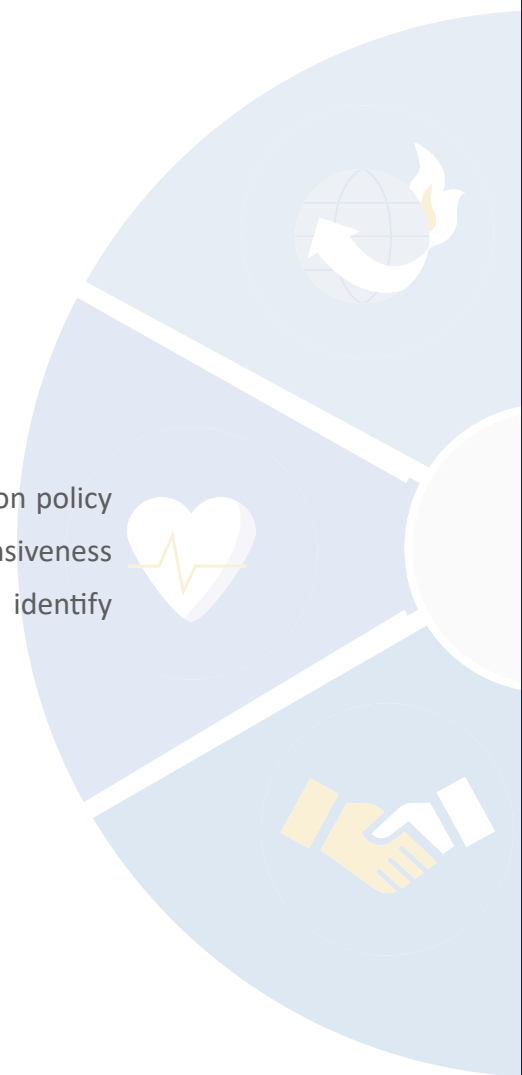
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## OBJECTIVE

The MGI aims to support well-managed migration policy by helping countries assess the comprehensiveness of their migration governance structures and identify priorities on the way forward.



The MGI can be used to spark a discussion within governments, with other relevant stakeholders in the country, on their migration policy structures. It can help assess whether these structures, which have often been in place for several years, still address the main challenges and opportunities of today's reality.

# INTRODUCTION

This is an era of unprecedented mobility, and the need to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility is becoming increasingly relevant.<sup>1</sup> The need to face the challenges and to maximize the opportunities that this mobility brings has been recognized with the inclusion of migration in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which highlights the positive contribution of migrants to inclusive growth and development. Migration is integrated in a number of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets, such as ending modern slavery and addressing the vulnerability of migrant workers. However, the central reference to migration in the SDGs is Target 10.7 on facilitating “orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies”.<sup>2</sup>

The incorporation of Target 10.7 into the 2030 Agenda created the need to define “planned and well-managed migration policies”. This is why, in 2015, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) developed the Migration Governance Framework (MiGOF). This Framework offers a concise view of an ideal approach that allows a State to determine what it might need to govern migration well and in a way that suits its circumstances.<sup>3</sup> The Framework was welcomed by IOM member States in the same year.

In an effort to operationalize the MiGOF, IOM worked with The Economist Intelligence Unit to develop the Migration Governance Indicators (MGI), a standard set of approximately 90 indicators to assist countries in assessing their migration policies and advance the conversation on what well-governed migration might look like in practice.

The MGI helps countries identify good practices as well as areas with potential for further development and can offer insights on the policy levers that countries can use to develop their migration governance structures. However, the MGI recognizes that all countries have different realities, challenges and opportunities that relate to migration. Therefore, the MGI does not rank countries on the design or implementation of their migration policies. Finally, the MGI does not measure migration policy outcomes or institutional effectiveness. Instead, it takes stock of the migration-related policies in place and operates as a benchmarking framework that offers insights on policy measures that countries might want to consider as they progress towards good migration governance.

This country profile presents a summary of the well-developed areas of the migration governance structures of the Republic of Côte d’Ivoire (hereinafter referred to as Côte d’Ivoire), as well as the areas with potential for further development, as assessed by the MGI.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> IOM Standing Committee on Programmes and Finance, seventeenth session (S/17/4 of 29 September 2015), article 2.

<sup>2</sup> IOM Council, 106th session, Migration Governance Framework (C/106/40 of 4 November 2015), page 1, footnote 1. Available at: <https://governingbodies.iom.int/system/files/en/council/106/C-106-40-Migration-Governance-Framework.pdf>.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

<sup>4</sup> The MGI initiative is a policy-benchmarking programme led by IOM and implemented with the support of The Economist Intelligence Unit. Funding is provided by IOM’s Member States.



# CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

## MiGOF

The IOM MiGOF sets out the essential elements to support planned and well-managed migration. It seeks to present, in a consolidated, coherent and comprehensive way, a set of three principles and three objectives which, if respected and fulfilled, would ensure that migration is humane, orderly, and benefits migrants and society.

At the basis of

### PRINCIPLES

1. **Adherence** to international standards and fulfillment of migrants' rights.
2. **Formulates** policy using evidence and "whole-of-government" approach.
3. **Engages** with partners to address migration and related issues.

