

IVORY COAST

ORIGIN COUNTRY

MIGRATION IN EUROPE 2020/2021

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INTRODUCTION

Ivory Coast, also officially known as the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, is a small country located in the south coast of west Africa with its capital known as Yamoussoukro. It's economic capital is Abidjan, however despite being the world's largest exporters of cacao, coffee and bananas, Ivory Coast is still plagued by poverty which affected nearly half the population in 2015. In consequence, there was a huge out flow (emigration) of many young people faced with unemployment and other economic constraints, especially in Europe.¹ The country has also face two civil wars and this certainly has had an impact on emigration. Additionally, the instability of other west-African countries nearby such as Liberia, Mali and Burkina Faso, that also have experience civil wars or humanitarian crises, had an impact in the inflows of people in Ivory Coast.

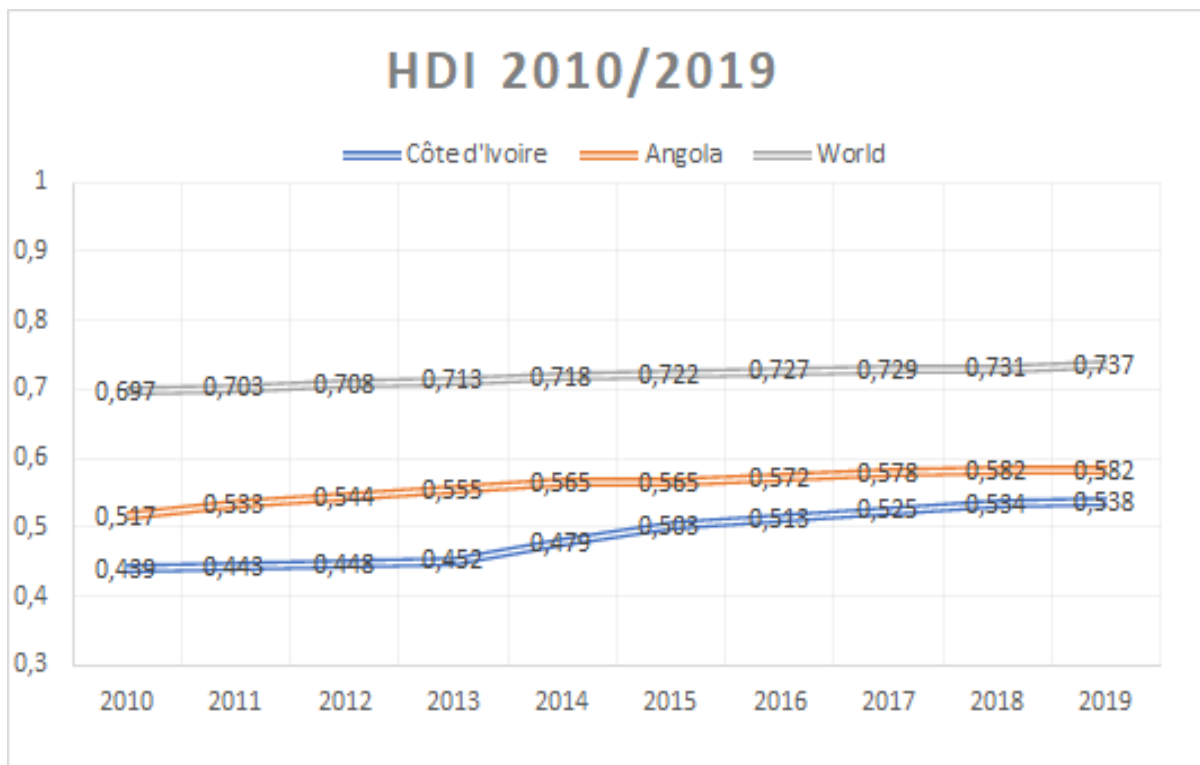
This report is divided into seven main parts: (i) Human Development Index, (ii) population growth, (iii) GDP per capita, (iv) labour force, employment and unemployment, (v) education, (vi) migration stock and flows, (vii) migrants and immigrants. The report concludes with some remarks on the migration situation in Ivory Coast and its relationship with Europe as a destination continent.

¹ Source: [Euronews.com/2017/12/05/ivory-coast-the-migration-challenge](https://www.euronews.com/2017/12/05/ivory-coast-the-migration-challenge)

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX

The Human Development Index is a number between 0 and 1 that ranks the countries of the world according to their level of development. The indices that make-up the HDI are life expectancy at birth, expected years of schooling, average years of schooling, national income per capita (GNI).

Graph 1. HDI 2010 – 2019



Source: UNDP, <http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/CIV>

The table below outlines the progress of the Ivory Coast in relation to that of another country with low levels of development like Angola. Both are subsequently related to the world average HDI.

Côte d'Ivoire's HDI value for 2019 is 0.538— which put the country in the low human development category—positioning it at 162 out of 189 countries and territories. Between 1990 and 2019, Côte d'Ivoire's HDI value increased from 0.404 to 0.538, an increase of 33.2 percent. The table below reviews Côte d'Ivoire's progress of the HDI indicators.

Table 1. Ivory Coast progress of the HDI indicators

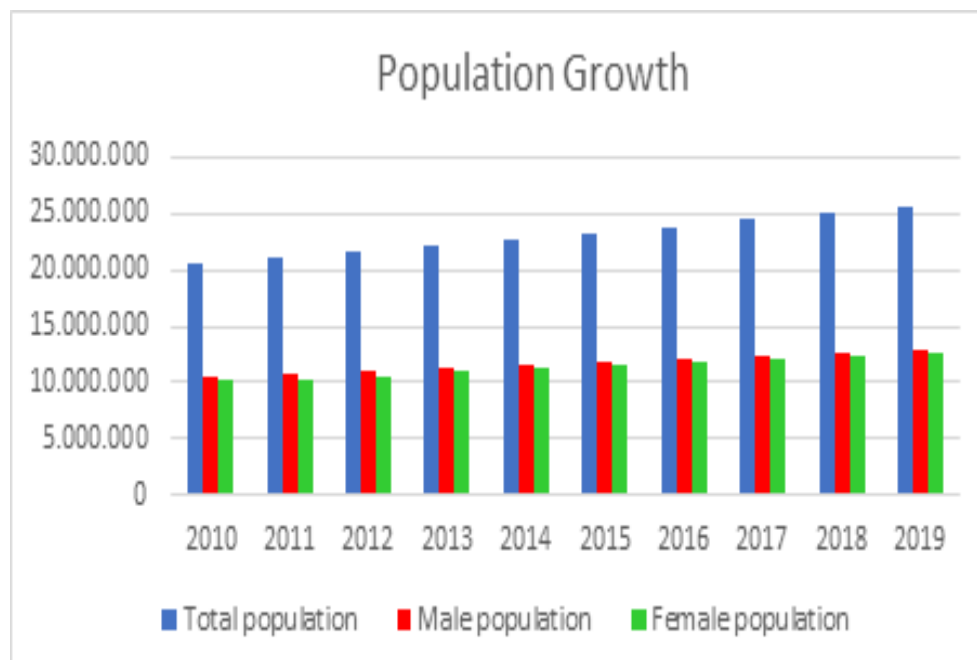
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Côte d'Ivoire	0,439	0,443	0,448	0,452	0,479	0,503	0,513	0,525	0,534	0,538
Angola	0,517	0,533	0,544	0,555	0,565	0,565	0,572	0,578	0,582	0,582
World	0,697	0,703	0,708	0,713	0,718	0,722	0,727	0,729	0,731	0,737

Source: UNDP/ <http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/CIV>

POPULATION GROWTH

This part is based on the analysis of the population growth in Ivory Coast during the last 10 years. We used the World Bank Data in order to get all the information. The last data uploaded belong to 2019. The total population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship. The graphic below represents the expansion of population from 2010 to 2019. The total population during 2010 was 20.532.950 and increased until 25.716.544 of 2019, with a growth of more than 5 million people. What is immediately evident in the graphic is the constant of the rise that varies from 400.000 in some years to 600.000 of others, but generally remains stable and never stops. The male population signed with red color is a little more than the female population in green color, but we can assume that the difference between male and female population is not so strong. Data signaled that the male population was made up of 10.426.517 in 2010 people and increased till 12.974.201 in 2019, similar to the female growth that went from 10.106.433 to 12.742.343 with the gap that decreased even more.

Graph 2. Population growth 2010 – 2019



Source (graph 2 and table 2): World Bank Data, 2019.

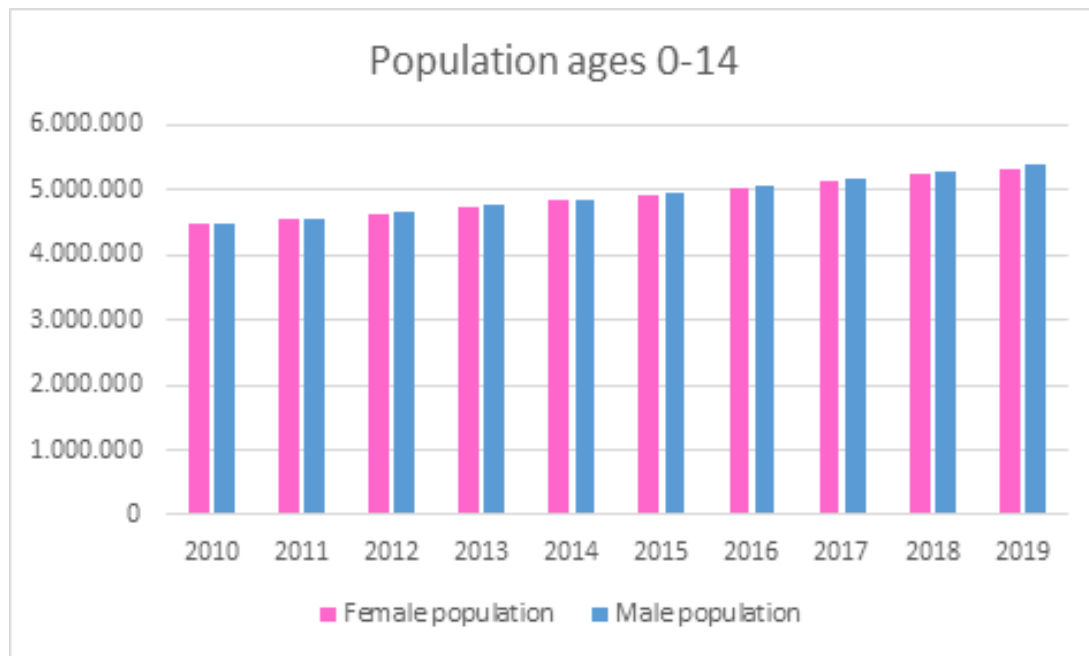
https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL?end=2019&locations=CI&most_recent_year_desc=false&start=2010

Table 2. Total population in Ivory Coast (2010 – 2019)

Year	Total population
2010	20.532.950
2011	21.028.655
2012	21.547.188
2013	22.087.505
2014	22.647.683
2015	23.226.143
2016	23.822.714
2017	24.437.469
2018	25.069.229
2019	25.716.544

If we consider the population compared with the age, we can understand what category of age represents the highest population number. Starting from the youngest ages, if we consider a range between 0 to 14 years, we can observe that the differences between male and female is basically nonexistent and the growth is slow and constant, in fact in 10 years the numbers increase of almost 1 million both male and female for a total of 10.727.575 people in 2019 belonging to this range of age.

Graph 3. Ivory Coast population ages 0 – 14

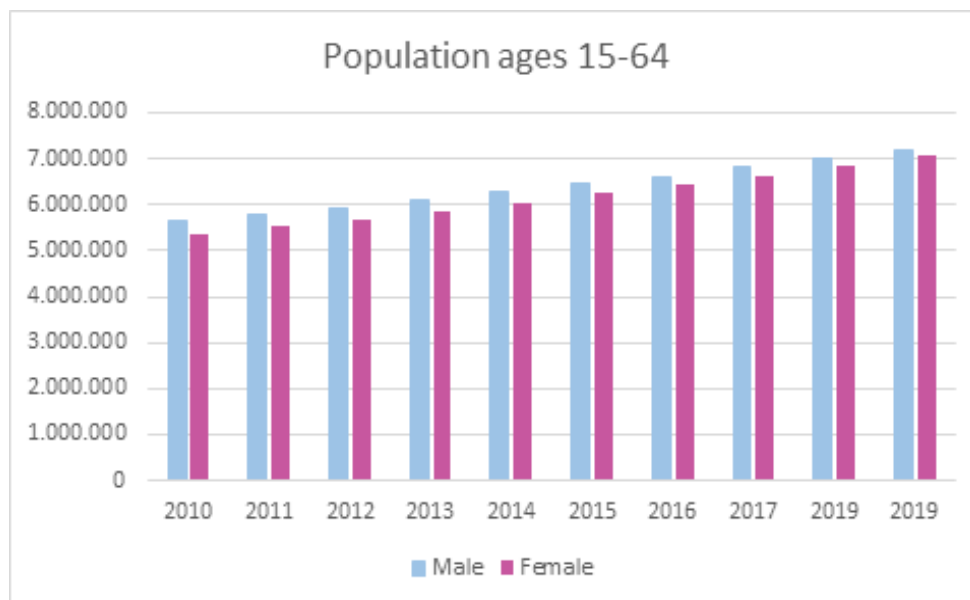


Source:

https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.0014.TO?end=2019&locations=CI&most_recent_year_desc=false&start=2010

If we consider the population between ages from 15 to 64 years, we can notice that there is a consistent increase of the population. In fact, in 2010 males were 5.636.862 and females were 5.352.479 while in 2019 the population reached a quota of 7 million for each sex. The increase of population is also related to the fact that we are considering a range of ages broader than previous ones. In fact, here we are considering a range of 49 years, so comparing the two population ranges we can notice that the 0-14 years is definitely representing the largest part of population. In fact, if we add males and females of the range 15-64 years during the year 2019 the result is a population of 14.250.097 with a difference of just 3.5 million with the total population of 0-14. In conclusion we can notice that there is a difference in percentage between the two ages ranges.

Graph 4. Ivory Coast population ages 15 – 64

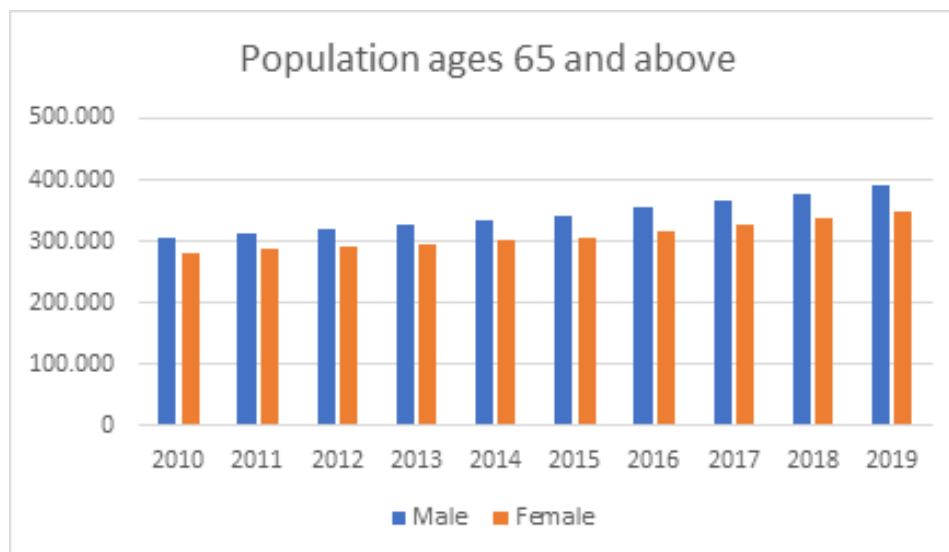


Source:

https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.1564.TO?end=2019&locations=CI&most_recent_year_desc=false&start=2010

Finally in the graphic below there is the population of 65 and above who definitely represent the less representative number of the population. The graphic 5 clearly represents a number that neither minimally reaches the million of people. The total population of the people from 65 and above in 2019 in fact is 727.897 an extremely low number. In this way we can assume that the Ivorian population is a young population mainly composed by people from 0 to 14 ages.

Graph 5. Ivory Coast population ages 65 and above



Source:

https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.65UP.TO?end=2019&locations=CI&most_recent_year_desc=false&start=2010

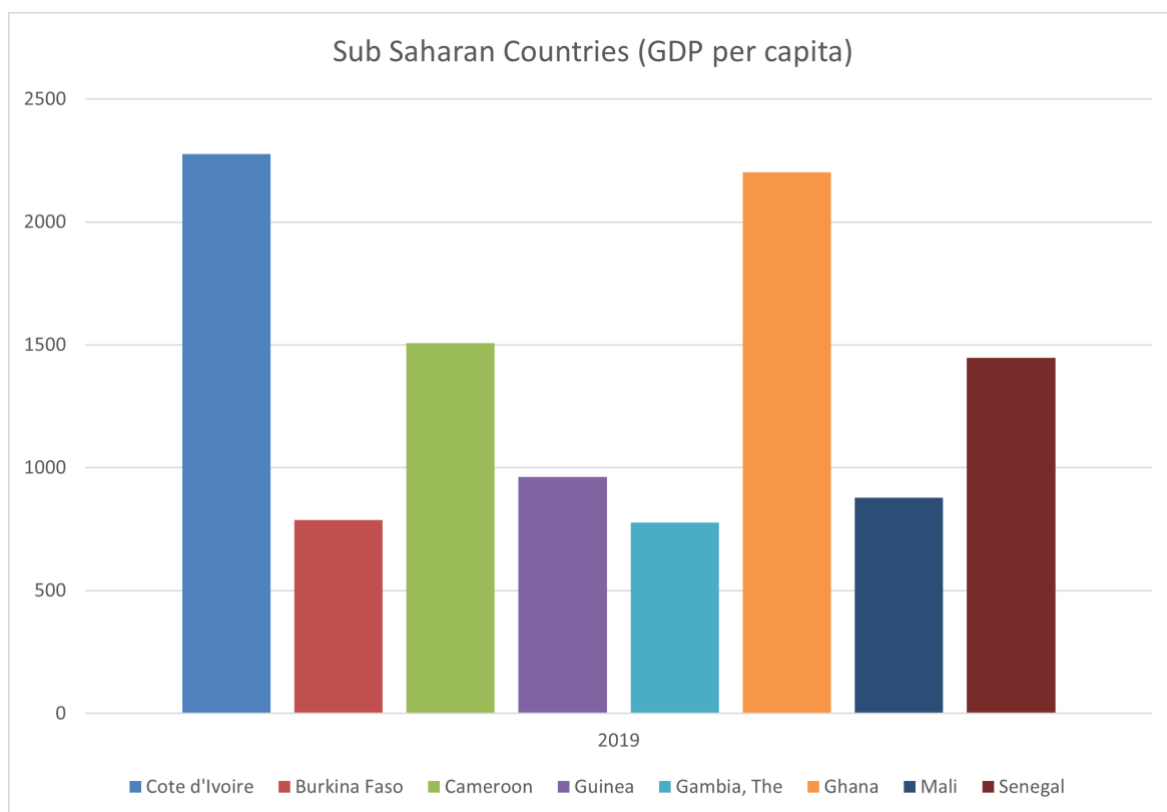
In conclusion we have analyzed data about the fertility rate which represents the number of children that would be born to a woman if she were to live to the end of her childbearing years and bear children in accordance with age-specific fertility rates. We could observe that the fertility rate has decreased during the last 10 years, moving from 5.1 of children per woman in 2009 to 4.6 children per woman in 2018. Even if the fertility rate is in decline, the population is still growing.

