



## Country Profile: Green Skills and TVET in Côte d'Ivoire

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### Introduction

Côte d'Ivoire's economy has been growing at a rapid pace, with annual GDP growth averaging 6.5 per cent since 2021 and expected to continue into 2026.<sup>1</sup> However, stakeholders report that firms cannot find the skilled workforce they need to take advantage of this growth and convert it into social development outcomes. A cause of this skills gap is that Côte d'Ivoire's TVET system faces challenges resulting from outdated training programmes that often lack practical training elements, instructors' industry knowledge, limited resources, and linkages with employers. These challenges impact system quality and relevance, with TVET graduates typically not having the skills demanded by industry.<sup>2</sup>

The system is governed by the Ministry of Technical Education, Vocational Training and Apprenticeship (Ministère de l'Enseignement Technique, de la Formation Professionnelle et de l'Apprentissage, METFPA) and its Department for the Supervision of Private Schools (Direction de l'Encadrement des Etablissements Privés, DEEP). In 2020, there were 68 public and 691 private TVET Providers.

With stable leadership in the METFPA since 2021 and a stable policy framework since then, Côte d'Ivoire has been able to pursue a consistent government vision

for TVET. This has included the development of "Talent Academies" through a competency-based approach to develop modern skills. This has been accompanied by increasing partnership with the private sector. For example, according to a METFPA official, in one pilot initiative, 1,000 youth were trained in warehousing and logistics operations, with 80 per cent being placed in jobs. This type of initiative through traditional TVET programmes remains limited, however. Unfortunately, stakeholders report that the underlying performance of the system has not dramatically improved in that time. However, in partnership with the Millennium Challenge Corporation, the government has piloted a model of PPP where industry associations operate TVET Providers as a concession from the government. All three of these programmes are only just beginning operations. One, focused on transport and logistics, may offer an interesting investment opportunity in the near future.

### TVET policies

- **National Qualification Framework.** Côte d'Ivoire is in the process of developing a National Qualifications Framework (NQF) under the Loi d'Orientation de l'Enseignement et de la Formation Techniques et Professionnels n° 2022-795 (2022), which will include the recognition of prior learning and informal apprenticeships. This harmonisation process will be implemented through the introduction of a Cadre National des Certifications et Qualifications (CNCQ), which will integrate and standardise certificates and qualifications from

1. For more information, please see <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/cotedivoire/overview>.

2. For more information, please see <https://www.giz.de/en/projects/support-vocational-training-reform>.

formal education, vocational training, and informal learning. Côte d'Ivoire's NQF design aligns with regional frameworks such as the ECOWAS initiative for harmonisation among West African countries. METFPA will have responsibility for establishing and managing the NQF.

- **Strategie nationale de transformation digitale de l'ETFP et du développement des competencies en Côte d'Ivoire 2025–30 (2024).** National strategy for the digital transformation of TVET in Côte d'Ivoire.
- **Decree No. 2023-668 (2023).** Establishes a competency-based TVET approach.
- **Decree No. 2022-795 (2022).** Aligns the quality and relevance of TVET with the needs of the labour market and national development goals. It targets TVET enrolments and progression to employment through equipping learners with the skills required for employment (UNESCO-UNEVOC, 2025a).

## Governance and stakeholders

Since 2021, the **Ministry of Technical Education, Vocational Training and Apprenticeship** (METFPA) has been in charge of the TVET system. This has brought some welcome stability to the sector's institutional frame, which had previously changed multiple times between different ministerial responsibilities, limiting long-term vision and actions (UNESCO-UNEVOC, 2025a). METFPA has responsibility for TVET policy, curriculum, resources, and quality assurance. State authorities also have responsibilities for the local delivery of TVET. Additional sector actors include the following:

- The Teaching Institute for TVET Tuition is responsible for pedagogic research and TVET trainers initial and continuing professional development.
- The National Agency for Vocational Training is responsible for researching TVET needs.
- The Vocational Training Development Fund funds TVET upskilling through a levy on private sector payroll.

## Skills for migration

The study uncovered no formal Ivorian policy regarding emigration promotion. However, representatives from METFPA expressed strong interest in the notion

of tying improved TVET to migration pathways. They recognised the value that this could bring both in terms of quality assurance and financing.