### OBJECTIVES

1. **Advance** the socioeconomic well-being of migrants and society.
2. **Effectively** address the mobility dimensions of crises.
3. **Ensure** that migration takes place in a safe, orderly and dignified manner.

## MGI

### WHAT IT IS



A set of indicators that offers insights on policy levers that countries can use to strengthen their migration governance structures



A tool that identifies good practices and areas that could be further developed



A consultative process that advances dialogues on migration governance by clarifying what "well-governed migration" might look like in the context of SDG Target 10.7

Which supports the measurement of

### WHAT IT IS NOT



Not a ranking of countries



Not assessing impacts of policies



Not prescriptive



### TARGET 10.7

"Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through implementation of planned and **well-managed migration policies.**"



KEY

FINDINGS

The MGI is composed of around 90 indicators grouped under the 6 different dimensions of migration governance that draw upon the MIGOF categories:



MIGRANTS'  
RIGHTS  
PAGE 12

Indicators in this domain look at the extent to which migrants have access to certain social services such as health, education and social security. It also looks at family reunification, access to work, and access to residency and citizenship. The international conventions signed and ratified are also included.



WHOLE-OF-GOVERNMENT  
APPROACH  
PAGE 14

Indicators in this area assess countries' institutional, legal and regulatory frameworks related to migration policies. This area also looks at the existence of national migration strategies that are in line with development objectives and overseas development efforts, as well as institutional transparency and coherence in relation to migration management.



PARTNERSHIPS  
PAGE 16

This category focuses on countries' efforts to cooperate on migration-related issues with other States and with relevant non-governmental actors, including civil society organizations and the private sector.



WELL-BEING  
OF MIGRANTS  
PAGE 18

Indicators in this area assess countries' policies regarding the recognition of migrants' educational and professional qualifications, provisions regulating student migration and the existence of bilateral labour agreements between countries. Aspects of diaspora engagement in the country of origin and migrant remittances are also under this domain.



MOBILITY DIMENSION  
OF CRISES  
PAGE 19

This category looks at the type and level of preparedness of countries when they are faced with mobility dimensions of crises. The questions look at the processes in place for nationals and non-nationals both during and after disasters, including if humanitarian assistance is equally available to migrants as it is to citizens.



SAFE, ORDERLY  
AND REGULAR  
MIGRATION  
PAGE 21

This area looks at countries' approach to migration management in terms of border control and enforcement policies, admission criteria for migrants, preparedness and resilience in the case of significant and unexpected migration flows, as well as the fight against trafficking in persons.



## 1

## ADHERENCE TO INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS AND FULFILMENT OF MIGRANTS' RIGHTS

### I.1. International conventions ratified

**Table 1.** Signature and ratification of international conventions

Convention name	Ratified
International Labour Organization (ILO) Migration for Employment Convention (Revised), 1949 (No. 97)	No
United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (so-called Geneva Convention), 1951	Yes (1961)
United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, 1954	Yes (2013)
United Nations Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, 1961	Yes (2013)
ILO Migrant Workers Convention (Supplementary Provisions), 1975 (No. 143)	No
United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), 1989	Yes (1991)
United Nations International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (ICRMW), 1990	No
African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala Convention), 2009	Yes (2013)
Organization of African Unity (OAU) Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, 1969	Yes (1998)

### I.2. Migration governance: Examples of well-developed areas

Côte d'Ivoire grants migrants access to all public health and education services regardless of their status. Migrants residing in Côte d'Ivoire and contributing to the Universal Health Coverage (Couverture Maladie Universelle), as established by Law 2014-131 of 24 March 2014, are therefore entitled to the same basic health coverage as nationals.

As a member State of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS),<sup>5</sup> Côte d'Ivoire adheres to its commitments with regard to employment, in particular the ECOWAS instruments governing unrestricted access to independent economic activity or paid work for all ECOWAS nationals.<sup>6</sup> Côte d'Ivoire waived out residence permits for ECOWAS nationals in 2007. Non-ECOWAS migrants have similar access to employment. As such, within three months of being hired, migrant workers must request for the issuance of a work permit from the relevant administrative bodies.

<sup>5</sup> ECOWAS is made up of 15 West African countries, namely; Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, the Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo.

<sup>6</sup> The 1986 ECOWAS Additional Protocol provides for unrestricted access to self-employment or paid work for ECOWAS nationals.

Migrants have equal access to public education at the primary, secondary and tertiary levels. This is reaffirmed by Law No. 2015-635 of 17 September 2015<sup>7</sup> where one of the provisions requires all children six years old and up residing in the country to be enrolled in school. Indeed, this law applies to all children, regardless of their nationality or migratory status. School heads are therefore required to register all children referred to them for enrolment in school.

According to the 1999 Social Security Code, all workers in Côte d'Ivoire, regardless of their nationality, are entitled to the benefits of the National Social Security Fund (Caisse Nationale de Prévoyance Sociale, CNPS). Côte d'Ivoire has agreements on the portability of retirement pensions with countries such as Burkina Faso and the French Republic. The country plans to extend the portability of retirement pensions to all sixteen (16) Member States of the Inter-African Conference on Social Security (Conférence Interafricaine de la Prévoyance Sociale, CIPRES).