GDP PER CAPITA

Definition: Annual percentage growth rate of GDP per capita is based on constant local currency. GDP per capita is gross domestic product divided by population. It provides a snapshot of the country's wealth in a given time.

Ivory Coast falls in the category of the lower-middle income countries. If we compare it with the other sub-Saharan countries that are involved in the migration phenomena towards Europe, we can see that Ivory Coast is one with the highest GDP per capita of the region (as of 2019).

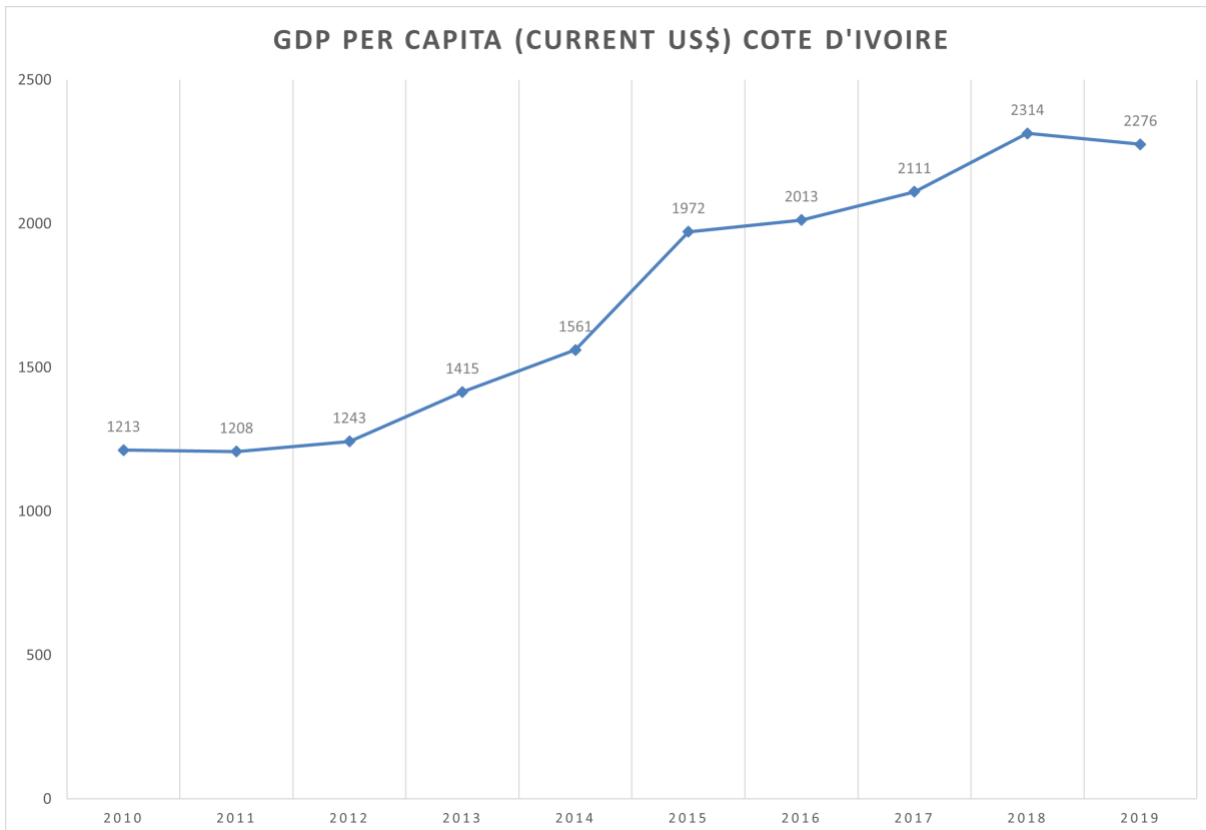
Graph 6. Sub Saharan Countries (GDP per capita)



Source: World Bank Data, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.CD?locations=CI-BF-CM-GM-GH-GN-ML-SN&start=2010>

By observing the fluctuations of the *GDP per capita* from the year 2010 to 2019 it is possible to see that the country, after a period of stability from 2010 to 2012, is experiencing a rapid growth starting from the year 2014 to 2018. From 2018 onward the GDP per capita is still growing but at a stable rate.

Graph 7. GDP per capita (current US\$) Côte d'Ivoire



Source: World Bank Data, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.CD?locations=CI&start=2010>

In order to understand this trend, a little bit of historical context is needed. Ivory Coast was engaged in a violent civil war that lasted over a decade, from the year 2000 to the year 2011. After the arrest of the former president Gbagbo and the election of Ouattara, the violence in the country was put at a halt². Beginning in 2012, the Ivorian economy has outpaced most Sub-Saharan African countries. The country has initiated an ambitious program of reforms, taking advantage of its natural resources and human capital. The IMF and the World Bank reduced the country's debt under the "Heavily Indebted Poor Countries" initiative, fueling the recovery³.

² <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/34559/Taking-Stock-and-Looking-Ahead-Cote-d-Ivoire-and-the-COVID-19-Pandemic.pdf?sequence=10&isAllowed=y>

³ <https://www.un.org./development/desa/dspd/wp-content/uploads/sites/22/2018/05/8-1.pdf>

Table 3. GDP per capita growth (annual %)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Cote d'Ivoire	-0,3	-6,6	8	6,2	6,1	6,1	4,5	4,7	4,2	3,6

Source: World Bank Data, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.KD.ZG?locations=CI&start=2010>

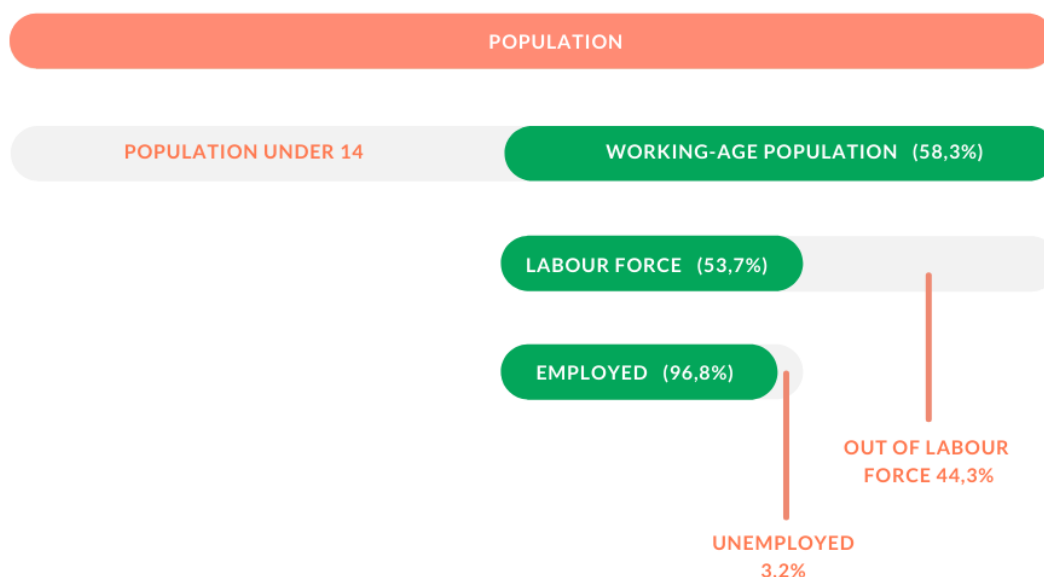
What about 2020?

Prior to the global coronavirus pandemic, Ivory Coast still had one of the most robust growth rates. The global health situation had a major impact on the economy, growth is now expected to slow⁴.

⁴ EASO – European Asylum Support Office: Costa d’Avorio; Notizie sul Paese, June 2019
https://www.ecoi.net/en/file/local/2018206/2019_EASO_COI_Cotedivoire_IT.pdf

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Figure 1 Overview of the employment situation in Ivory Coast in 2019



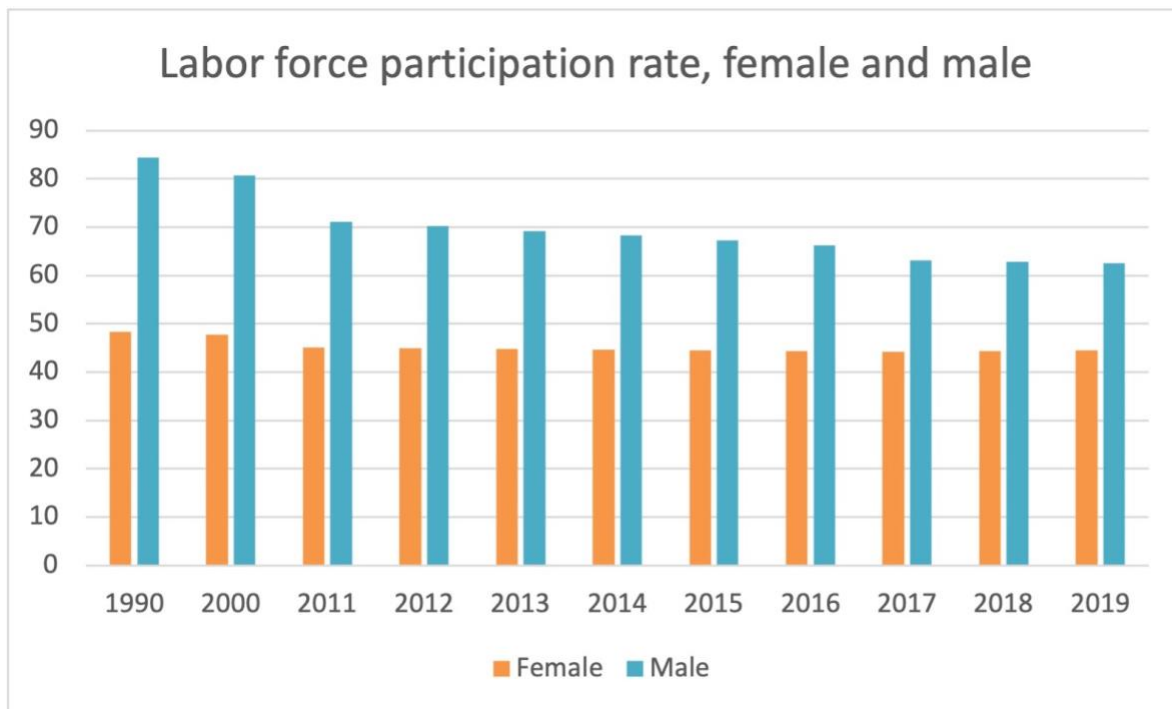
Source: World Bank, 2019

As we saw in section 2, the working age population constitutes the majority of the population in Côte d'Ivoire, corresponding to 58.3 % of the total population in 2019 according to ILOSTAT.

Within this age group we can distinguish the labour force from the inactive population. While inactive individuals (those who are outside the labour force) mostly include youth, who have not yet left school to enter the labour force as well as the elderly, labour force comprises people ages 15 and older who supply labour for the production of goods and services during a specified period. It includes people who are currently employed and people who are unemployed but seeking work as well as first-time jobseekers. It is important to remember that not everyone who works is included in the labour force. Unpaid workers, family workers, and students are often omitted, and some countries do not count members of the armed forces.

In Ivory Coast in 2019, 53.7 % of the adult population was in the labour force. Labour force participation remains relatively lower among women than men.

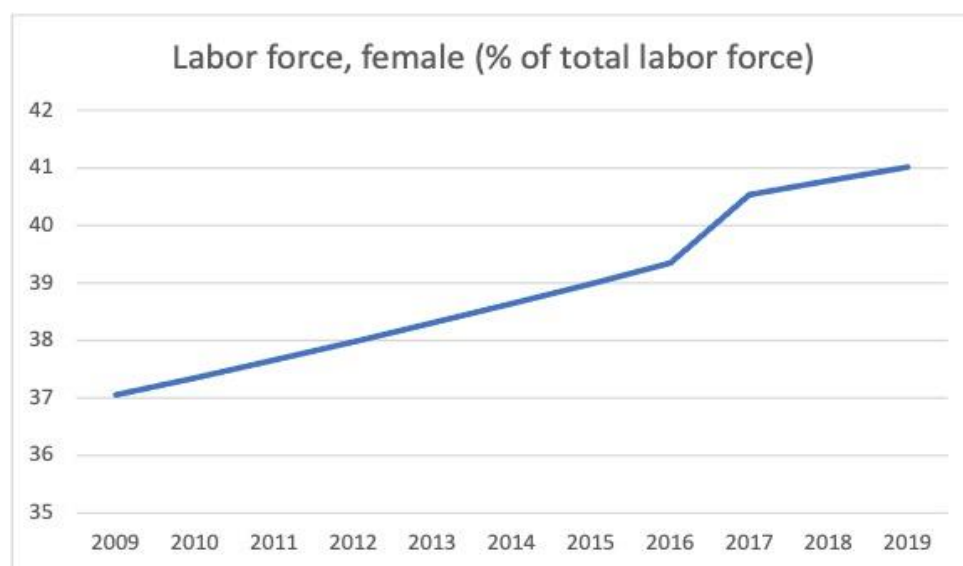
Graph 8. Labor force participation rate, male and female



Source: World Bank, 2019. <https://databank.worldbank.org/Labor-force-participation-rate-female-and-male/id/24ea79d7> (SL.TLF.CACT.FE.ZS) + (SL.TLF.CACT.MA.ZS) from 2009 to 2019

Women form only 41.1% of the labour force, even if the percentage has continuously risen over the last decade (from 37 % in 2009).

Graph 9. Labor force, female (% of total labor force)

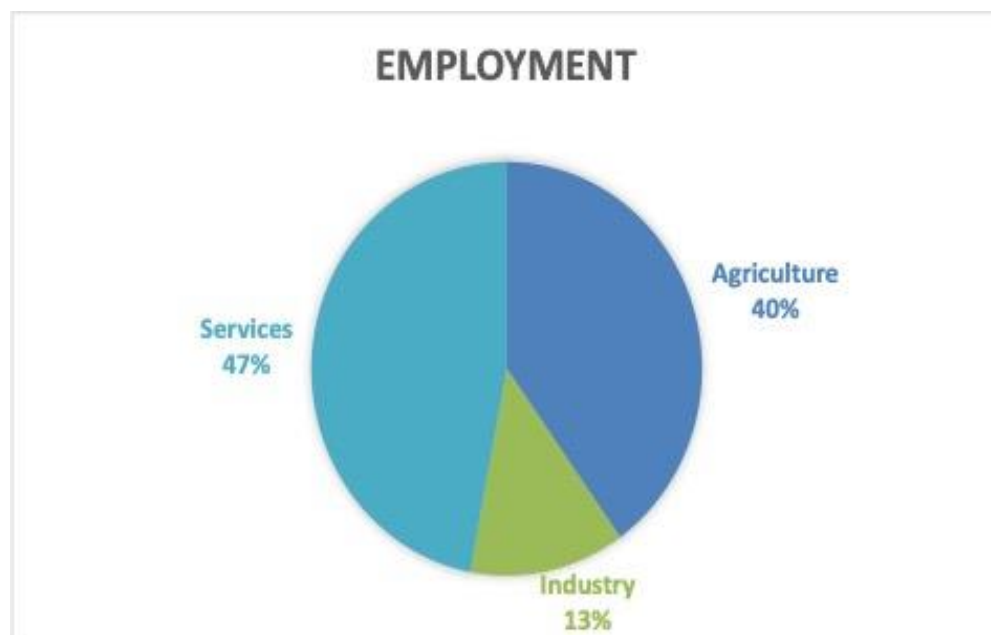


Source: World Bank, 2019 <https://databank.worldbank.org/SL.TLF.TOTL.FE.ZS/id/e5e92806> SL.TLF.TOTL.FE.ZS

In turn, the labour force is decomposed into the employed population and the unemployed population. An individual is considered employed if he/she spent at least one hour working in the 7 days before the survey. An individual is considered unemployed if he/she spent less than an hour working in the 7 days before the survey, is looking for work, and is available to work in the next 15 days.

40 % of the employed population is employed in agriculture, 47 % in services and only 13 % in the industry.

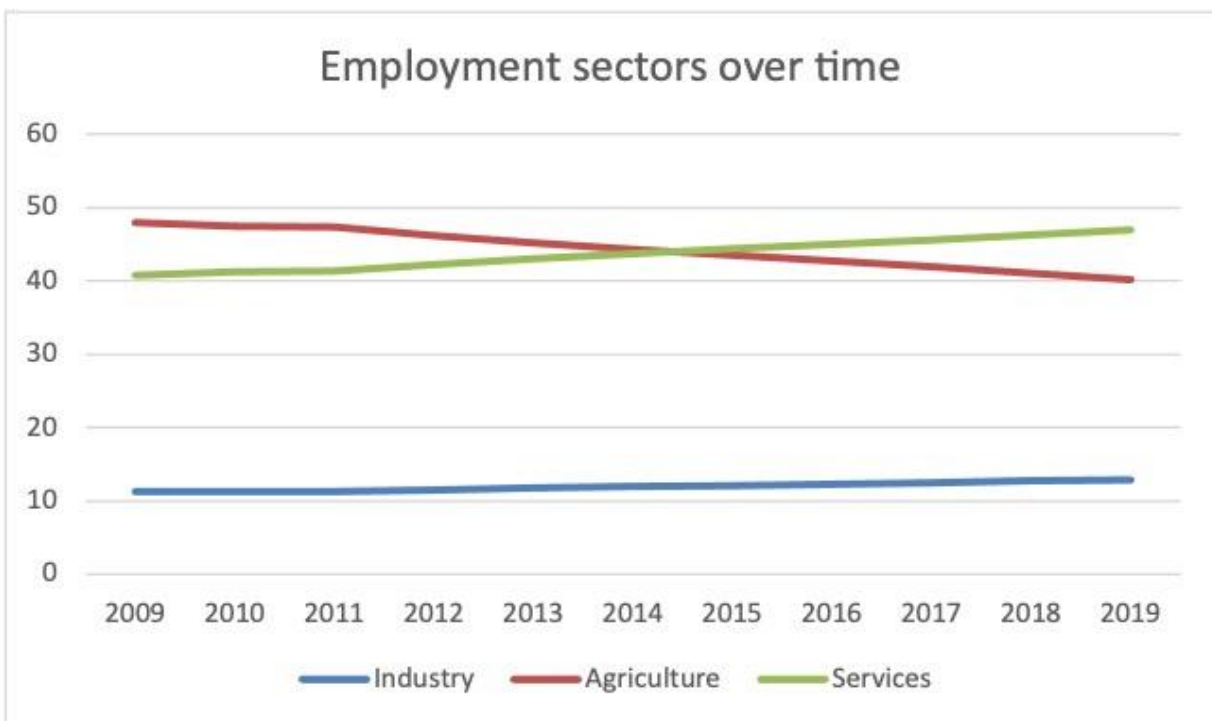
Graph 10. Employment



Source: World Bank, <https://databank.worldbank.org/Employment-2019/id/35aee182> (SL.SRV.EMPL.ZS) + (SL.IND.EMPL.ZS) + (SL.AGR.EMPL.ZS) in 2019

As we can see from the chart, the service sector has grown steadily over the past decade, increasing from 40.75 percent of total employment in 2009 to 46.99 percent in 2019 and overtaking the agricultural sector as of 2015.