## Investment-ready TVET Providers

### Centre des Métiers de l'Electricité (Côte d'Ivoire)

CME,<sup>3</sup> created in 1970, is owned by CIE – the Ivorian national power utility. Both CME and CIE are managed by Eranove, a pan-African corporation headquartered in Paris, under a concession agreement from the government of Côte d'Ivoire. CME's vision is to become a centre of excellence for high-performing electrical and industrial sectors. Based in Bingerville, on the outskirts of the commercial hub of Abidjan, CME has a core mandate to provide continuous professional development for staff of the utility. It also increasingly provides both initial (diploma) training for new entrants to the sector and upskilling and certificate courses for other firms in the sector. These programmes range from short upskilling courses, lasting just weeks or months, to two- to three-year diploma programmes. The total course costs for diploma programmes range from USD 2,600–3,500. Through ANCEE, the West African Power Pool (WAPP), and the West African Energy Exchange System, the centre has provided training and capacity development consulting for smaller regional utilities and other African clients. Representatives from CME expressed interest in scaling their operations and earning new revenue through international migration pathways – noting that while “we haven't thought about it, it's a real opportunity.” Indeed, a core part of their vision is to be a credible regional alternative to training in Europe. In recent experience, the Gabonese utility was inquiring about training in France and they were redirected to CME, as the quality is comparable at lower cost, closer to home.



3. For more information, please see [www.cme.ci](http://www.cme.ci).

In addition to managing CME, Eranove recently opened Eranove Academy<sup>4</sup> to offer additional complementary training offerings. These are offered largely through a virtual/e-learning modality. Courses include newly opened one- to three-year diploma programmes, including Electrical Engineering Technician, Energy Efficiency Technician, and Renewable Energy.

### Programme areas.

- **Two-year diploma programmes:** Electrical Engineering; Industrial Maintenance; and Energy and Environmental Engineering.
- **Bachelor's degrees (adding one year to a two-year diploma):** Industrial Automation, Control, and Supervision Technician; Electrical Control and Industrial Computer Engineering; Sustainable Development, specialising in Energy Efficiency, Renewable Energy, and Smart Home Technology; Distribution and Marketing of Electricity; Energy Management; Hydrological and Thermal Energy Production; and Energy Transmission and Flow.
- **Upskilling and certificate programmes:** A full range of utility services from generation to transmission and distribution; renewable energies; energy efficiency; customer service; and drone piloting.

**Scale and duration of programmes.** Diploma programmes last two to three years with a total student body of 500 students. There are 1,000 workers trained in short upskilling or certificate courses per year and between 2,000 and 5,000 utility staff trained annually.

**Governance and links to industry.** CME is owned by CIE, which is managed under a concession to a private firm, Eranove. Both the centre and the company respond to performance requirements set forth in the concession agreement and profit motive.

**Certifications and accreditations.** CME is recognised as a Centre of Excellence by ANCEE and WAPP. It holds ISO 9001 certification for quality management and ISO 50001 certification for energy management systems. It has also received certification from the French regulatory body Comité des Travaux Sous Tension. Certain programmes also have French Conservatoire National des Arts et Métiers (CNAM) accreditation.

4. For more information, please see [www.eranoveacademy.ci](http://www.eranoveacademy.ci).

**Programme outcomes.** Of diploma candidates, 91 per cent pass their national exams. At six months, 70 per cent of graduates are employed (compared to a national average of less than 40 per cent). Some of those not employed are continuing their studies. On average, graduates earn a starting salary between USD 500 and USD 900 per month net. CME reports strong positive feedback from employers, with some sharing that they will only hire CME graduates.

**Investment needs.** CME reports that they would have capacity with their current infrastructure and equipment to increase the number of trainees to contribute to global demand through migration pathways. They did note a recent flood that damaged their onsite utility-grade solar equipment. They still have functional panels but need additional equipment to be able to restart that training. Creating new programme tracks would also require investment in curriculum design, training of trainers, and potentially equipment. Technical assistance would be required to design, initiate, and monitor a migration pathway.

### Other potential opportunities

**Côte d'Ivoire.** In addition to CME, three other centres could be viable investment opportunities in the medium term:

- As noted above, the Millennium Challenge Corporation supported the development of a model of a PPP training centre managed by industry associations. Two of these are relevant to green skills – one in transport and logistics and the other in industrial engineering. Both have only recently begun operations but could prove to be valuable partners in the near future.
- Eranove also manages the Ivorian water company (SODECI). As part of its strategic plan, they plan to develop the Centre des métiers de l'eau (CM-Eau), the water training centre, into one that is modelled after and reaches similar quality and performance as CME. This would be good option to explore further for future investment.

Learn more at

[WWW.CGDEV.ORG/TAGS/  
SKILLS-ON-THE-MOVE](http://WWW.CGDEV.ORG/TAGS/SKILLS-ON-THE-MOVE)