Ivorian nationality can be granted to migrants through marriage, naturalization, declaration<sup>8</sup> and adoption. Naturalization may be granted to a foreigner who can prove that the habitual residence during the five years preceding the submission of his or her application has been in Côte d'Ivoire, while it is two years for foreigners born in Côte d'Ivoire. Naturalization may also be granted to those who have provided exceptional services (such as their artistic and scientific talents, among others) (Nationality Code, art. 27). In addition, family reunification is possible for all foreign nationals regularly residing in Côte d'Ivoire.

Law No. 2016-1111 of 8/12/2016 replacing the 2012 law strengthens the legal dimension of the fight against trafficking in persons in Côte d'Ivoire. This law is complemented by Law No. 2018-571 of 13 June 2018 on combating the smuggling of migrants.

### **1.3. Areas with potential for further development**

The Universal Health Cover (CMU) aims to guarantee access to quality health care for the entire population residing in Côte d'Ivoire. The CMU is implemented by the National Health Insurance Fund (Caisse Nationale d'Assurance Maladie, CNAM), which was established pursuant to Decree No. 2014-395 of 25 June 2014. Migrants benefit from the basic health coverage but are not eligible for the medical assistance scheme, a non-contributory scheme of the *CMU*, financed exclusively by the state budget and therefore subject to the availability of resources.

Although immigrants have almost the same access to social services as nationals, they do not have access to the government social housing programme and are not able to be employed in the civil service. However, access to social services is already severely restricted for nationals. Regarding tertiary education, tuition fees for international students are often much higher than for nationals, depending on whether they are ECOWAS nationals or not.

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<sup>7</sup> Law 2015-635 amending Law No. 95-698 of 7 September 1995 on Education.

<sup>8</sup> The 2013 Law on the Acquisition of Nationality by Declaration.



## 2

## FORMULATES POLICY USING EVIDENCE AND WHOLE-OF-GOVERNMENT APPROACH

### 2.1. Migration governance: Examples of well-developed areas

Legislation concerning the identification of persons and the stay of foreigners in Côte d'Ivoire relates to the migration policy (Law No. 2004-303 of 2004 amending Law No. 90-437 of 29 May 1990 on the entry and stay of foreigners in Côte d'Ivoire and subsequent regulations). These provisions are also found in various codes (labour, nationality, social security, etc.), international and regional conventions and agreements, such as those of Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the West African Economic and Monetary Union (also known by its French acronym UEMOA) and the "Conseil de l'entente".

Although fragmented, migration issues in Côte d'Ivoire are managed by specific institutions. A migration governance framework exists under the authority of the Prime Minister's Cabinet Director, indicating a political will to manage migration issues.

Immigration issues, particularly administrative and security-related, fall under the purview of the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization (Ministère de l'Administration du Territoire et de la Décentralisation, MATD) and the Ministry of Security and Social Protection (Ministère de la Sécurité et de la Protection Civile - MSPC). Through the Youth Employment Agency (Agence Emploi Jeunes), the Ministry of Youth Promotion and Employment (known as Ministère de la Promotion de la Jeunesse et de l'Emploi des Jeunes - MPJEJ) issues a work contract visa to foreign nationals, employed in Côte d'Ivoire upon the mandatory submission of a residence permit. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Ministère des Affaires Étrangères, MAE) is responsible for the protection of Ivorian nationals abroad, while the Ministry of African Integration and Ivorians Abroad (Ministère de l'Intégration Africaine et des Ivoiriens de l'Extérieur, MIAIE) focuses on relations with the diaspora and the integration of migrants. The Ministry of Solidarity is the lead agency for combating trafficking in persons and the Ministry of Employment is responsible for combating child labour with the support of the Inter-Ministerial Committee for Combating Trafficking, Exploitation and Child Labour. The Ministry of Health is responsible for epidemiological surveillance at the country's borders.

In addition, an institutional framework for managing population issues has been in place since 2012 with the creation of the National Population Office (Office National de la Population, ONP) within the Ministry of Planning and Development. The ONP is responsible for the implementation of the National Population Policy (Politique Nationale de Population, PNP); the PNP 2015–2025 takes into account migration policy. Objective 5 of this framework document aims to manage migration as an opportunity for sustainable development (Objective 5.3), as well as to obtain and use reliable population data for planning in a synergistic manner (Objective 5.5). The ONP produces study reports on population dynamics; two such studies include the Migration Profile of Côte d'Ivoire (2016), which was developed with the technical and financial support of the International Organization for Migration (IOM), and the 2018 study on the contribution of immigration to the Ivorian economy in partnership with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), to inform public policies and mainstream migration issues in national development strategies.

The collection of statistical data on migration is carried out by the National Institute of Statistics (Institut National de la Statistique, INS) with regard to surveys (Standard of Living, Demographic and Health and Employment surveys) and population censuses. These data are disaggregated, by sex, age and education level regardless of the source.