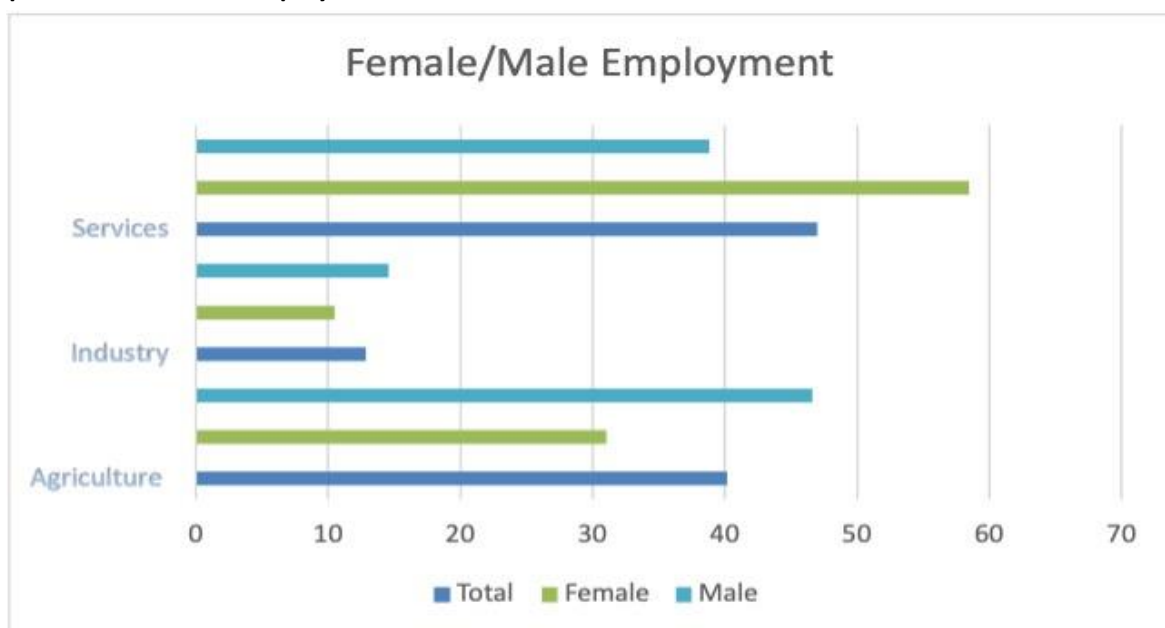
Graph 11. Employment sectors over time



Source: World Bank, 2019 <https://databank.worldbank.org/Employment-2009-2019/id/594a40e1>
(SL.SRV.EMPL.ZS) + (SL.IND.EMPL.ZS) + (SL.AGR.EMPL.ZS) from 2009 to 2019

The services sector consists of wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels; transport, storage, and communications; financing, insurance, real estate, and business services; and community, social, and personal services, and this is the sector in which women outnumber men in employment (see graph 12). (58,49 % of female vs 38,82 % of male).

Graph 12. Female/Male employment



Source: World Bank, 2019 <https://databank.worldbank.org/Employment-MF/id/b06ae69a> SL.SRV.EMPL.ZS + SL.IND.EMPL.ZS + SL.AGR.EMPL.ZS + SL.AGR.EMPL.FE.ZS + SL.AGR.EMPL.MA.ZS + SL.IND.EMPL.FE.ZS + SL.IND.EMPL.MA.ZS + SL.SRV.EMPL.FE.ZS + SL.SRV.EMPL.MA.ZS in 2019

Unemployment after peaking at 7.22% in 2012, fell sharply to 2.6% in 2016. In 2019 it still affects a small share of adults in the labour force (3.17 percent according to ILOSTAT). Unemployment is formally defined as the share of individuals in the labor force who are not working, looking for work, and available to work. Consequently, unemployment is a concept that mostly relates to a formal labour market of wage jobs and does not fit into a context where the informal economy prevails.

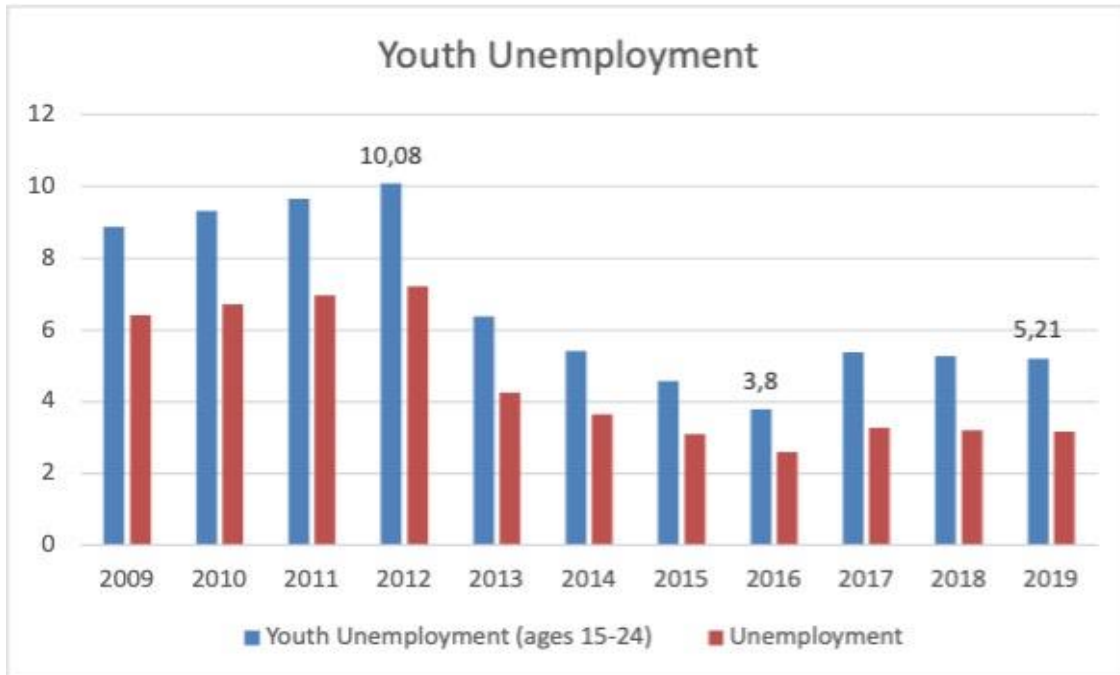
Graph 13. Unemployment



Source: World Bank, 2019 <https://databank.worldbank.org/Unemployment-m-f-total/id/57e7bb9> SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS + SL.UEM.TOTL.MA.ZS + SL.UEM.TOTL.FE.ZS from 2009 to 2019

Higher percentages are seen in youth unemployment, which stood at 5.21 percent in 2019.

Graph 14. Youth Unemployment

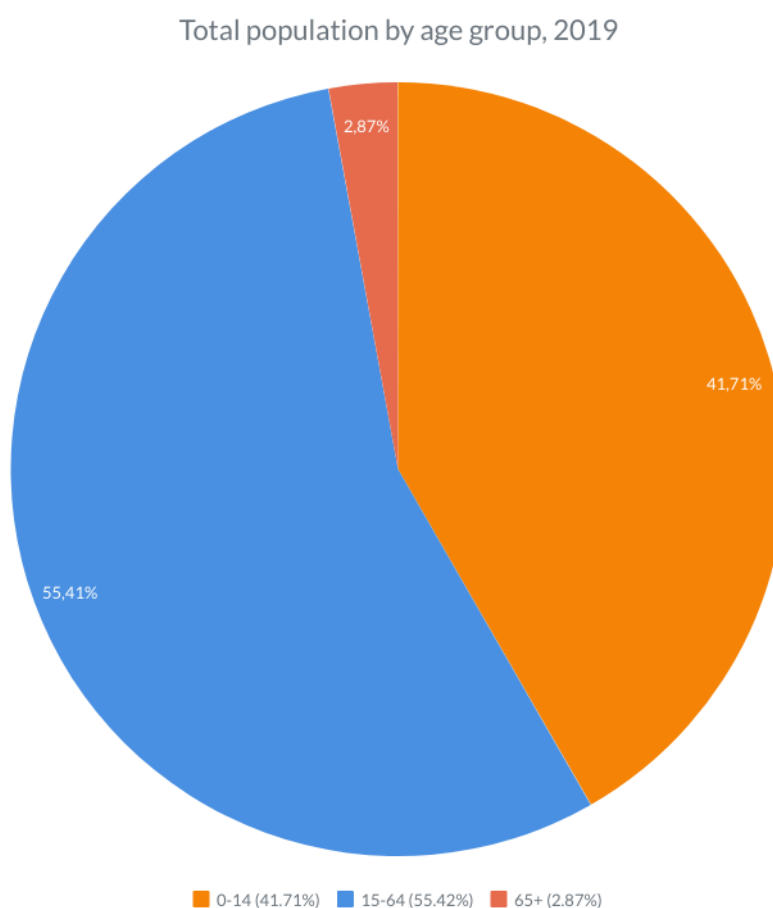


Source: World Bank, 2019 <https://databank.worldbank.org/Unemployment-total-youth/id/2de10b08>
SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS + SL.UEM.1524.ZS from 2009 to 2019

EDUCATION

When we talk about education in Ivory Coast, we have to keep in mind that we refer to an education in a country that has been war-torn for a very long time and whose population is mostly made up of children. As we already said and according to UNESCO, in 2019 and 2020 the population aged 14 years and younger represents 42% of the total (Graph 15). We used the UIS UNESCO and World Bank Data systems in order to get all the information.

Graph 15. Total population by age group, 2019

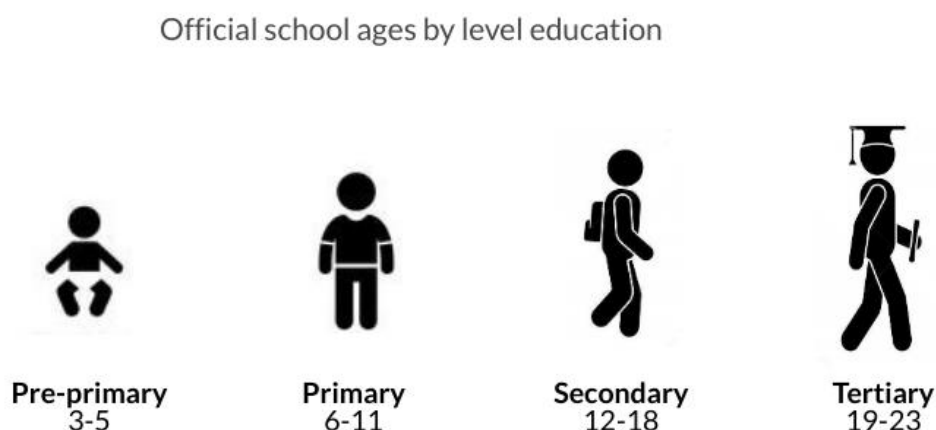


Population aged 14 years and younger represents 42% of the total

Source: World Bank Data, 2019.

https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.0014.TO.ZS?end=2019&locations=CI&most_recent_year_desc=true&start=2010

Figure 2. Official school ages by level education



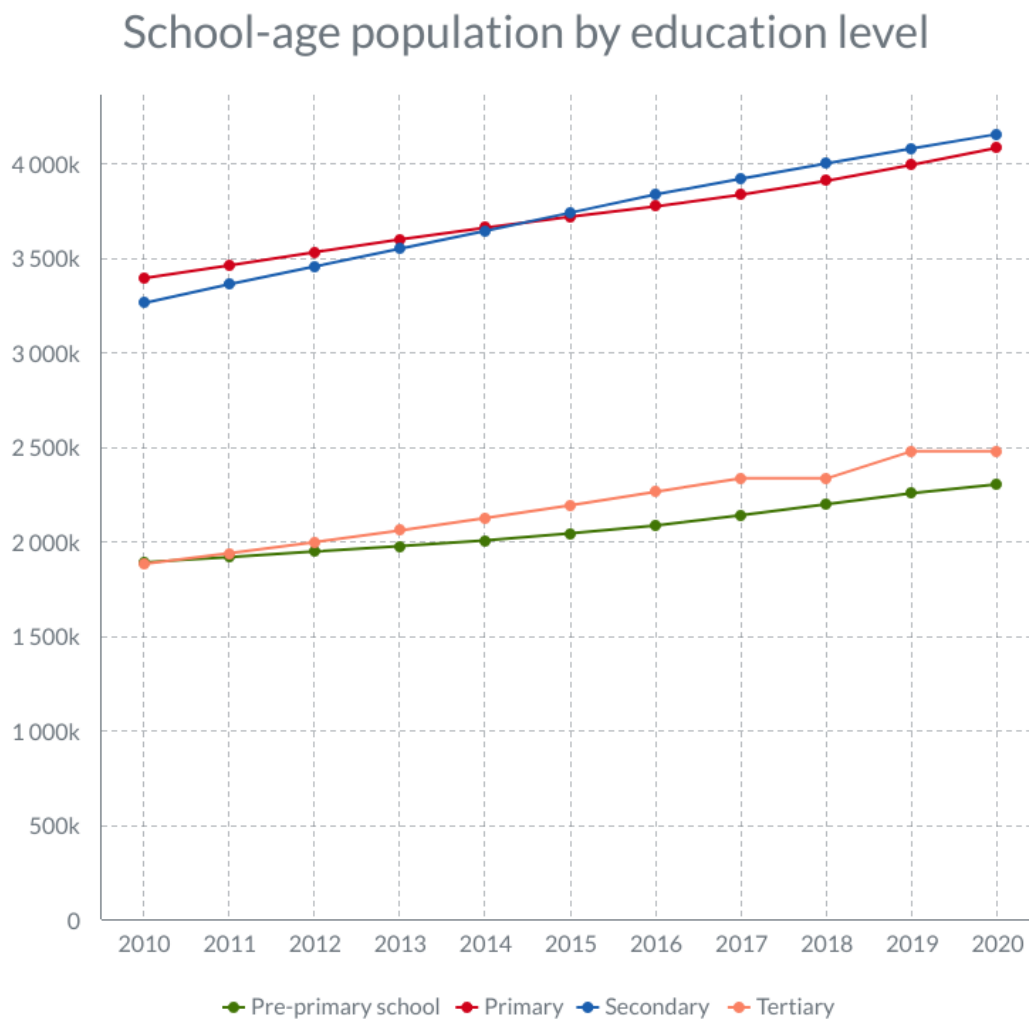
Source: UNESCO UIS data finder, 2021: <http://uis.unesco.org/en/country/ci>

The education system in Ivory Coast is based on 3 stages, namely primary, secondary and tertiary education (Figure 2). Compulsory education lasts 10 years from age 6 to age 15. For primary to post-secondary education, the academic year begins in October and ends in June. Since 2015, school has become compulsory for all Ivorian children aged 6 to 16. The intention is that children enter the primary at age 7, and remain there for 6 years, while they learn the basics of the same subjects that children learn everywhere.

The secondary school model is built on two levels. After the first 4 of 7 years, examinations are held for the certificate of the lower cycle of secondary study, or *brevet d'étude du premier cycle*. With this in hand, students could go out to work, move on to a *collège* or *lycée*, or enter a teacher-training institution. Those who remain on at secondary school for the balance of the period are entitled to apply to study at a university. Institutions of higher learning also known as "*grandes écoles*" awarded certificates of training in specialized fields.

The National University of Côte d'Ivoire was founded in 1959 and had an enrollment of over 18,000 students in its heyday. Still heavily dependent on French assistance, it included faculties of law, sciences, and letters and schools of agriculture, public works, administration, and fine arts. Other institutions of higher learning, known as *grandes écoles*, awarded certificates of training in specialized fields in cooperation with, but not as part of, the national university.

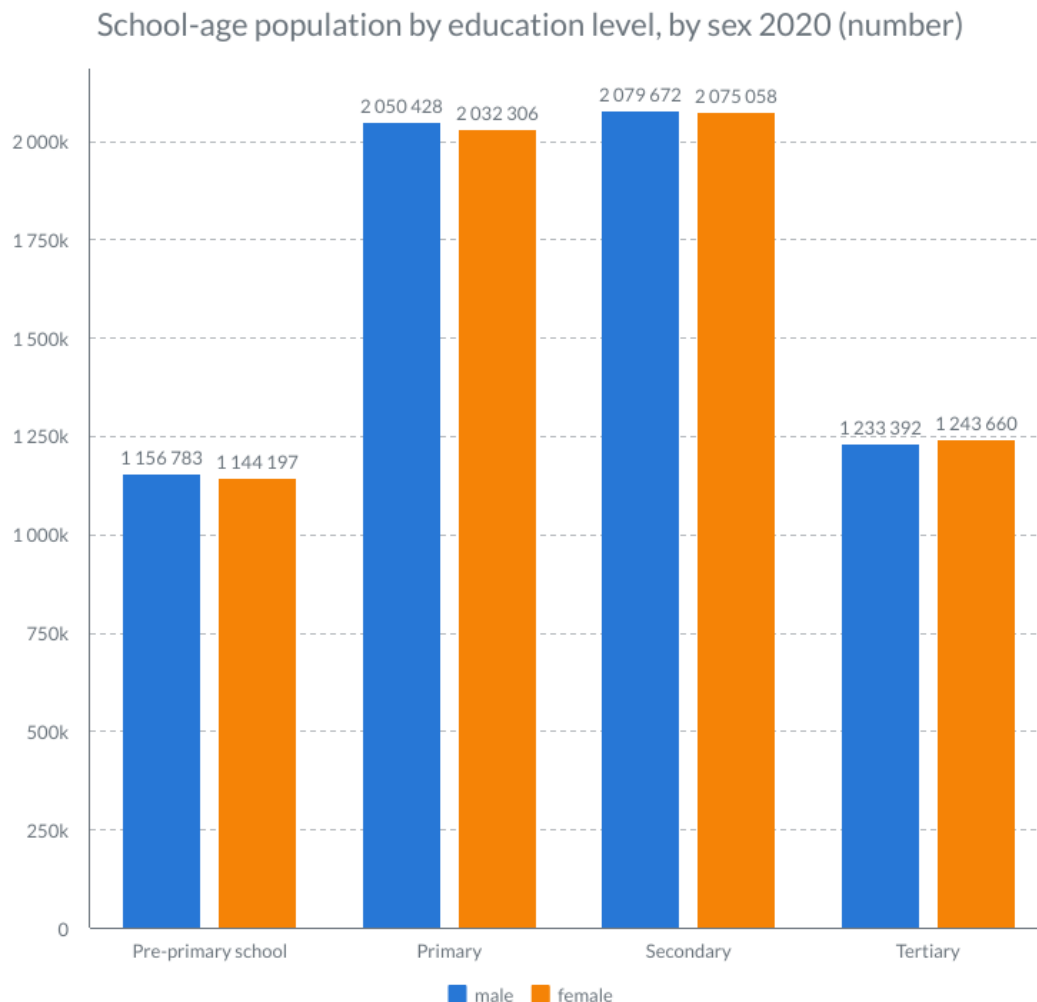
Graph 16. School-age population by education level



Source: UNESCO UIS data finder, 2021: <http://data.uis.unesco.org/#>

The graphic above (graph 16) represents the school-age population by education level from 2010 to 2020. Analyzing the graph, we can notice a growth of school population during the years, especially referring to primary and secondary school.