In addition to the Standard of Living surveys, the Employment surveys (namely the Enquête nationale sur la situation de l'emploi et du travail des enfants, ENSETE 2013; Enquête nationale sur la situation de l'emploi et du secteur informel, ENSESI 2016 and the Enquête régionale intégrée sur l'emploi et le secteur informel, ERI-ESI 2017) contain information on monitoring migration. The four General Population Censuses (1975, 1988, 1998 and 2014) also contain information on monitoring migration. Finally, administrative

sources such as border police registers, databases of the National Identification Office (Office National d'Identification, ONI), known as the National Office of Civil Status and Identification (Office National de l'État Civil et de l'Identification, ONECI) since 2019, the General Fund of Retired Persons and Civil Servants (Caisse Générale des Retraités et Agents de l'État, CGRAE), the National Social Security Fund (Caisse Nationale de Prévoyance Sociale, CNPS), the General Directorate for Ivorians Abroad (Direction Générale des Ivoiriens de l'Extérieur, DGIE-MIAIE) and the Directorate for Support and Assistance to Refugees and Stateless Persons (Direction d'Aide et d'Assistance aux Réfugiés et Apatrides, DAARA/MAE) also provide information on migration.

Furthermore, academic research institutes such as the Ivorian Centre for Economic and Social Research (Centre Ivoirien de Recherches Economiques et Sociales, CIRES), the Institute of Tropical Geography (Institut de Géographie Tropicale, IGT), the Institute of Ethno-Sociology (Institut d'Ethno-Sociologie, IES) and the National Advanced School of Statistics and Applied Economics (École Nationale Supérieure de Statistique et d'Économie Appliquée, ENSEA) also carry out studies that provide information on migration.

## 2.2. Areas with potential for further development

Following the Council of Ministers held on 14 December 2017, the Ivorian government announced a major reform of its civil status registration and identification system regarding residents and non-residents in the country. The full and effective implementation of this reform of the National Register of Natural Persons (Registre National des Personnes Physiques, RNPP), set up pursuant to Decree No. 2018 of 09 May 2018 and devolved to the former National Identification Office (Office National de l'Identification, ONI),<sup>9</sup> would centralize the data on the civil status registry and biometrics of natural-born persons to strengthen administrative and security management of the country, maximize the impact of fiscal and social policies and improve the efficiency of public services in terms of simplified issuance of identification documents to identified individuals. For instance, there is a lack of interoperability between the various databases relating to passports, driving licenses, pension funds and national education. The implementation of the RNPP should be continued and accelerated.

Côte d'Ivoire lacks a migration policy, even though migration is an important issue in the country. As a result, migration management is fragmented between six ministries and public entities with no formal inter-institutional coordination mechanism in place.

There is an opportunity to strengthen migration governance by further clarifying the competences of relevant ministerial departments, and of directorates and services, to avoid duplication and achieve economies of scale, particularly between the ONECI and the Directorate of Territorial Surveillance (Direction de la Surveillance du Territoire, DST) concerning entry visa issuance and the control of migration flows at the various borders.

Statistical data on migration is sparsely available despite its relevance for the country. To date, the only national migration study is the survey on migration and urbanization carried out within the framework of the 1993 West African Network. Furthermore, the data collected on migration is not sufficiently used and analysed.

In addition, there is little to no interoperability between the different databases relating to passports, driving licences, pension fund, and national education among others in order to guarantee the security of identification documents and the production of reliable statistical data.

<sup>9</sup> ONI was replaced in 2019 by the National Office of Civil Status and Identification (*Office National de l'État civil et de l'Identification – ONECI*), established by Decree No. 2019-458 of 22 May 2019.



## 3

ENGAGES WITH PARTNERS TO ADDRESS  
MIGRATION AND RELATED ISSUES**3.1. Migration governance: Examples of well-developed areas**

State-level partnerships are an integral part of Côte d'Ivoire's migration management. The country is a Member State of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). The country is also actively involved in the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) as well as several regional consultative processes on migration (RCPs).

As a member State of the ECOWAS promoting the free movement of people and goods, Côte d'Ivoire regularly participates in consultations on migration and in ECOWAS-led RCPs such as the Migration Dialogue for West Africa (MIDWA). In addition, Côte d'Ivoire has signed the Global Compact on Migration in Marrakech in 2018.

Côte d'Ivoire has also concluded several bilateral agreements on free movement and labour, such as the agreement signed on 9 March 1960 with Burkina Faso, and bilateral agreements on the free movement of persons and goods with Cabo Verde, Angola, Gabon, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Guinea and Mali. Côte d'Ivoire furthermore has separate bilateral cooperation agreements with Burkina Faso, Ghana and Mali to combat cross-border child trafficking. In addition, Côte d'Ivoire signed bilateral agreements with France on the movement and residence of persons, allowing nationals of the States Parties to be granted more favourable provisions than those of common law. Similarly, Côte d'Ivoire has movement facilitation arrangements with Maghreb countries, such as Morocco and Tunisia, which provision that citizens of those countries are granted exemption from visa requirements for entry and can stay in Côte d'Ivoire for up to three months. For stays beyond three months, nationals of those countries are required to apply for a residence permit.