Graph 17. School-age population by education level, by sex 2020 (number)



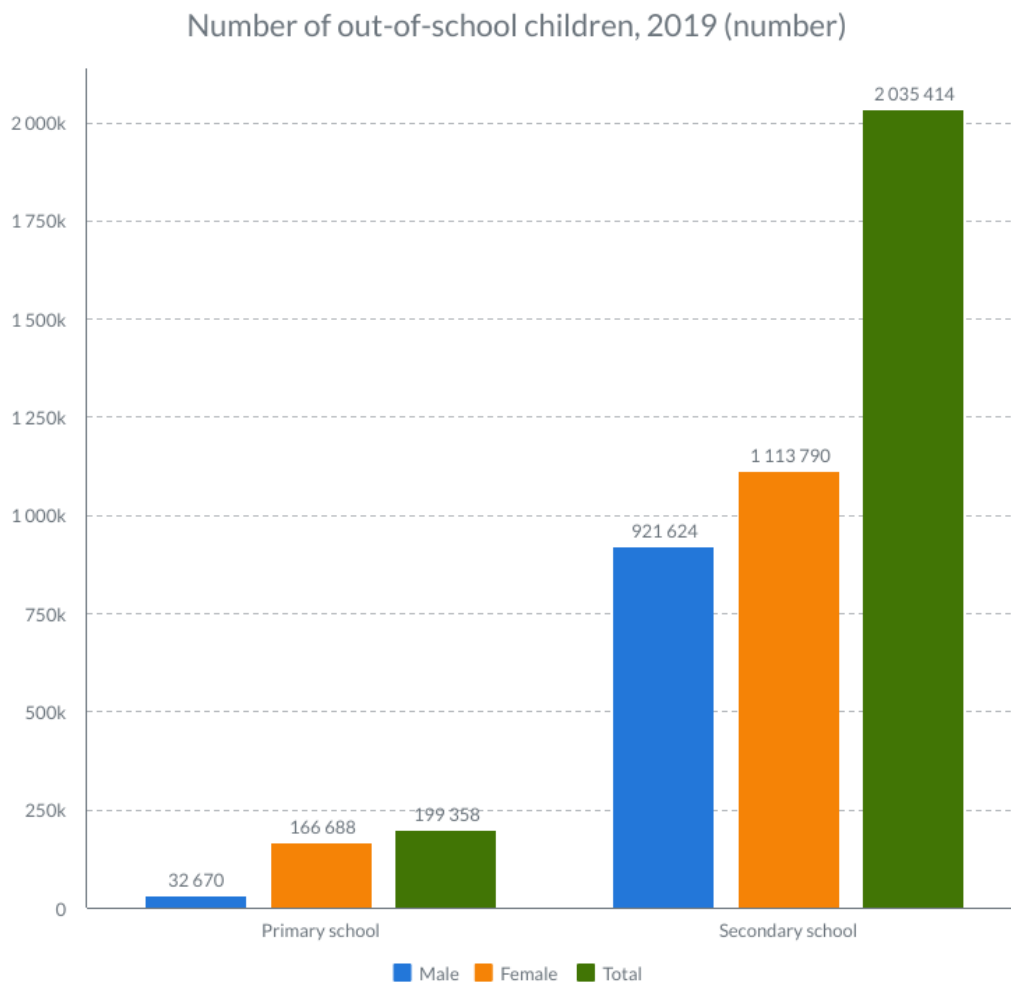
Source: UNESCO UIS data finder, 2021: <http://data.uis.unesco.org/#>

In fact, analyzing the school age population by level and by sex, we can notice a strong difference between school population that refers to primary and secondary school and school population that refers to tertiary school, probably due to the fact that compulsory school in Ivory Coast ends at 16 years and many students don't have the economic and social possibility to continue their studies. Referring to the difference between male and female it is very small.

On the contrary, analyzing the following graph that shows data about out-of-school children in 2019 (graph 18), we can notice a greater difference between the two sexes. In fact, the female sex seems to make up the largest number of out-of school children. Referring to 2019, male children that didn't attend primary school were 32 670 and females non attending primary school were 166 688.

The same difference exists referring to the secondary school attendance: male (921 624), female 1 113 790.

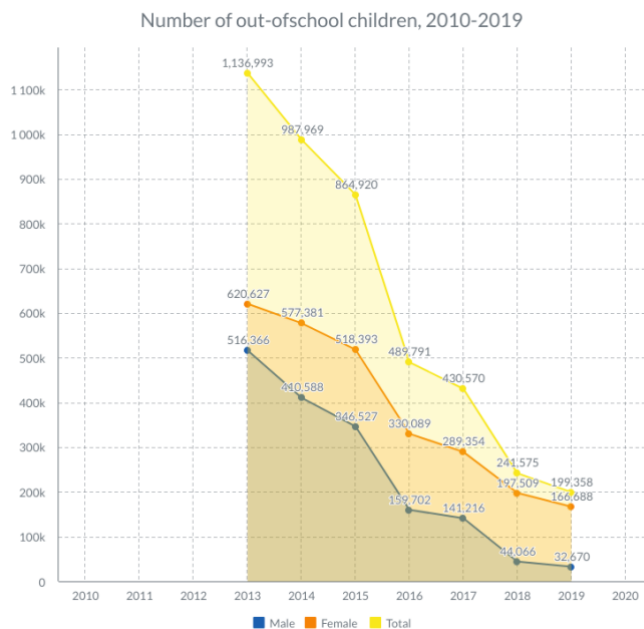
Graph 18. Number of out-of-school children, 2019 (number)



Source: UNESCO UIS data finder, 2021: <http://data.uis.unesco.org/#>

In 2013 more than 1.6 million children were not in school and the majority were girls (graph 17). Inadequate facilities and the small number of teachers resulted in the low enrollment figures. Access to education in the Ivory Coast is impacted by numerous socioeconomic and equality factors. In 2002, Ivory Coast's civil conflict shattered the nation's economy and the results have rippled to the present. Access to education has suffered and home-schooling is a low priority. Lack of teachers is so far not yet filled in the public and educational programs and teaching methods are inadequate. One of the causes is the fact that many teachers today embrace the teaching profession without real vocation because they just want to get out of unemployment.

Graph 19. Number of out-of-school children, 2010 – 2019



Despite the challenges Ivory Coast has faced to its educational system, a number of solutions have been introduced to face them and analyzing graph 20 we can notice a growth in the gross enrollment during the years. In addition to Ivory Coast's own national programs, organizations such as UNICEF have supported programs to strengthen and expand Ivory Coast's educational infrastructure. Alternative education programs serve to accelerate students that failed to enroll at the appropriate age. Over-two-third of Ivory Coast children now attend primary school.

Graph 20. Gross enrolment ratio (%)



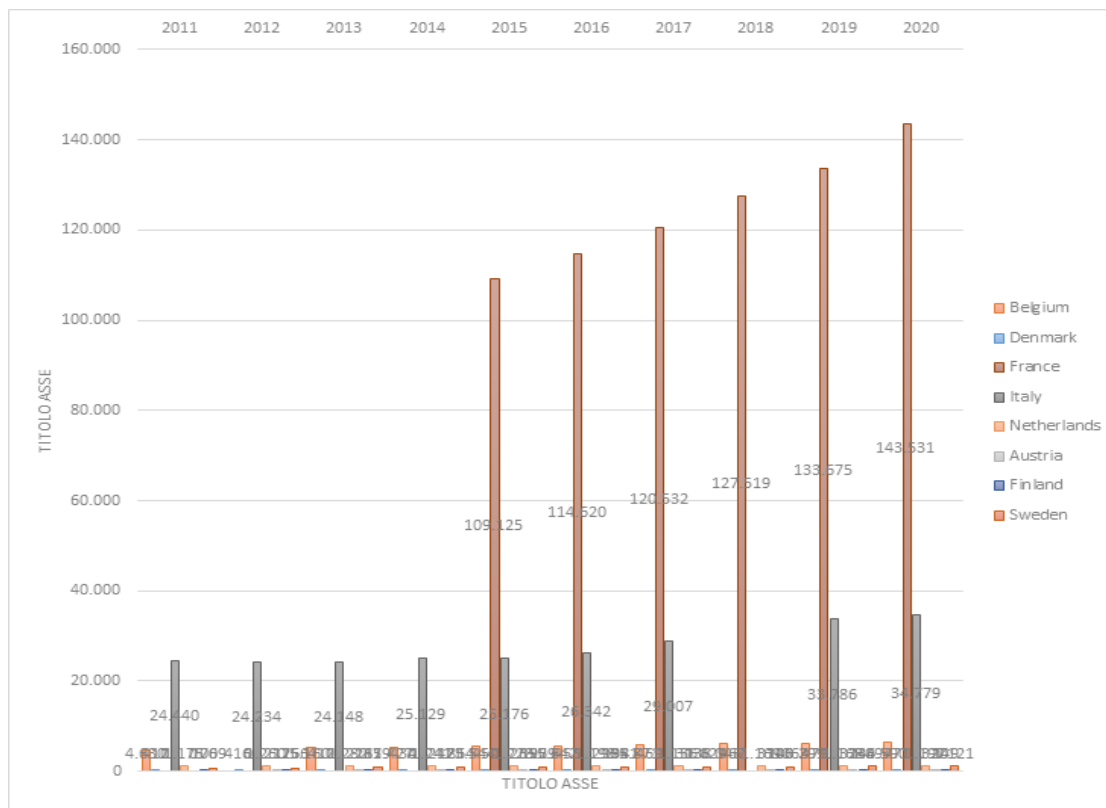
Source: UNESCO UIS data finder, 2021: <http://data.uis.unesco.org/#>

MIGRANT STOCK AND FLOWS

7.1 Migrant Stock (Ivory Coast migrants residing in the European Union)

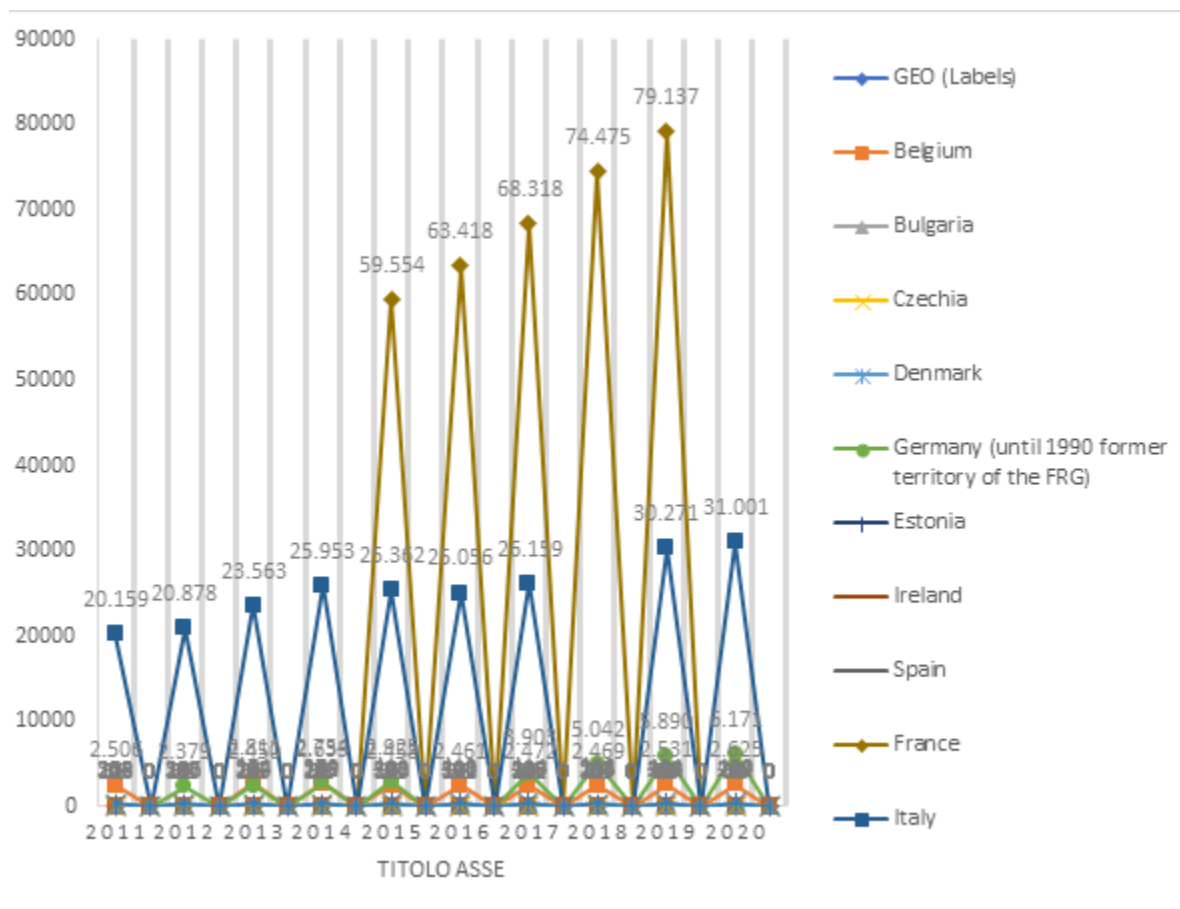
The total number of Ivorian migrants that has migrated in some of the 28 European Union Countries, has increased in the recent years, particularly in the country of France, followed by Italy then Belgium, while majority of the other European countries, have little or no figures of Ivory Coast migrants. However, it is important to observe from the data presented below that, within the year 2010-2015, Italy recorded the highest number of Ivorian migrants, with France having zero records, until the year 2015, wherein the number of Ivorian migrants in France took over the data records giving a wide margin to Italy and the rest of the 28 European Union Countries.

Graph 21. Population on 1st January, by age group, sex and country of birth



Source: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/bookmark/bc74b39e-a986-4c51-a3d4-9d04d154d0ee?lang=en>
 Label: [migr_pop3ctb] (last update on 7/04/2021)

Graph 22 Population on 1st January, by age group, sex and citizenship

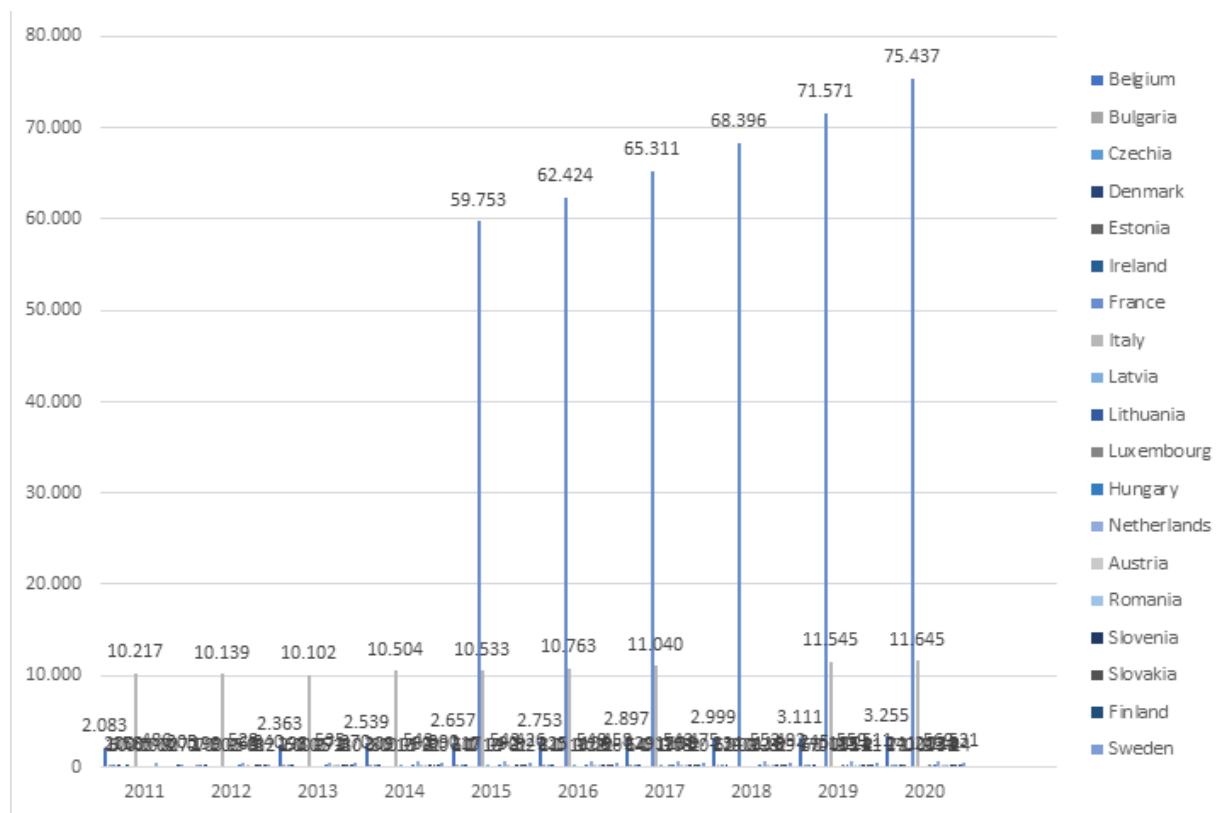


Source: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/bookmark/fa7b78de-dfdb-4ee8-bd34-ae72948e3374?lang=en>
 Label: [migr_pop1ctz] (last update 7/04/2021)

The question of the number of Ivorian immigrants in some of the 28 Eu countries, highlights the difficulty of defining what a migrant is. Two considerations are assessed: a person with a different country of birth or a person with a different nationality. Tables are focused on the total population of Ivorians, on the 1st January, considered as usual resident in the EU countries.

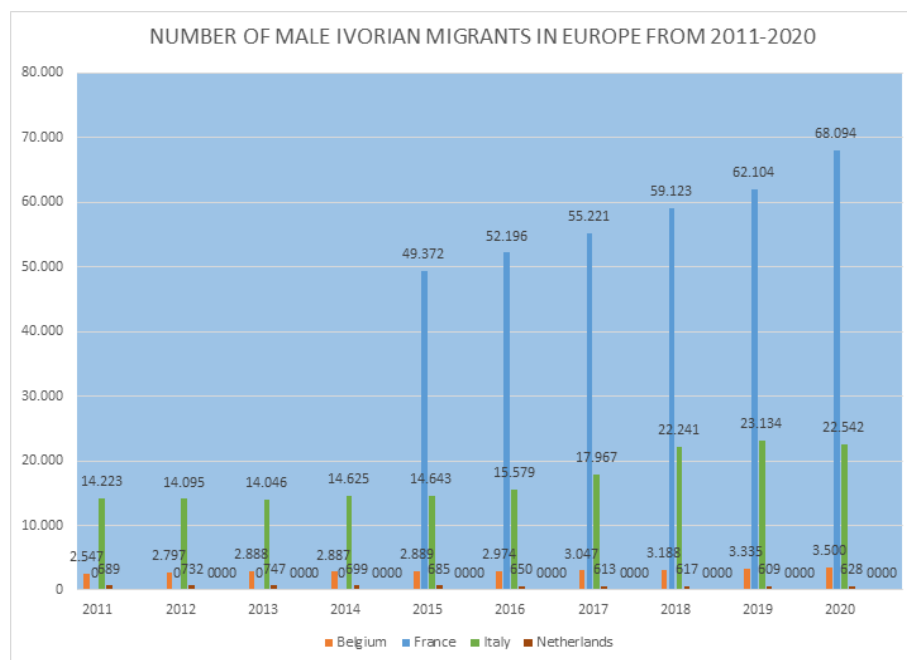
France having the highest number of Ivorian, migrants have a total of 143,531 on the 1st of January 2020 out of which 75,437 are females. This shows that the number of female migrants is higher than that of the male migrants.

Graph 23. Number of female Ivorian migrants in Europe (2011 – 2020)



Source: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/bookmark/44c2bb51-9370-4b6a-87c6-c0da3701cd63?lang=en>

Graph 24. Number of male Ivorian migrants in Europe from 2011 – 2020



Source: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/bookmark/4aaed843-0948-4697-ade9-9c75b1cc2cef?lang=en>

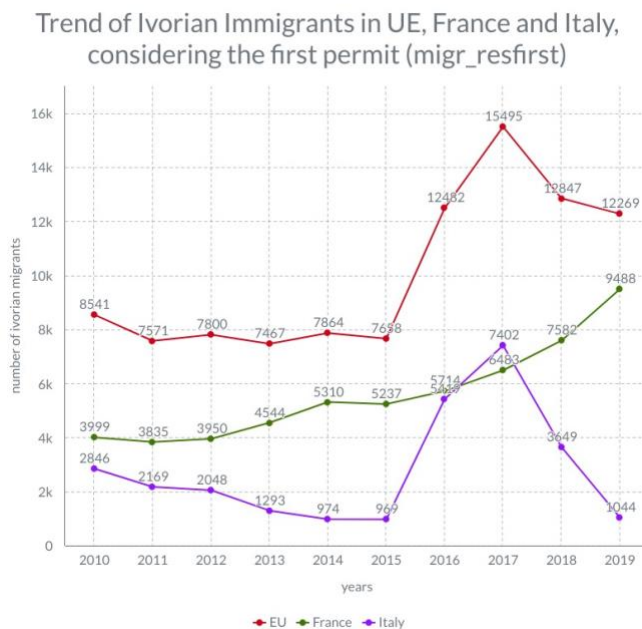
However, the reverse is the case in Italy, wherein on the 1st of January 2020, out of the total number of Ivorian migrants which is 34,169, the females are only 11,627 and this shows that share of female migrants in the total stock is lower than the one of male migrants. However, the difference in the proportion of males and females is not highly significant therefore on a stable pace.

7.2 Migrant Flows

7.2.1 INFLOW

Since we didn't find lots of data, in particular for what concerns France, in the section *Immigration*, we are considering the first permits by reasons to determine the inflow in Europe, with a specific focus on France and Italy, which are the countries with the highest number of Ivorian immigrants. In particular, graph 25 shows the trend of inflow of Ivorian (citizenship) in these countries: while Italy follows, more or less, the trend in EU, which sees the inflow increasing in the years 2016-2017 and then progressively decreasing, Ivorians in France never stopped increasing.

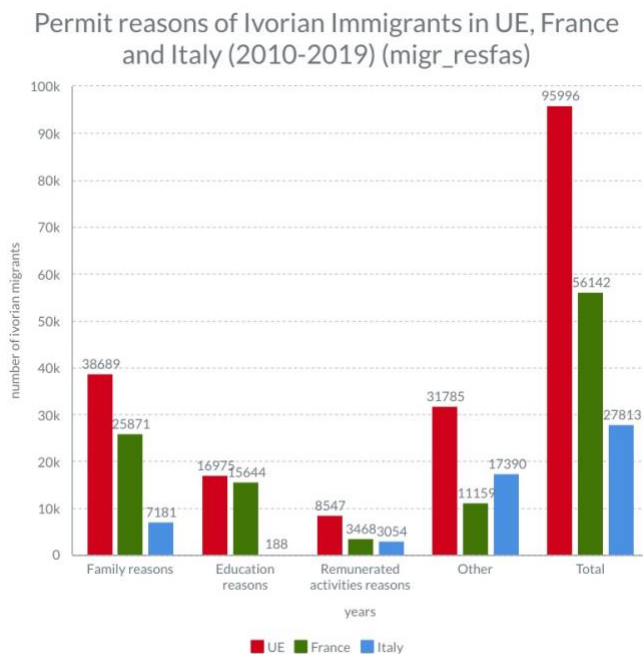
Graph 25. Trend of Ivorian immigrants in UE, France and Italy considering the first permit



At the same time, graph 26 shows that in Europe, Ivorians enter mostly for family reasons, or education reasons. In this sense, Italy is a clear exception, since most of Ivorians got none of these types of permit. We suppose that this exception is due to the fact that Italy is one of the principal countries of arrival for migrants passing through the Mediterranean Route. In fact, according to the Dublin Agreement, most of them should apply for international protection in this country. To better understand the number of the asylum seekers in UE, and especially in Italy, we looked at the Eurostat Section: First time asylum applicants by citizenship, age and sex - annual aggregated data.

Source: Eurostat, label: migr_resfirst

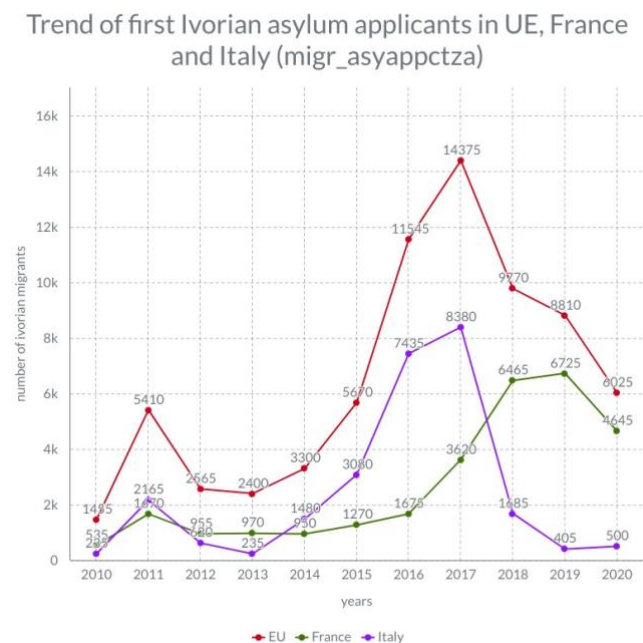
Graph 26. Permit reasons of Ivorian Immigrants in UE, France and Italy (2010 – 2019)



Source: Eurostat, label: migr_resfas

7.2.1.1 Asylum seekers

Data on this section have been updated till the 2020. Over the last 11 years, there has been in UE a total of 69.040 Ivorian people, that have sent for the first time the application for international protection. Graph 27 shows the trend of first Ivorian asylum applicants in the studied countries.

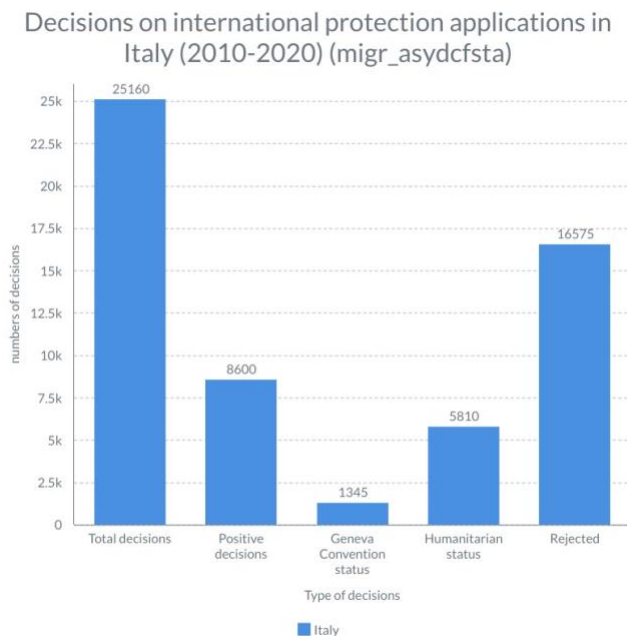


Graph 27. Trend of first Ivorian asylum applicants in UE, France and Italy

Source: Eurostat, label: migr_asyappctza

Focusing on Italy, the period between 2010 and 2020 registered a total of 26.220 first application.

Graph 28. Decisions on international protection applications in Italy (2010 – 2020)



At the same time, 25.160 applications have received an answer: 8.600 have been accepted, while 16.575 have been rejected. Graph 28 shows that most of the positive decisions recognize the humanitarian status. Although, more than the half of the applications are rejected.

Comparing these last data with the ones of the previous section, we can conclude that half of the category “others” are indeed permits for international or humanitarian protection. Even if it’s less than what we were expecting, it remains the principal type of permit. On the contrary, in France, the European country with the highest number of Ivorian immigrants, the majority of them gets permits for family reason (25.871) and

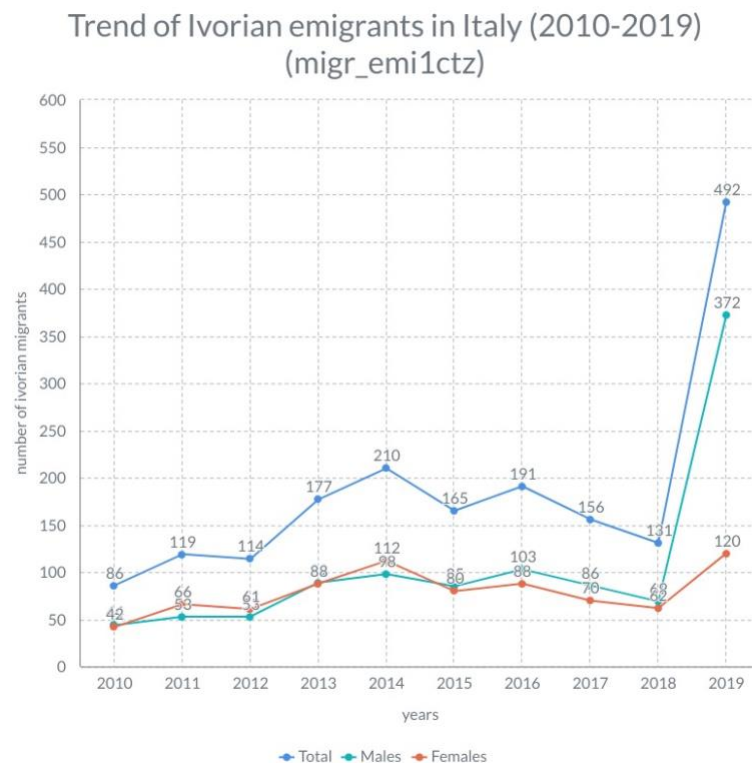
education reason (15.644).

Source: Eurostat, label: migr_asydcfsta

7.2.2 OUTFLOW

For what concerns the outflow process, we realized that Eurostat lack of data about France. On the contrary, data about Italy show that over the last 10 years (2010-2019) 1.841 Ivorian people (citizenship) have emigrated. Graph 29 shows the trend of Ivorian emigrants in Italy has remained quite constant until 2019, when the numbers have more than doubled. The graph also shows that differences between males and females have not been that relevant until 2019, when we registered 372 males emigrants, against 120 females emigrants.

Graph 29. Trend of Ivorian emigrants in Italy (2010 – 2019)



Source: Eurostat, label: migr_emi1ctz

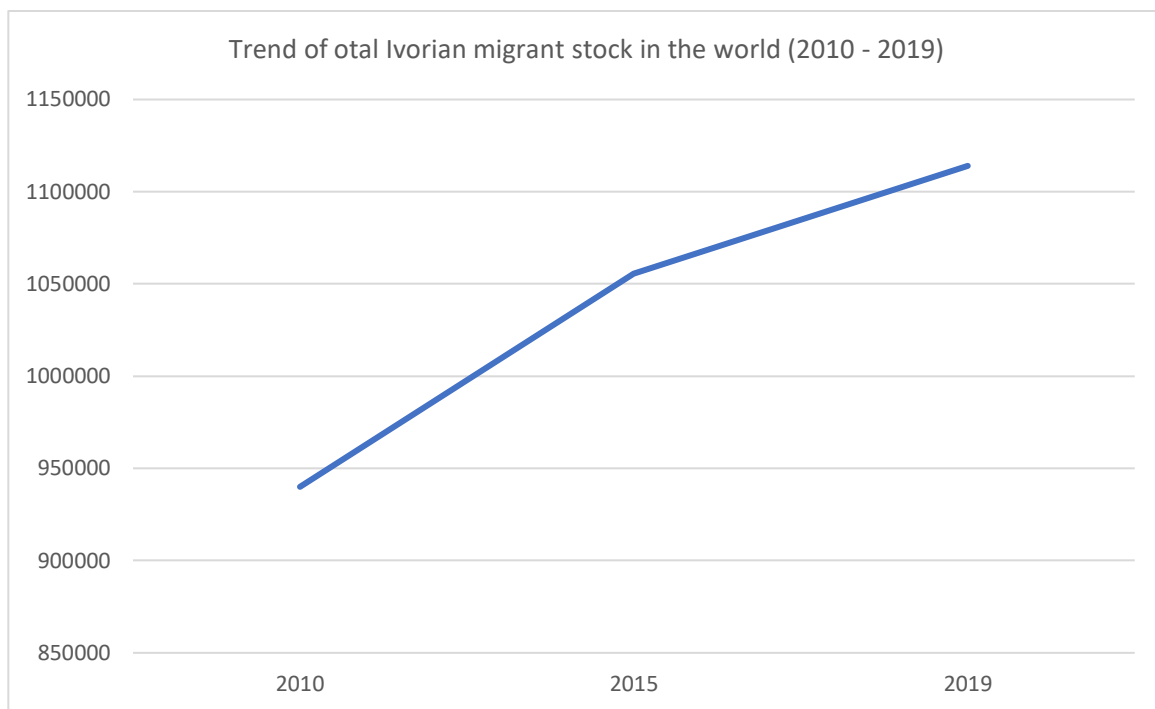
MIGRANTS AND IMMIGRANTS

Ivory Coast, as every country, has persons that emigrate in other countries and people that immigrate in Ivory Coast. In this section, migration and immigration will be analyzed taking into consideration data from the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations and from the United Nations Refugee Agency. This section will be divided into three main parts. First, the focus will be on Ivorian migrants in the world, that is to say, people from Ivory Coast that emigrate to other countries around the globe. Second, an analysis on immigrants in Ivory Coast, that is to say, people from other countries that migrate to Ivory Coast. To close this section, data on the net migration rate will be presented.

8.1 Ivorian migrants in the world

According to the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Ivorian migrant stock at mid-year in the globe was 940.012 people in 2010 while in 2019 it was 1.114.003 people. In the graph below is shown the trend of migrants from Ivory Coast in the world from 2010 to 2019. The growth rate from 2010 to 2019 was 18,5%.

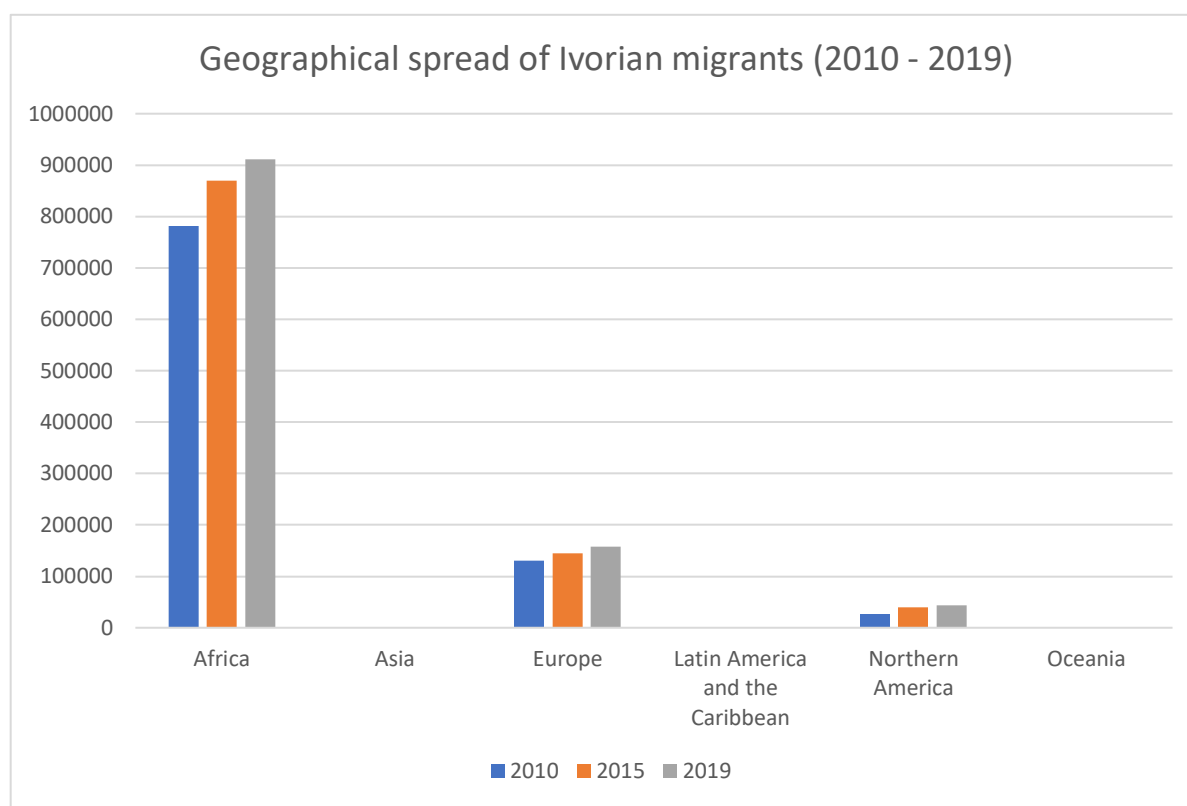
Graph 30. Trend total Ivorian migrant stock in the World (2010 – 2019)



Source: UN DESA, 2019. Workbook: UN_MigrantStockByOriginAndDestination_2019.xlsx. Table 1. <https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/data/estimates2/estimates19.asp>

That said, migrants from Ivory Coast migrate mostly to other countries in Africa, Europe and North America, being Oceania, Latin America and the Caribbean and Asia the last geographical areas of destination as seen in the graph below.