The Government of Côte d'Ivoire's partnership with the SNEDAI Group, namely in the production of passports, denotes a step forward in the collaboration with the private sector. Founded in 2007, SNEDAI is an Ivorian group mainly involved in information and communication technologies and is responsible for the production of passports and the development of the e-visa system in Côte d'Ivoire.

Moreover, Civil Society Organizations are systematically consulted during the process of drafting public policies, notably the National Development Programme (Plan National de Développement, PND 2012–2015) and the National Development Plan (PND 2016–2020).

The Ivorian government better considers the concerns and return of diaspora members by regularly consulting them and by creating a ministry, with a General Directorate for Ivorians Abroad, specially dedicated to the diaspora in 2013. Other initiatives include the annual excellence award to the best Ivorian of the diaspora, with a 15,000 euros prize and the award of the national order for Ivorians abroad. A diaspora-mapping project to facilitate the voluntary online registration of the Ivorian diaspora, developed with the support of IOM and launched in 2018. The Diaspora Forum is held every two years while the Centre for the Promotion of Investments in Côte d'Ivoire (Centre de Promotion des Investissements en Côte d'Ivoire, CEPICI) provides facilities to members of the diaspora to open businesses; additionally, Diaspora for Growth (DFG), is a forum organized for and dedicated to entrepreneurs from the diaspora.

Côte d'Ivoire intends to designate its diaspora population as its 32nd region and as such, at the initiative of the General Directorate for Ivorians Abroad (DGIE), an internal workshop to develop a draft policy for the management of Ivorians abroad was organized on 9 November 2018. The draft diaspora management policy was presented at the 2019 Diaspora Forum, where an agreement was also signed between the Ministry of African Integration and Ivorians Abroad (Ministère de l'Intégration Africaine et des Ivoiriens de l'Extérieur MIAIE) and the African Solidarity Fund (Fonds de Solidarité Africains, FSA) to facilitate diaspora investments.<sup>10</sup>

<sup>10</sup> For more information on the 2019 Diaspora Forum, please see [www.gouv.ci/\\_granddossier.php?recordID=184](http://www.gouv.ci/_granddossier.php?recordID=184).



### **3.2. Areas with potential for further development**

The various bilateral and multilateral agreements signed should be periodically and regularly reviewed so as to make adjustments and amendments as necessary in response to changes in countries' sociopolitical and economic contexts.

Côte d'Ivoire does not have a specific forum to engage with non-governmental entities on migration issues. Beyond the inclusion of the private sector in the establishment of the e-visa system and the production of passports, to date, this partnership has not been leveraged to derive information on migration. The diaspora is not actively involved in the development and implementation of major policies, programmes or projects, facilitating the diaspora's involvement in the country's development initiatives.



# 4

## ADVANCES THE SOCIOECONOMIC WELL-BEING OF MIGRANTS AND SOCIETY

### 4.1. Migration governance: Examples of well-developed areas

Since its independence, Côte d'Ivoire has implemented a social policy that does not make any distinction between nationals and non-nationals. As an ECOWAS member State, the entry of migrant labour from the ECOWAS region is facilitated by the Protocol on the Free Movement of Persons and Goods. In addition, in 2014, Côte d'Ivoire participated in the World Bank Talent Mobility Programme, which is implemented by the African Centre for Economic Transformation (ACET) and facilitates the free movement of professionals, skilled workers and businesspeople between African countries.

With the technical support of the National Institute of Statistics (Institut National de la Statistique, INS), the Directorate of Employment and Trades Observatory (Direction de l'Observatoire de l'Emploi et des Métiers - DOEM) collects data disaggregated by sex, age and migration status on the labour market.

Furthermore, a study on the economic contribution of immigrants to the labour market in Côte d'Ivoire was carried out in 2018 as part of a project implemented by the Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD) in collaboration with the Ministry of Planning and Development through the National Population Office (Office National de la Population, ONP). The report explores the economic contribution of immigration through three main dimensions: the labour market, economic growth and public finances. Findings suggest that immigrants in Côte d'Ivoire are already relatively well integrated into the labour market and immigration does not appear to be associated with job loss or a decline in labour income for the local population.

The Ivorian State has a commission for the recognition of national and international degrees, known as the Commission for the Recognition and Equivalence of National and International Degrees Post-Secondary (Commission de Reconnaissance et d'Équivalence des Diplômes Nationaux et Étrangers, Post-BAC). The country also participates in international systems with common qualifications frameworks, particularly in developing the Regional Certifications Framework (Cadre Régional des Certifications, CNCs/CRC) in ECOWAS countries and the sub-region.

Furthermore, the country is a member of the African and Malagasy Council for Higher Education (Conseil Africain et Malgache pour l'Enseignement Supérieur, CAMES), which aims to establish permanent academic and scientific cooperation between the 19 Member States and coordinate higher education and research systems to harmonize programmes and recruitment levels in the various higher education institutions of Member States.

### 4.2. Areas with potential for further development

Circular migration programmes could be promoted and developed so that Ivorian nationals can work abroad and vice versa. These regular labour migration mechanisms could be established as part of regional integration processes or bilateral agreements (with the country of destination) or tripartite agreements (with the country of destination and the employer).