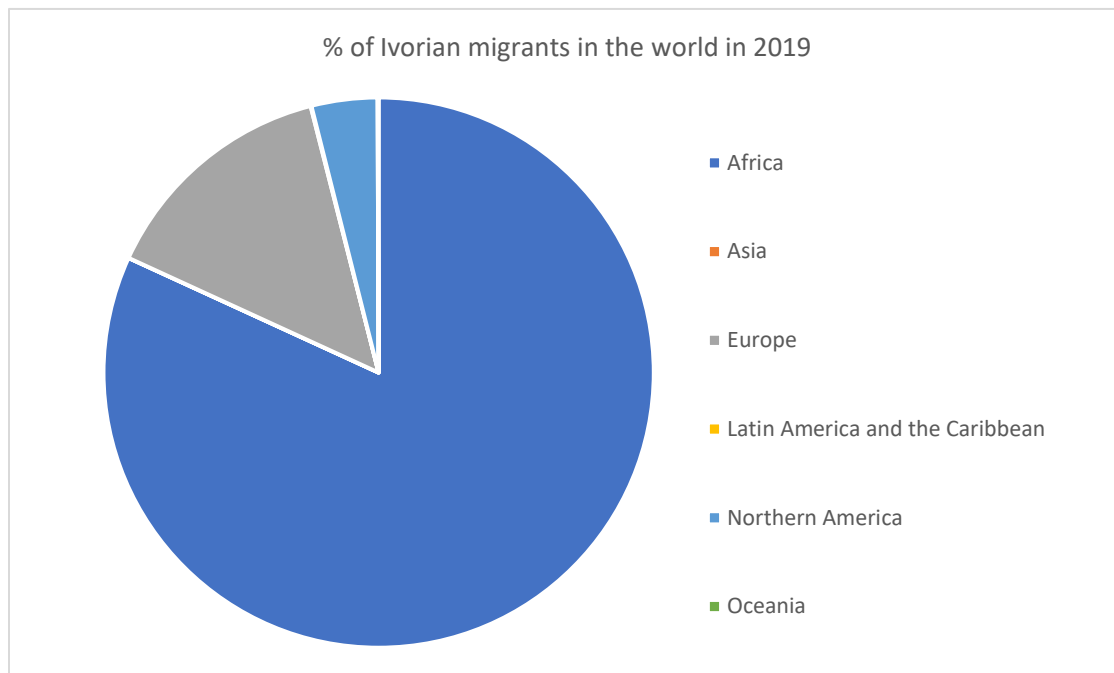
Graph 31. Geographical spread of Ivorian migrants (2010 – 2019)



Source: UN DESA, 2019. Workbook: UN_MigrantStockByOriginAndDestination_2019.xlsx. Table 1. <https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/data/estimates2/estimates19.asp>

In 2019 the Ivorian migrants share by geographical area was 81,84% in Africa, 14,17% in Europe, 3,87% in North America, 0,06% in Oceania, 0,046% in Latin America and the Caribbean and 0,001% in Asia as shown in the figure below.

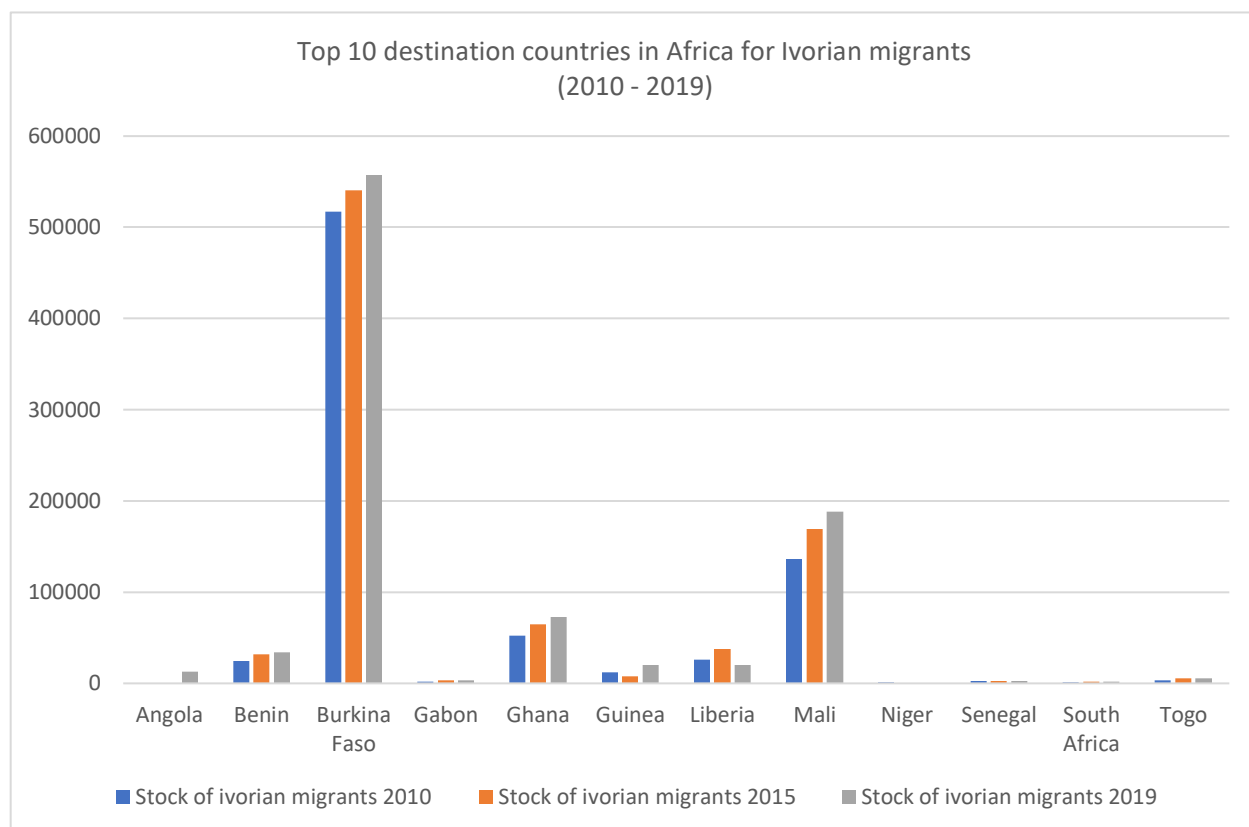
Graph 32. Share of Ivorian migrants in the World in 2019



Source: UN DESA, 2019. Workbook: UN_MigrantStockByOriginAndDestination_2019.xlsx. Table 1. <https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/data/estimates2/estimates19.asp>

In Africa, the countries in which Ivorians migrate most are Burkina Faso, Mali and Ghana. The graph below shows the stock of Ivorian migrants at mid-year in the top 10 destination countries in the African continent in 2010, 2015 and 2019. Burkina Faso is the principal destination country in Africa, it hosted 557.732 people from Ivory Coast in 2019.

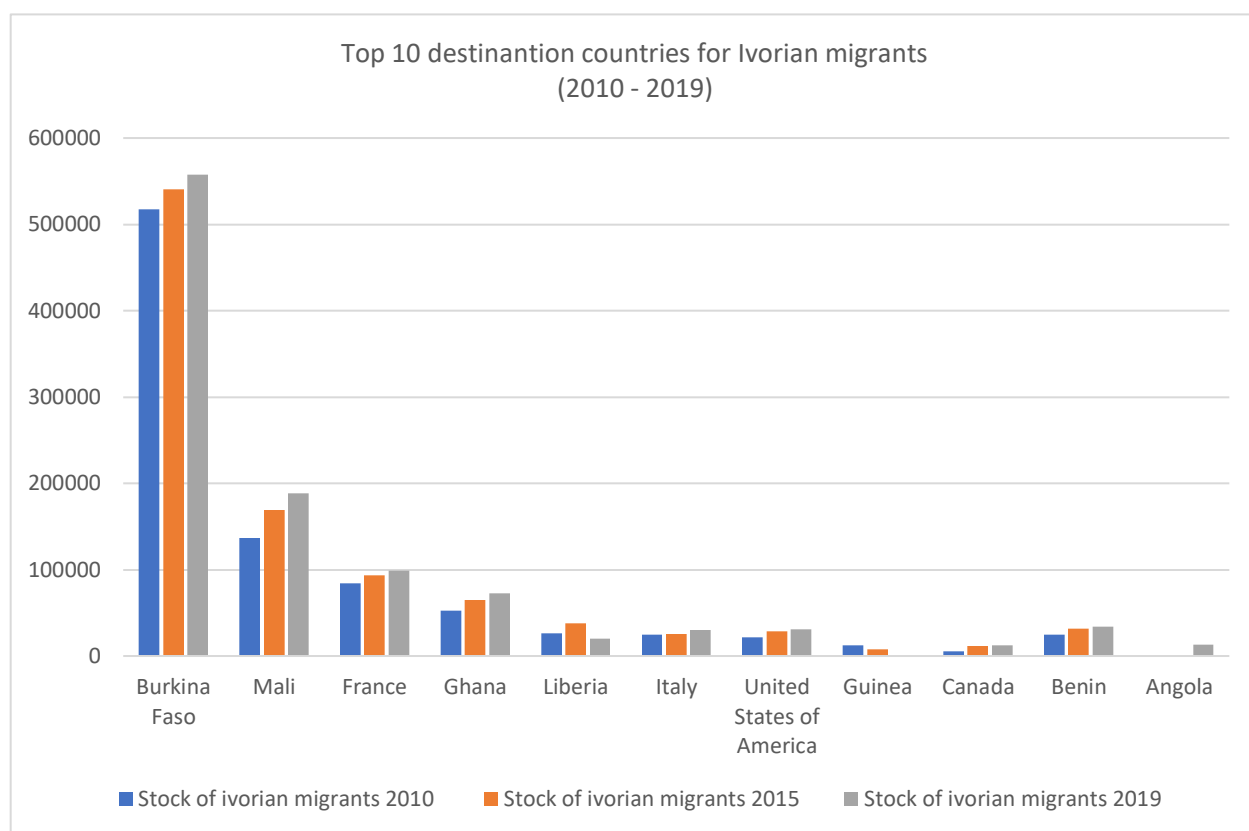
Graph 33. Top 10 destination countries in Africa for Ivorian migrants (2010 – 2019)



Source: UN DESA, 2019. Workbook: UN_MigrantStockByOriginAndDestination_2019.xlsx, Table 1. <https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/data/estimates2/estimates19.asp>

Analyzing Ivorian migration in the world, principal destination countries are Burkina Faso, Mali, France and Ghana. The country that hosts the large stock of Ivorians out of the African continent is France. The stock of migrants from Ivory Coast at mid-year in France was 99.031 people in 2019. Italy, the United States of America and Canada are other destination countries out of the African continent that host an important number of Ivorians. The graph below shows the stock at mid-year of Ivorian migrants in the top 10 destination countries in the world in 2010, 2015 and 2019.

Graph 34. Top 10 destination countries for Ivorian migrants (2010 – 2019)

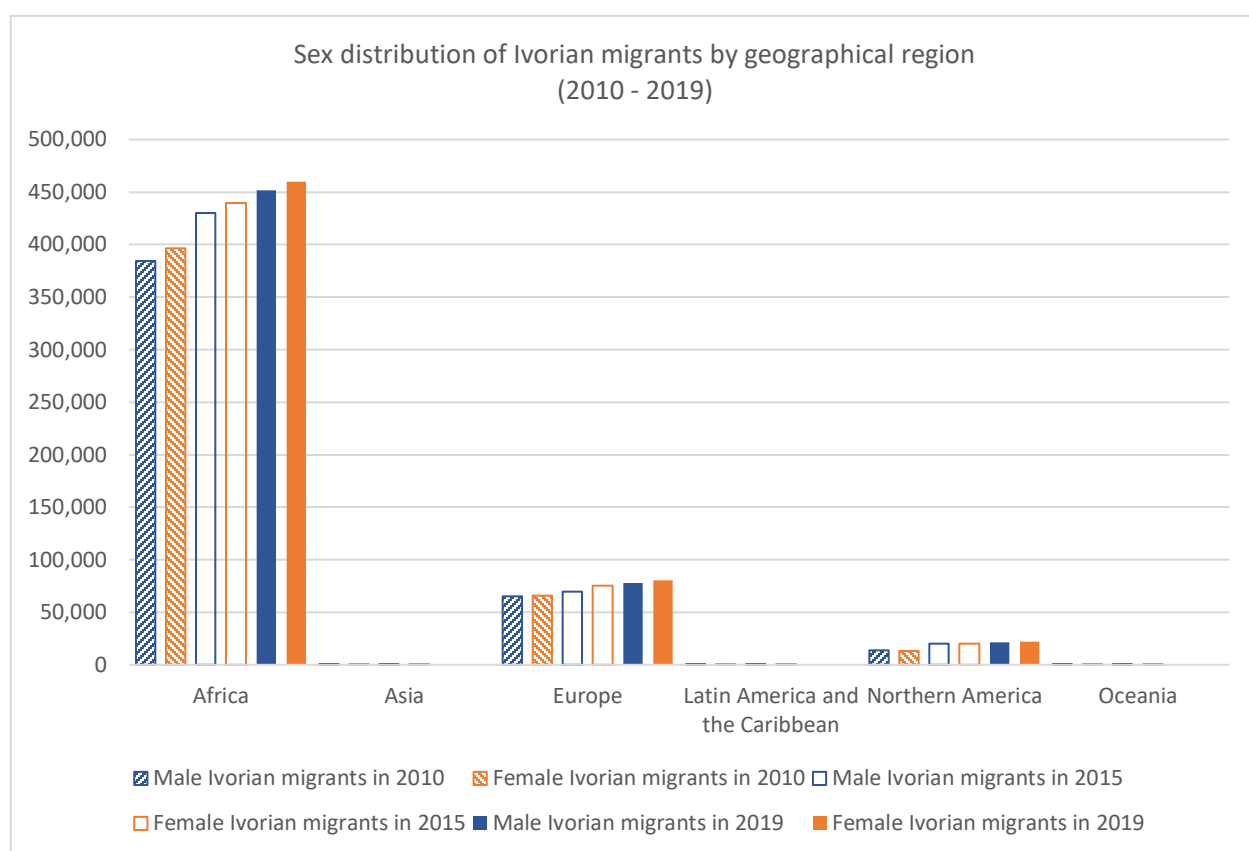


Source: UN DESA, 2019. Workbook UN_MigrantStockByOriginAndDestination_2019.xlsx, Table 1.

<https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/data/estimates2/estimates19.asp>

In terms of sex distribution Ivorian migrants are more female than male. In fact, in 2010 female migrants were 476.231 compared to 463.781 male migrants; in 2015 female migrants were 535.056 in comparison to 520.519 male migrants; in 2019, female migrants were 562.434 in contrast to 551.569 male migrants. Analyzing data by geographical area shows that females are also more than male migrants in Africa and Europe while in Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia and Oceania male migrants are more than female. In Northern America female migrants were more in 2015 and 2019, while in 2010 male migrants were 350 more than female migrants.

Graph 35. Sex distribution of Ivorian migrants by geographical region (2010 – 2019)



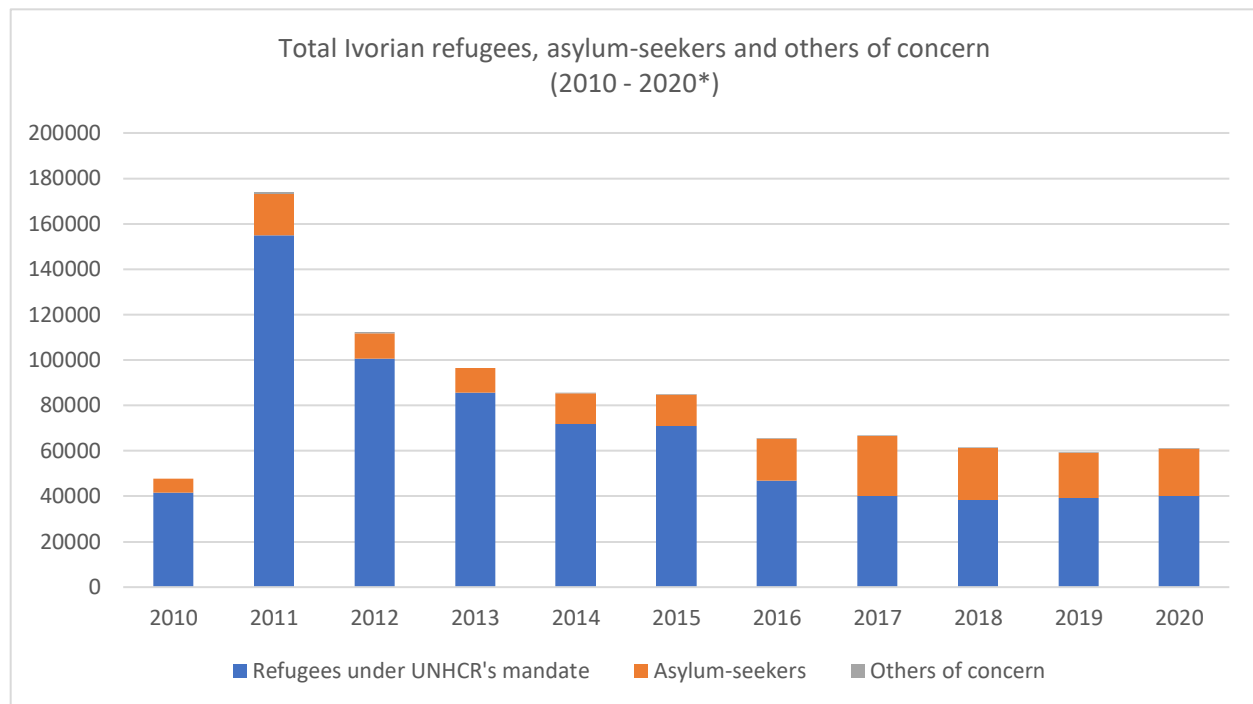
Source: UN DESA, 2019. Workbook: UN_MigrantStockByOriginAndDestination_2019.xlsx.Tables 2 and 3.<https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/data/estimates2/estimates19.asp>

Regarding the status of migrants from Ivory Coast in the world it is important to analyze the United Nations Refugee Agency data in order to size the number of refugees, asylum-seekers and others on concern of UNHCR⁵. Tensions arose after the presidential elections held in 2010 ended in the Second Ivorian Civil War broke out in March 2011, as seen in the graph below the outbreak of conflict had as a consequence an increase of refugees from Ivory Coast. In 2011 the number of Ivorian refugees was 154.818 people. After 2011, the number of refugees from Ivory Coast in the world decreased constantly. Nevertheless, 2020 data at mid-year shows an increase in the number of refugees from Ivory Coast compared to the number of refugees in 2019.

Considering asylum-seekers, after 2011 increase, numbers increased from 2014 reaching a peak in 2017 with 26.535 asylum-seekers, after that, numbers decreased. 2020 data at mid-year show a slight increase compared to asylum-seekers in 2019.

⁵ The data of 2020 is available up until the mid-year. IDMC data is available up until year-end in the previous years.

Graph 36. Total Ivorian refugees, asylum-seekers and others of concern (2010 – 2020*)

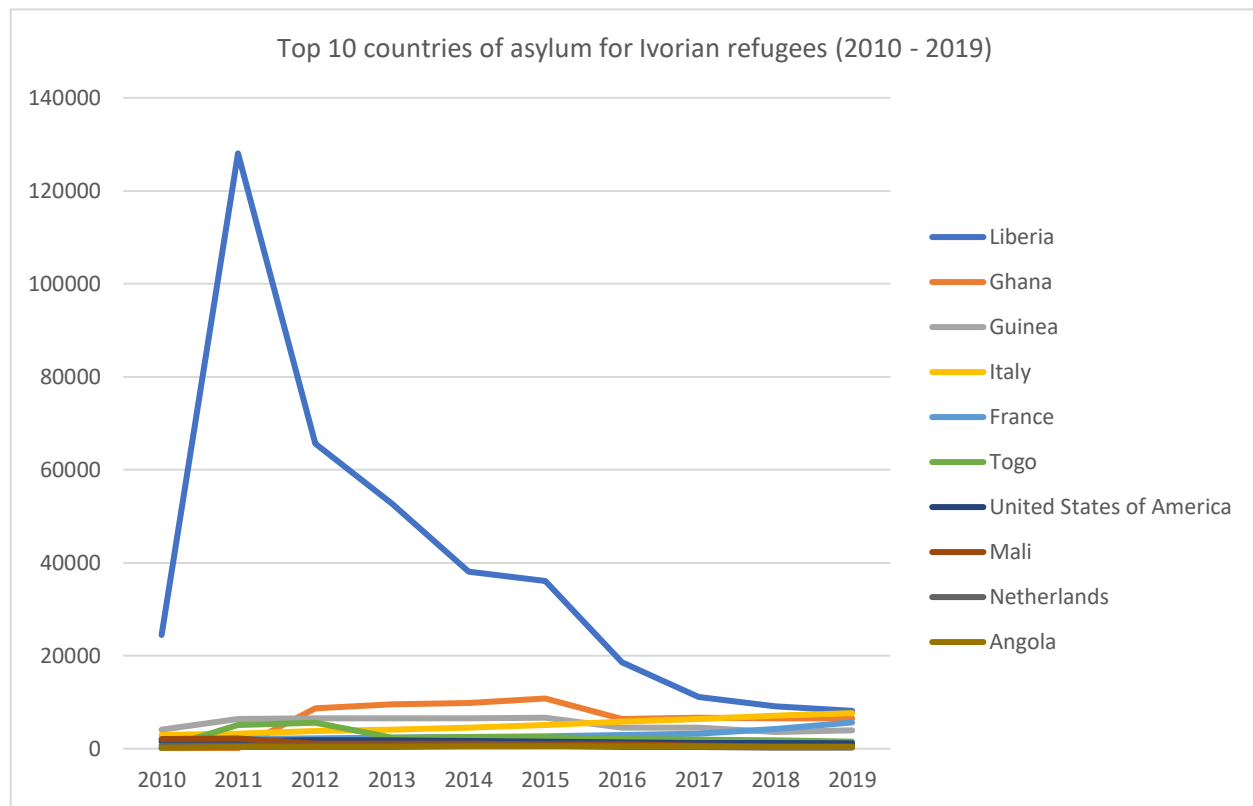


Source: UNHCR data finder, 2020. The data of 2020 was available up until mid-year.

<https://www.unhcr.org/refugee-statistics/download/?url=H19PKm>

The top 10 countries of asylum for Ivorian refugees are Liberia, Ghana, Guinea, Italy, France, Togo, United States of America, Mali, Netherlands and Angola. In the graph below is shown the trend of Ivorian refugees in these countries between 2010 and 2019.

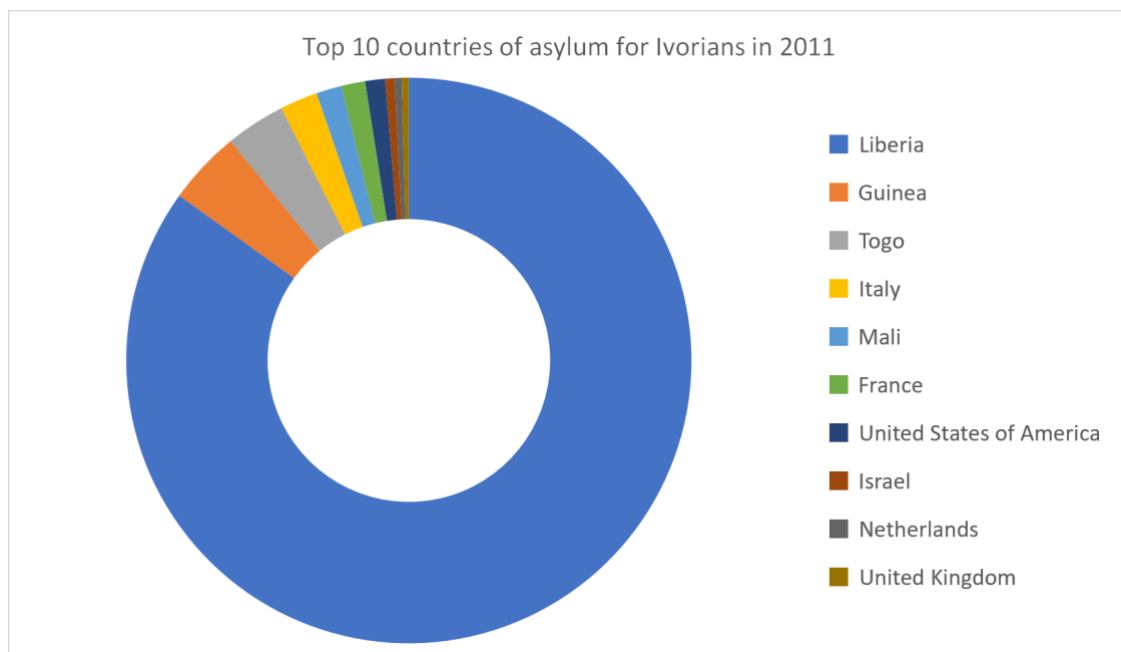
Graph 37. Top 10 countries of asylum for Ivorian refugees (2010 – 2019)



Source: UNHCR, data finder, 2020. <https://www.unhcr.org/refugee-statistics/download/?url=QtZ9YI>

In 2011 year-end the top 10 countries of asylum were Liberia (128.067 Ivorians), Guinea (6.380 Ivorians), Togo (5.151 Ivorians), Italy (3.240 Ivorians), Mali (2.206 Ivorians), France (2.051 Ivorians), United States of America (1.712 Ivorians), Israel (812 Ivorians), Netherlands (614 Ivorians) and United Kingdom (608 Ivorians) as shown in the graph below.

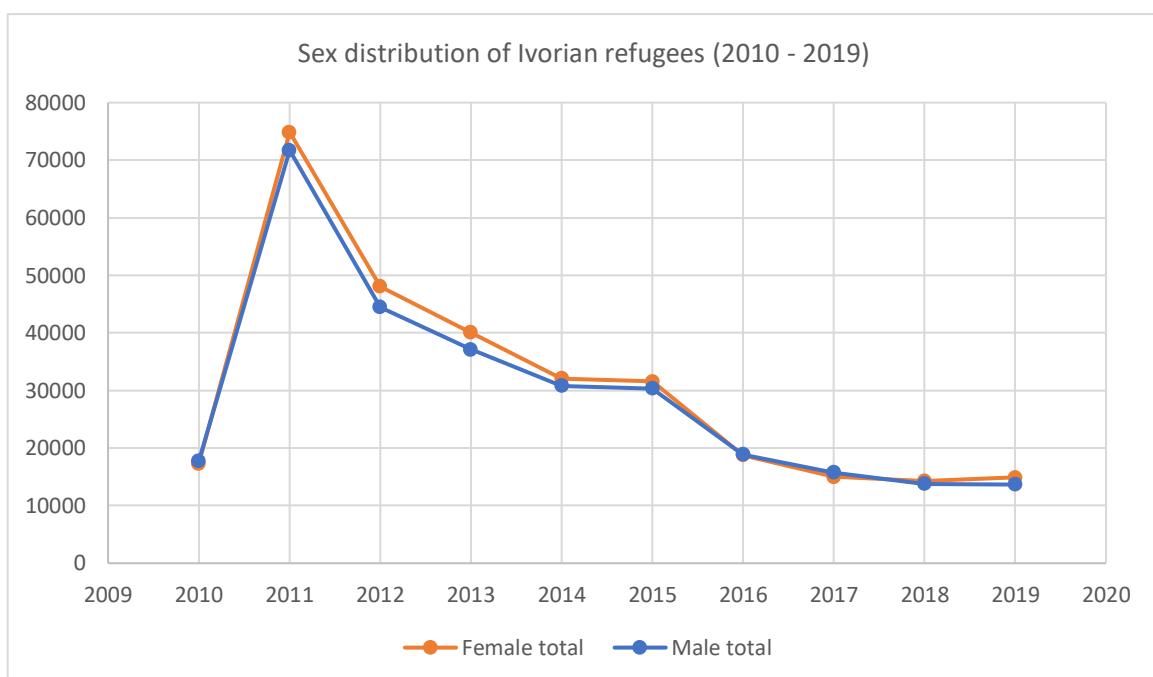
Graph 38. Top 10 countries of asylum for Ivorians in 2011



Source: UNHCR data finder, 2021. <https://www.unhcr.org/refugee-statistics/download/?url=QtZ9YI>

In terms of sex distribution of Ivorian refugees, the graph below shows the trend between 2010 and 2019. However, it is important to notice that available data in the UNHCR data finder disables some population types depending on missing data, thus the data in the graph below doesn't match Ivorian refugees total presented above.

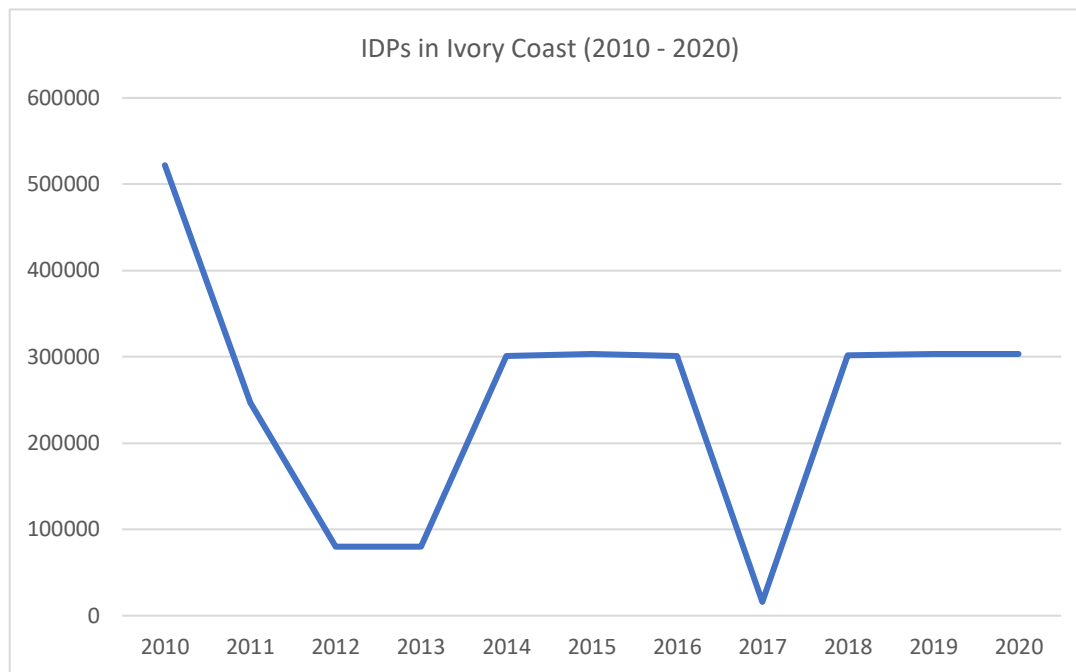
Graph 39. Sex distribution of Ivorian refugees (2010 – 2019)



Source: UNHCR data finder, 2021. <https://www.unhcr.org/refugee-statistics/download/?url=UhqeL0>

In the case of Ivory Coast is also important to take into account the Internally Displaced People, that is to say, people of Ivory Coast that left their homes but didn't cross an internationally recognized border, therefore they are displaced inside the country because of conflict, violence, natural or human-made disasters, among other reasons. According to the IDMC at end-year 2019 there were 303.000 IDPs in Ivory Coast. In the graph below is shown the trend of IDPs from 2010 to 2020⁶.

Graph 40. IDPs in Ivory Coast (2010 – 2020)



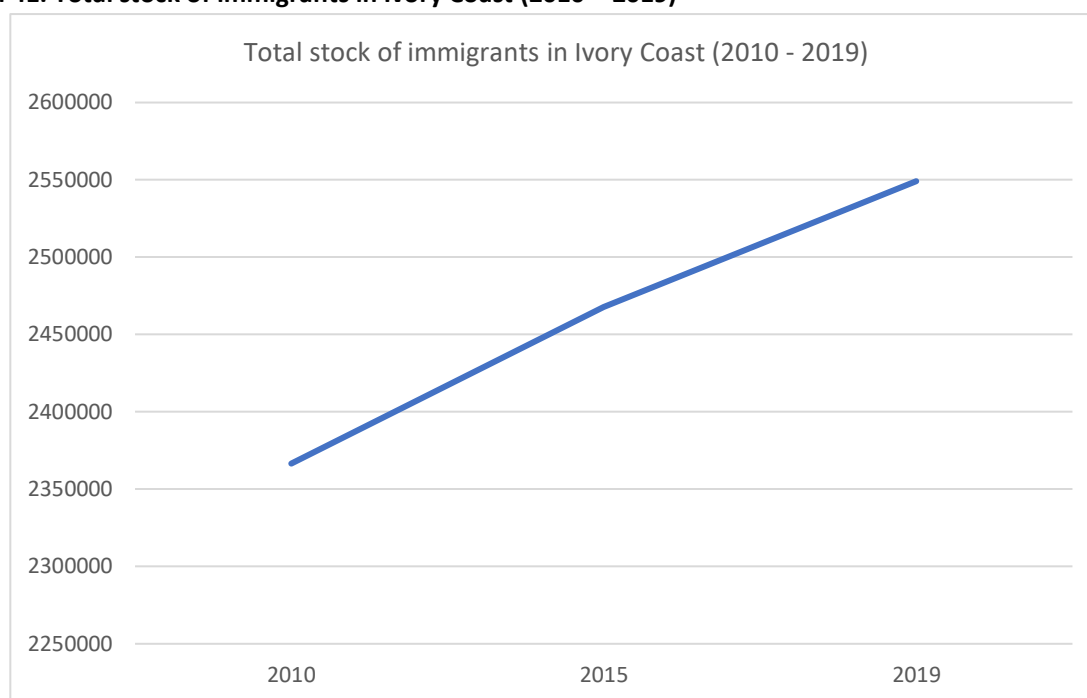
Source: UNHCR data finder, 2021. <https://www.unhcr.org/refugee-statistics/download/?url=bH7Apr>

8.2 Immigrants in Ivory Coast

As for immigrants in Ivory Coast the trend shows a constant growth as can be seen in the graph below where the total stock of immigrants at mid-year from 2010 to 2019 is presented. In 2010 there were 2.366.537 people living in Ivory Coast from a different country of origin, while in 2019 immigrants were 2.549.141 people.

⁶ Other groups or persons of concern refers to individuals who do not necessarily fall directly into any other category (IDP, Refugee, Asylum-seeker) but to whom UNHCR has extended its protection and/or assistance services, based on humanitarian or other special groups. For definitions: <https://www.unhcr.org/refugee-statistics/methodology/definition/>

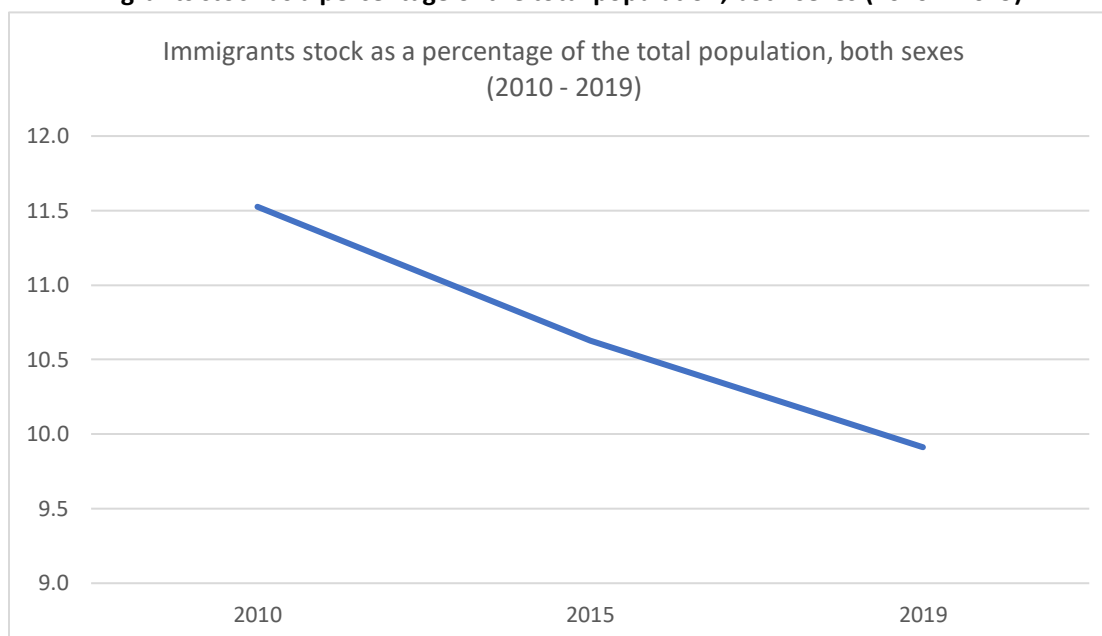
Graph 41. Total stock of immigrants in Ivory Coast (2010 – 2019)



Source: UN DESA, 2019. Workbook: UN_MigrantStockByOriginAndDestination_2019.xlsx. Table 1.
<https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/data/estimates2/estimates19.asp>

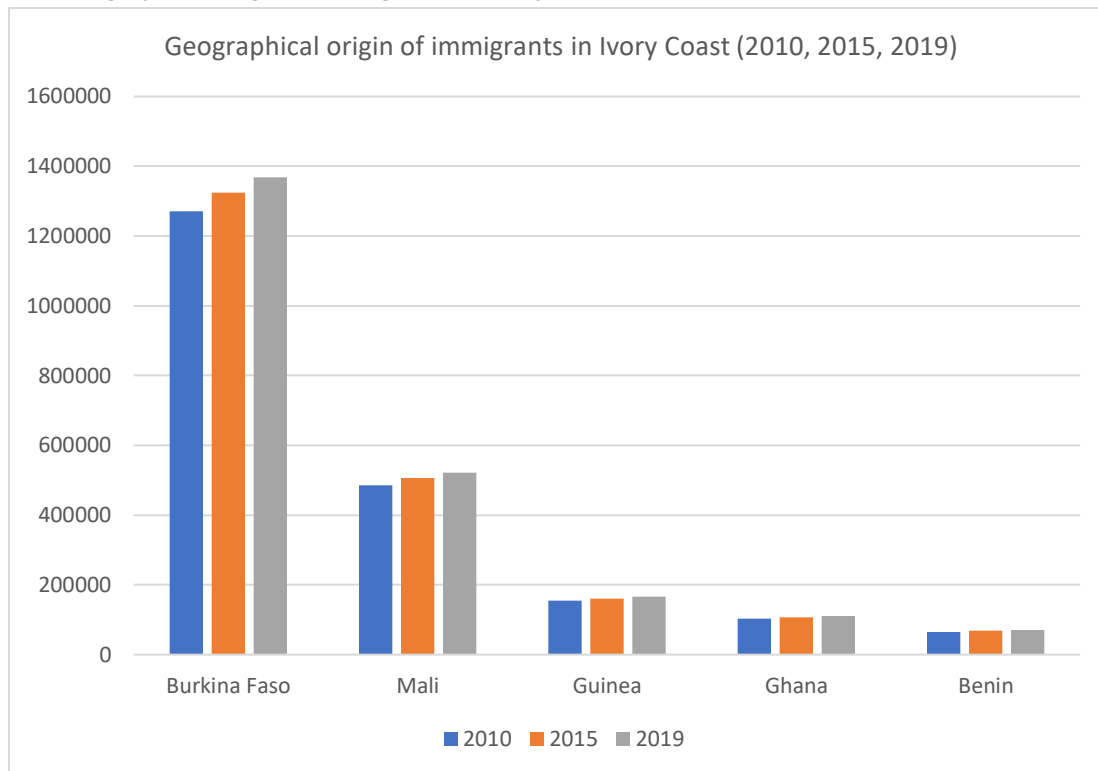
Nevertheless, seeing the number of immigrants as a percentage of the total population of Ivory Coast it decreases from 2010 to 2019. In fact, in 2010 immigrants stock as a percentage of the total population for both sexes was 11,5%, while in 2015 it was 10,6% and in 2019 was 9,9% as shown in the graph below.