Côte d'Ivoire allows international students to access higher education under the same conditions as nationals, but tuition fees in public universities are higher than for Ivorian nationals. Student visas do not grant the right to work and after graduation, foreign students must apply for a work contract visa.

There is no system for differentiating visas based on the visa applicants' skills. There are also no lists of professions facing skills shortages.

Apart from a few sectoral studies, there are no in-depth and regular studies on the impact of migration on the labour market.



## 5

## EFFECTIVELY ADDRESSES THE MOBILITY DIMENSIONS OF CRISES

### 5.1. Migration governance: Examples of well-developed areas

The Ivorian government adopted several instruments applicable in times of crisis. Although they do not specifically mention migrants, in practice, assistance is provided to all disaster victims regardless of their migration status. The Ministry of Security and Civil Protection (Ministère de la Sécurité et de la Protection Civile, MSPC) is responsible for organizing disaster relief in peacetime by triggering the Organization of the Civil Security Response Organization Plan (Organisation de la Réponse de Sécurité Civile, Plan ORSEC). The National Office of Civil Protection (Office National de Protection Civile, ONPC), under the MSPC, provides support as the entity responsible for national disaster prevention in collaboration with the Ivorian Red Cross. In addition, certain provisions of the ORSEC Plan provide for the management of movements or displacements in the event of a natural disaster.

The Ministry of Women, Family and Children (Ministère de la Femme, de la Famille et de l'Enfant, MFFE) monitors cases and provides support to disaster victims through its basic structures. The Ministry of Health and Public Hygiene (Ministère de la Santé et de l'Hygiène Publique, MSHP) through the Public Health Emergency Operations Centre (Centre des opérations d'urgence de santé publique, COUSP) manages public health emergencies regardless of the source, including health emergencies related to natural disasters. The *Une seule santé* (One Health) Platform under the authority of the Prime Minister is responsible for strengthening environmental health monitoring systems, informing and protecting populations against health threats.

The Department of Support and Assistance to Refugees and Stateless Persons (Direction d'Aide et d'Assistance aux Réfugiés et Apatridies, DAARA) under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs houses the National Refugee Status Eligibility Commission and the Refugee Appeals Commission (Commissions nationales d'éligibilité et de recours au statut de réfugié), empowered to rule on individual applications for refugee status. In addition to representatives of DAARA and observers from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), these commissions include representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, Ministry of Interior and Security and Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization. However, in the event of massive influx of asylum seekers, refugee status is determined *prima facie*. This approach is a derogatory measure for the recognition of refugee status based on the objective and obvious circumstances of the country.

Côte d'Ivoire has in place measures to assist its citizens living abroad in times of crisis. This includes consular assistance, legal assistance, assistance to return to Côte d'Ivoire or reintegration assistance (for instance by providing housing). In this regard, IOM supported the Ministry of African Integration and Ivorians Abroad (Ministère de l'Intégration Africaine et des Ivoiriens de l'Extérieur, MIAIE) to elaborate in November 2017 a national plan to assist the voluntary return and reintegration of migrants in distress, which is being validated by the Government. Moreover, in 2018, IOM supported the MIAIE to develop an online tool for mapping members of the Ivorian diaspora. This tool is being promoted to facilitate the voluntary online registration of the Ivorian diaspora.

### 5.2. Areas with potential for further development

Decree No. 2012-988 of 10 October 2012 on establishing, allocating, organizing and operating the Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction and Management defines the intersectoral institutional framework for analysis and advice in the implementation of all disaster prevention, preparedness, mitigation and response actions. Decree No 98-505 of 6 September 1998, which defines contingency plans in case of accidents, calamities and disasters is implemented by the stakeholders of the platform. A legal framework exists, but resources for operationalization are lacking. Migratory movements caused by environmental degradation and the adverse effects of climate change are also not addressed in these instruments, even though the country is considered

“highly vulnerable” to climate change.<sup>11</sup> According to a 2015 assessment report, Côte d’Ivoire does not have a National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA), but a National Adaptation Programme (NAP) was underway.

The 2016–2020 National Development Plan does not include any measures relating to displacement (refugees or internally displaced persons) or the reintegration of returning migrants. However, there is an ongoing government initiative, with IOM’s support, to have a national strategy for assisted voluntary return and reintegration of migrants.

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<sup>11</sup> The issue of classified forests areas illegally occupied by migrant workers is worth noting; the Government responded to the issue with the national plan for the evacuation of classified forests, led by SODEFOR, a forest exploitation and development company, and the Ministry of Water and Forestry Resources. Several evictions of people illegally occupying or exploiting classified forests have taken place in recent years, such as that of the Mount Peko forest in 2016.