Graph 42. Immigrants stock as a percentage of the total population, both sexes (2010 – 2019)



Source: UN DESA, 2019. Workbook: UN_MigrantStockTotal_2019.xlsx. Table 3.
<https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/data/estimates2/estimates19.asp>

Graph 43. Geographical origin of immigrants in Ivory Coast (2010, 2015, 2019)



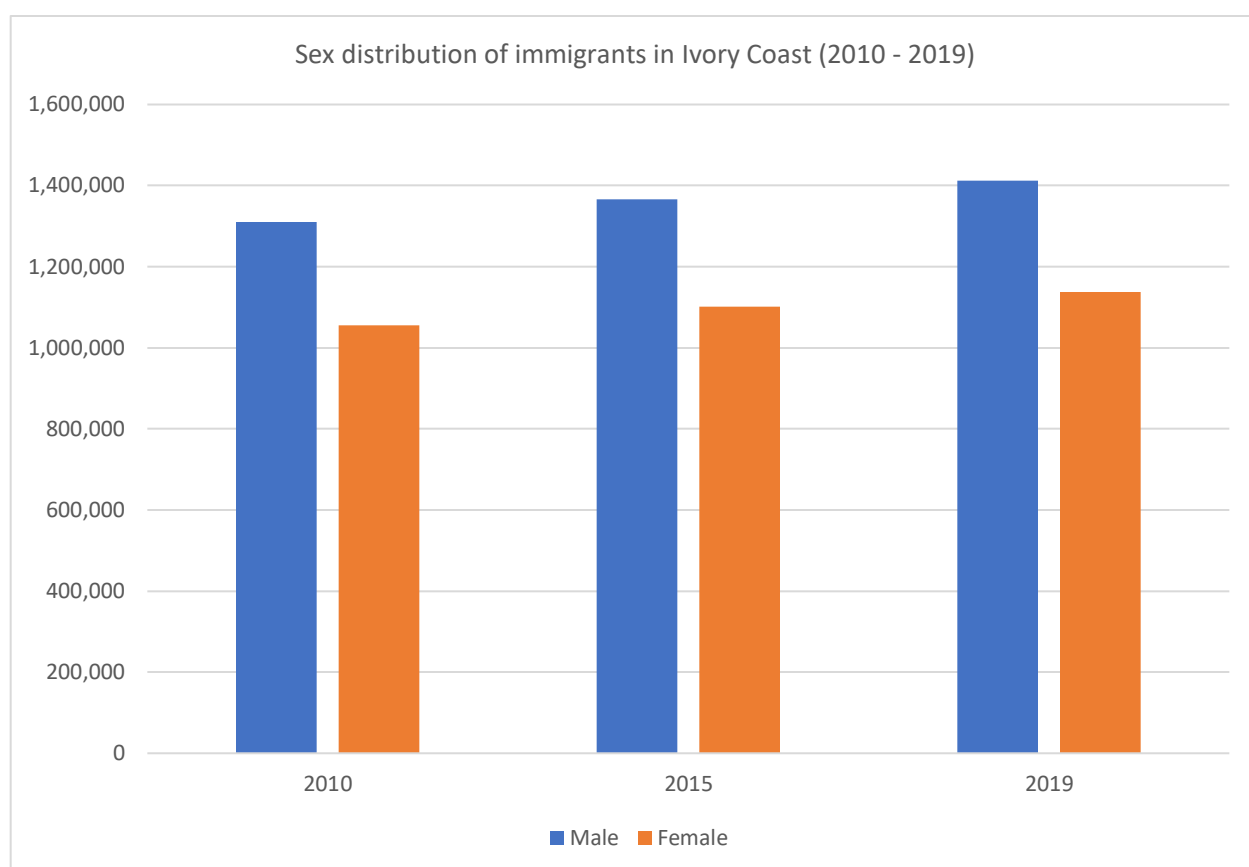
Source: UN DESA, 2019. Workbook: UN_MigrantStockByOriginAndDestination_2019.xlsx. Table 1.
<https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/data/estimates2/estimates19.asp>

Immigrants in Ivory Coast are mostly from West-African countries. The top 5 countries of origin of immigrants in Ivory Coast are Burkina Faso, Mali, Guinea, Ghana and Benin. In the graph above (Graph 43) is shown the geographical origin of immigrants in Ivory Coast in 2010, 2015 and 2019.

By analyzing the data, it is evident that immigrants in Ivory Coast are mostly from Burkina Faso. In fact, in 2019, immigrants from Burkina Faso were 53,6% of the total immigrants in Ivory Coast for that year. Between Burkina Faso and Ivory Coast there is a migration corridor.

In terms of gender, immigrants in Ivory Coast are more male than female as shown in the graph below. In 2019, male immigrants were 55,3% of the total immigrant stock at mid-year in Ivory Coast.

Graph 44. Sex distribution of immigrants in Ivory Coast (2010 – 2019)



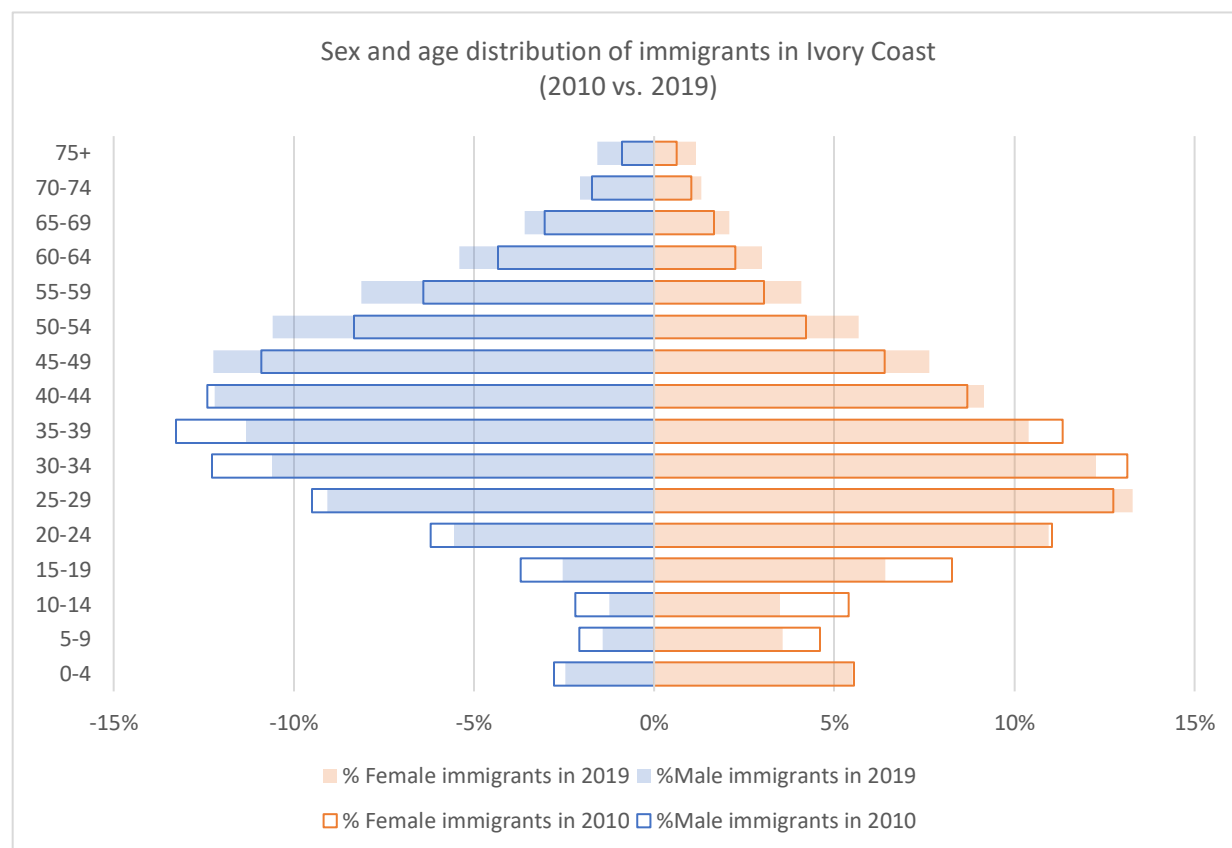
Source: UN DESA, 2019. Workbook: UN_MigrantStockTotal_2019.xlsx. Table 1.

<https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/data/estimates2/estimates19.asp>

With regard to sex and age distribution the graph below compares immigrant stock at mid-year in Ivory Coast in 2010 and 2019, showing how the composition of the immigrant population have changed. By analyzing the data, it is possible to affirm that compared to immigrants in 2010, in 2019 immigrants from 45 years, male and female, were slightly more than in 2010. In this sense, the immigrant population in 2019 has aged compared to that of 2010.

Moreover, female immigrants are younger than male migrants. In fact, females between 20 and 44 years represented the 57% of female immigrants in 2010 while men between 25 and 49 years represented the 58% of male immigrants in 2010. In 2019, females between 20 and 44 years were 56% of female immigrants in the same year while men between 25 to 49 years were 55% of male immigrants in the same year.

Graph 45. Sex and age distribution of immigrants in Ivory Coast (2010 vs. 2019)

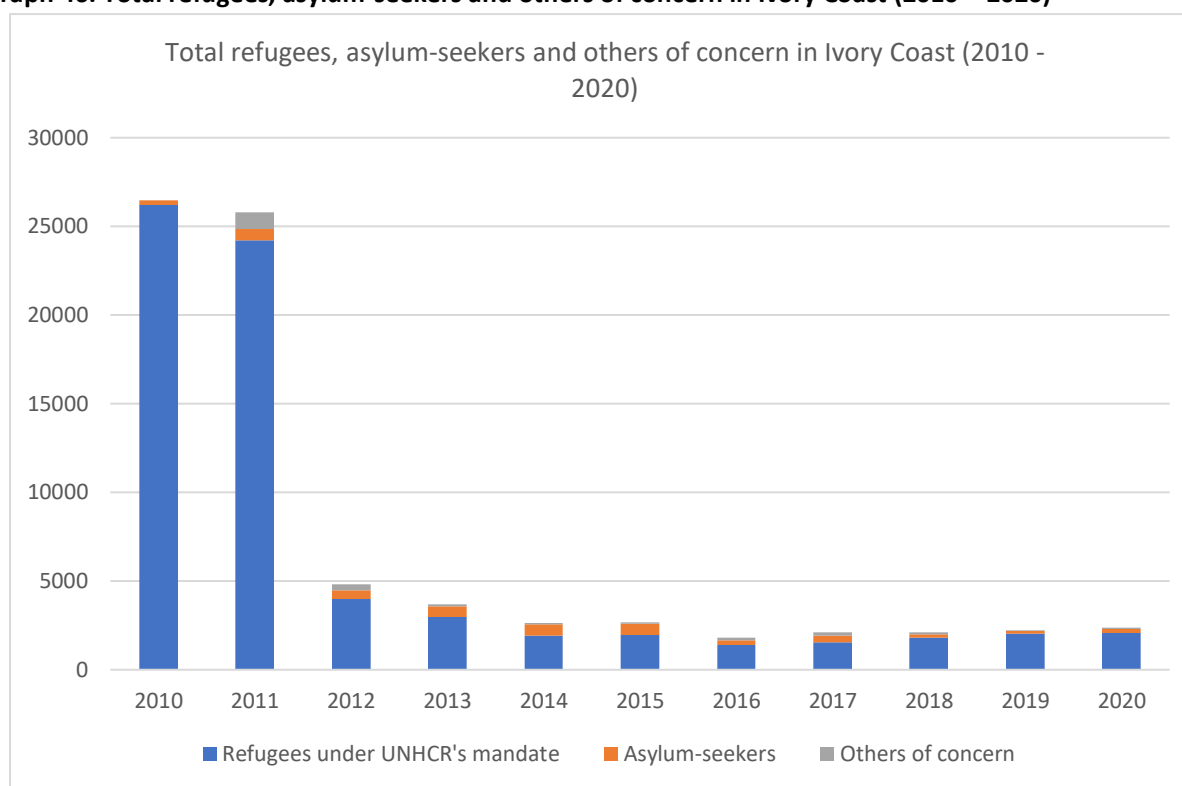


Source: UN DESA, 2019. Workbook: UN_Migrant StockByAgeAndSex_2019.xlsx. Table 1.

<https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/data/estimates2/estimates19.asp>

Regarding the status of immigrants in Ivory Coast, according to the data finder of the UN Refugee Agency, the number of refugees decreased drastically after 2011. From 2012 it decreased constantly until 2018, in fact, in 2019 and 2020, there was a slight increase of refugees in Ivory Coast. In 2010, the number of refugees was 26.213 people while in 2020 the number of refugees was 2.070 people. In the graph below the number of refugees, asylum-seekers and others of concern of UNHCR from 2010 to 2020 is shown.

Graph 46. Total refugees, asylum-seekers and others of concern in Ivory Coast (2010 – 2020)



Source: UNHCR data finder, 2021. <https://www.unhcr.org/refugee-statistics/download/?url=zd5S6U>

Refugees in Ivory Coast are mostly from Liberia, in fact, in 2010 Liberian refugees were 25,563 people while in 2019 were 932 people. Other countries of origin of refugees in Ivory Coast are Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Congo, Rwanda, Syria, Burundi, Togo, Cambodia and Chad, as seen in the table below where are shown the most relevant countries of origin of refugees in Ivory Coast in 2010, 2015 and 2020.

Table 4. Countries of origin of refugees in Ivory Coast (2010, 2015, 2020)

Country of origin of refugees in Ivory Coast	2010	2015	2020
Liberia	25.563	1.040	954
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	166	157	135
Congo	136	169	82
Rwanda	79	82	54
Chad	47	17	5
Sierra Leone	43	0	-
Burundi	36	36	36

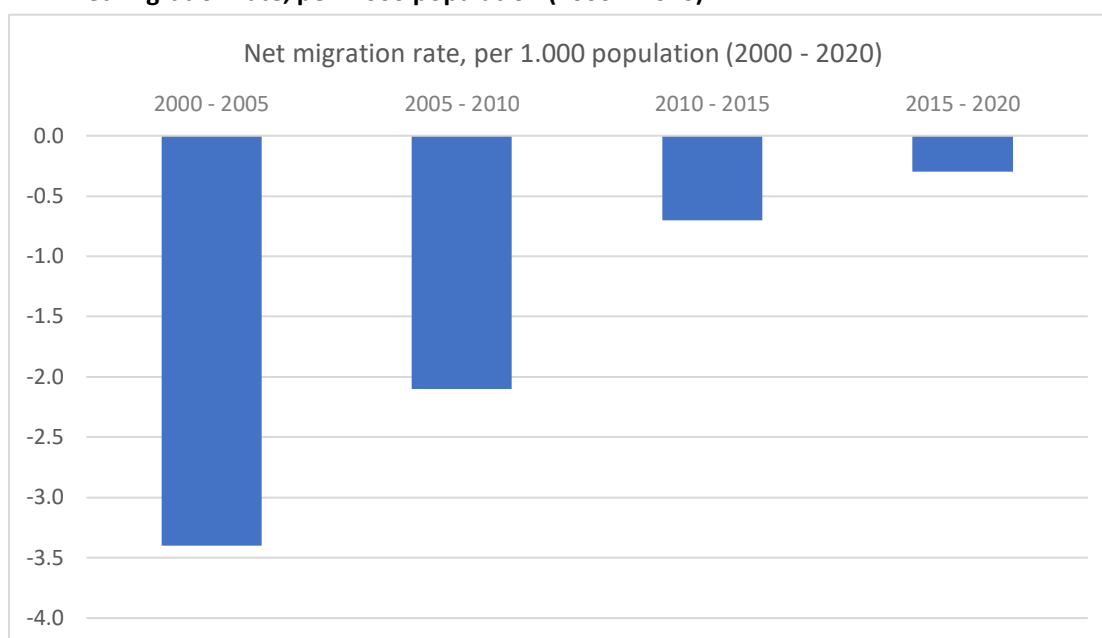
Country of origin of refugees in Ivory Coast	2010	2015	2020
Togo	35	30	17
Cambodia	25	28	10
Unknown	18	-	-
Central African Rep.	14	319	537
Syrian Arab Rep.	-	20	141
Nigeria	14	19	5
Turkey	-	-	34
Mali	-	5	12

Source: elaborated using UNHCR data finder, 2021. <https://www.unhcr.org/refugee-statistics/download/?url=l2mkTj>

8.3 Net migration rate

According to the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations, the net migration rate (per 1.000 population) was -3,4 in the period 2000 – 2005, -2,1 in the period 2005-2010, -0,7 in the period 2010-2015 and -0,3 in the period 2015-2020. It means that in Ivory Coast there has been a net emigration, i.e., an excess of persons leaving the country. Even if in the last period the rate remains negative, almost zero, it is important to remark that there has been an increase since 2000. That demonstrates that the number of people leaving the country has decrease in the last 20 years. In the graph below is shown the net migration rate per 1.000 population from 2000 to 2020.

Graph 47. Net migration rate, per 1.000 population (2000 – 2020)



Source: UN DESA, 2019. World Population Prospects 2019, data query, net migration rate
<https://population.un.org/wpp/DataQuery/>

CONCLUSION

As seen along the report, Ivory Coast is an origin country since its net migration rate is negative thus it is a net emigration, that is to say, that more people leave the country than those who immigrate in it. Nevertheless, the number of people leaving the country has decreased in the last 20 years. Unemployment, especially youth unemployment, is an important reason for Ivorians emigrating.

As analyzed in the report, Europe, after the African countries, is the continent in which Ivorian migrants emigrate most, being France and Italy the principal destinations. However, analyzing reasons for migration it is evident how there is a difference between these two European countries. It is possible to conclude that Ivory Coast has historical linkages to France because of its colonial past which makes this country a destination one for Ivorians. In fact, they migrate to France because of education projects or family reasons. On the other hand, Italy is a country in which Ivorians have arrived because of humanitarian reasons but, as the data shows, emigrate from it because they have no migration projects related to this country, it is just part of the Mediterranean Route.

Moreover, Ivory Coast hosts an important number of immigrants from other African countries probably because of the economic opportunities that it offers. Although in the last ten years the number of international immigrants as a percentage of the populations has decreased constantly.