## 6

## ENSURES THAT MIGRATION TAKES PLACE IN A SAFE, ORDERLY AND REGULAR MANNER

### 6.1. Migration governance: Examples of well-developed areas

Various initiatives have enabled assistance for return. The Ministry of African Integration and Ivorians Abroad (MIAIE) proposes measures such as assisted return, assistance in finding housing and other economic reintegration measures in the country. From 2016 to 2019, the MIAIE, the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization (MATD), the Ministry of Security and Social Protection (MSPC) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MAE), with the support of partners, including IOM, have enabled the return of more than 5,000 Ivorian nationals residing in the Libya, Gabon and Angola.

Côte d'Ivoire has a law against trafficking in persons, Law No. 2016-1111 replacing that of 2012 and strengthening the legal framework in the fight against trafficking in persons. In addition to this law, Law No. 2018-571 of 13 June 2018 on combating the smuggling of migrants is in force. The National Committee against Trafficking in Persons (Comité National de Lutte contre la Traite des Personnes, CNLTP) is responsible for implementing this law in line with the national strategy and the National Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons (2016–2020), for which the Government has earmarked over 8 billion CFA francs. As part of its efforts to prevent and counter smuggling, Côte d'Ivoire has concluded formal cooperation agreements with other countries. For example, in 2013, the country signed an agreement with Burkina Faso to combat child and human trafficking.

It is possible to apply online for a biometric visa through the e-Visa system operated by the private company SNEDAI and receive an online response. The pre-registration is done online; upon arrival at the airport at the "Airport Visa" area, the applicant makes his/her biometric enrolment and the visa is printed and issued immediately. The system is very effective for tourist and leisure visas (depending on the purpose for which it is requested) or short-stay visa (depending on the length of stay).

### 6.2. Areas with potential for further development

The country does not have a coordinated policy to assist immigrants in Côte d'Ivoire to return to their countries of origin, or to reintegrate Ivorian citizens who had gone abroad. However, there is a draft policy for the management of Ivorians abroad.

Visa and border monitoring and control are not fully computerized and are segmented between several entities. The various entry points into the country are controlled by the Directorate of Territorial Surveillance (*Direction de la Surveillance du Territoire - DST*) through border posts and special police stations. There is a need however, for human resources, logistics and capacity-building in this area, as well as the need to monitor all borders through the construction of additional posts. In addition, police training on migration is not systematic and is mainly carried out through the assistance of technical and financial partners (in 2018, IOM trained more than 150 members of the defence and security forces).

The MATD via the National Office of Civil Status and Identification (Office National de l'État Civil et de l'Identification, ONECI) monitors visa overstays through the examination of residence permit application files, but the law is not strictly enforced and the country counts a number of migrants in an irregular situation. The National Police monitors visa overstays through routine checks.

Finally, it is necessary to foster the implementation of a specific policy for migrants in transit to an international destination, even though Côte d'Ivoire is a country of departure, transit and destination.

Despite the adoption of an appropriate regulatory framework, concrete actions to combat trafficking remain minimal and segmented. The National Committee against Trafficking in Persons (CNLTP), for example, is not fully operational and there are no regular publications and statistics on the issue but only ad hoc conferences and publications.



KEY

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ANNEX

## MiGOF: Migration Governance Framework<sup>12</sup>

In an attempt to define the concept of “well-managed migration policies”, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) devised a Migration Governance Framework (MiGOF), which was welcomed by the IOM Council in November 2015. For the purposes of the Migration Governance Framework, IOM defines governance as “the traditions and institutions by which authority on migration, mobility and nationality in a country is exercised, including the capacity of the government to effectively formulate and implement sound policies in these areas”.

The Framework sets out the essential elements of “good migration governance” – 3 principles and 3 objectives which, if respected and fulfilled, would ensure that migration is humane, safe and orderly, and that it provides benefits for migrants and societies.<sup>13</sup> IOM’s view is that a migration system promotes migration and human mobility that is humane and orderly and benefits migrants and society:

When it:

- (i) Adheres to international standards and fulfils migrants’ rights;
- (ii) Formulates policy using evidence and a “whole-of government” approach;
- (iii) Engages with partners to address migration and related issues;

As it seeks to:

- (i) Advance the socioeconomic well-being of migrants and society;
- (ii) Effectively address the mobility dimensions of crises;
- (iii) Ensure that migration takes place in a safe, orderly and dignified manner.

The MiGOF does NOT create new standards or norms. In drafting the Framework, IOM relied on its expertise and analytical work, as well as on existing commitments, non-binding declarations and statements. It does NOT address global migration governance that is the international architecture for dealing with issues related to migration and human mobility. Instead, the focus is on the governance and management of migration from the point of view of the State as the primary actor. It does NOT propose one model for all States. The Framework presents a “high road” or ideal version of migration governance, to which States can aspire.

The MiGOF is based on the understanding that, as the primary actor in migration, mobility and nationality affairs, a State retains the sovereign right to determine who enters and stays in its territory and under what conditions, within the framework of international law. Other actors – citizens, migrants, international organizations, the private sector, unions, non-governmental organizations, community organizations, religious organizations and academia – contribute to migration governance through their interaction with States and each other.

<sup>12</sup> IOM Council, Migration Governance Framework, 106th session, C/106/40 (4 November 2015). Available at <https://governingbodies.iom.int/system/files/en/council/106/C-106-40-Migration-Governance-Framework.pdf>.

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## The MGI process



### 1 Launch of the MGI process

The first step of the process is to explain what the MGI entails to key government officials, in order to ensure full understanding of the project and complete buy-in.



### 2 Data collection

The second step of the process is to start the collection and analysis of data, based on about 90 indicators grounded in the 6 dimensions of the MiGOF. A migration governance profile based on the analysis of the findings is then drafted and shared with the government counterparts.



### 3 Interministerial consultation

The third step of the process is to convene an interministerial consultation where all relevant ministries and other stakeholders discuss the good practices and main areas that could be developed identified in the draft migration governance profile, as well as priorities on the way forward. It is also an opportunity for them to comment and provide suggestions on the draft profile.

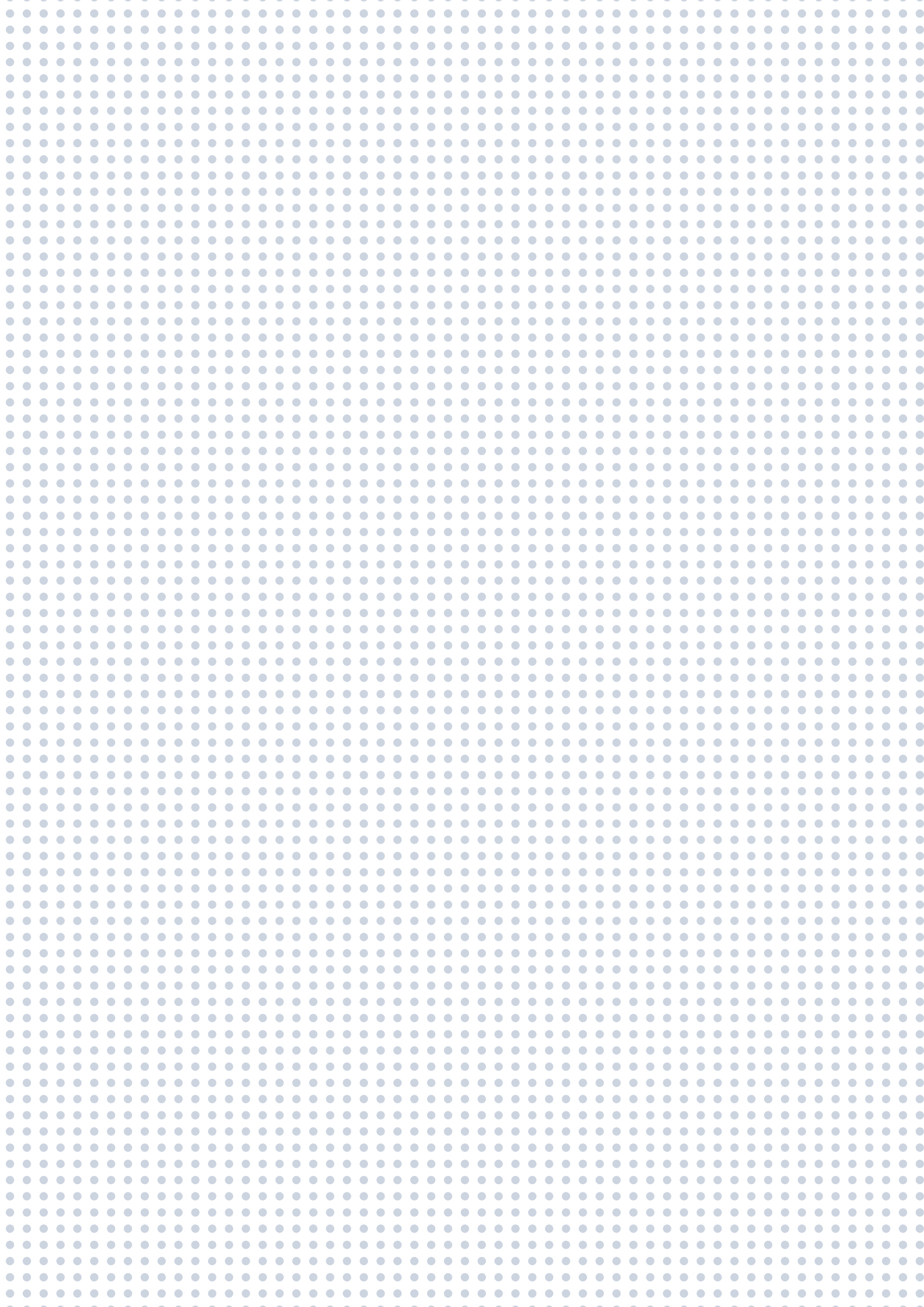


### 4 Publication of the report on the Global Migration Data Portal

After the migration governance profiles are finalized and vetted by government counterparts, they are published on the Global Migration Data Portal<sup>14</sup> and uploaded on IOM's Online Bookstore.<sup>15</sup>

<sup>14</sup> You can find the profiles at <https://migrationdataportal.org/overviews/mgi#0>.

<sup>15</sup> Please see <https://publications.iom.int/>.







[www.migrationdataportal.org/mgi](http://www.migrationdataportal.org/mgi)

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