



Mali

Country Fact Sheet 2024

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

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1 Health Care

General information on healthcare

Mali's health sector policy is built on a pyramid structure:

- The Community Health Center (CSCOM) is the population's 1st point of contact with health facilities, where simple cases are treated. Primary health care is available at the nearest Community Health Center (CSCom) throughout the country. These health centers offer a complete primary healthcare package (curative care, vaccinations, maternal and child health, vaccinations, nutrition, health promotion, etc.).
- The Centre de Santé de Référence (CSRef) is the first level of reference.
- Établissements Publics Hospitaliers (regional hospitals) are the second level of referral. They have a more-extensive technical platform than the CSRefs, and receive cases that exceed the technical platform of this level.
- Établissements Publics Hospitaliers (national hospitals) are the third level of reference. This is the highest level of the health pyramid. Cases that cannot be treated at the three levels above are referred there.

The Ministry of Health and Social Development (MDSO) has established a referral-evacuation system from the peripheral to the central level. In addition to the public sector, the private sector provides support, often with highly developed technical facilities. These private structures offer healthcare to a large part of the Malian population, especially in the big cities. Health insurance: In Mali, there are three types of government-run

health insurance, in addition to private insurance.

- Firstly, there is the Assurance Maladie Obligatoire (AMO) scheme, which covers sickness and maternity expenses for insured persons and their dependent family members. To access AMO services, the beneficiary must contribute through a private or public employer. Once integrated into AMO, beneficiaries pay only 30% of their medical expenses (consultation, drugs, procedures, hospitalization, etc.) for the care of themselves and their families in government health centers and state-mandated private health establishments.
- The second type of insurance scheme is the Assurance Maladie Volontaire (AMV), which is open to everyone, including international migrants, through a personal contribution. After 6 months' contribution, beneficiaries can access AMV services under the same conditions as AMO, i.e., they pay only 30% of their medical expenses.
- The last is the Medical Assistance Scheme (RAMED), managed by the Agence Nationale d'Assistance Médicale (ANAM) for indigent Malians. Direct beneficiaries include Residents of charitable establishments, orphanages, rehabilitation establishments and any public or private non-profit establishment housing abandoned children, prison inmates, internally displaced populations, war wounded, etc.

1 Health Care

Access to health services (providers and health centers)

ComHCs are accessible throughout the country, even in the most remote areas. As far as service providers are concerned, specialist doctors are available, especially in Bamako and the larger towns in the regions. Access to healthcare is not free in Mali, even in the public sector. But it is less expensive in public health structures than in private ones. The patient must pay to obtain services from a provider. However, in certain extremely vulnerable cases, the patient can receive healthcare free of charge through the social service available in public health facilities. It should be noted that diagnosis and treatment of certain diseases such as HIV and tuberculosis, as well as certain medical procedures such as caesarean sections and routine vaccinations, are free of charge in Mali, thanks to the commitment of the government and its partners.

Admission to healthcare facilities

The patient is free to choose the health center where he or she wishes to be seen, and his or her attending physician. However, the latter may refer the patient to another center or provider for appropriate care. There are no specific documents required for admission to a Mali health facility, except for patients with health insurance. In this case, patients must bring their health insurance cards with them.

Drug availability and cost

According to national health policy, patients can benefit from cheaper and more affordable International Nonproprietary Names (INN) drugs at

the CSCom level. In general, most medicines or their analogues are available in Mali and covered by local insurance. Drug prices are set by the Ministry of Health and Social Development. Medicines that are not available can easily be ordered by pharmacists in neighboring countries or in Europe.

Access for returnees

Eligibility and requirements: There is no specific procedure for returning migrants. Conditions of access to health services are the same as for the rest of the Malian population. (See points mentioned in the accessibility paragraph).

Registration procedure: The returnee does not have to register for health insurance.

Required documents: Any documents are not needed for the registration.



Photo: Peter Bauza IOM 2017

2 Labour market

General information on labour market

Mali is experiencing strong demographic growth, resulting in a rapid increase in the working population. The overall labor market situation in Mali is marked by a number of specific challenges and dynamics. The majority of the working population is employed in the primary and tertiary sectors, accounting for 63% and 25% respectively. The formal sector, both private and public, employs just 6% of the workforce. Women are often under-represented in formal employment, mainly in agriculture and informal trade. Efforts to improve education, training and working conditions are essential for sustainable and inclusive economic development.

Job search

In Mali, a large proportion of employment is in the informal sector, which includes local commerce, handicrafts and agriculture. However, several initiatives offer vocational training tailored to market needs. The technology sector is emerging, with opportunities in start-ups, particularly in the digital and service sectors. Finding a job in Mali can be facilitated by a number of resources and organizations. The Agence Nationale de l'Emploi (ANPE) is the government agency in charge of employment. It offers support services, training and helps put people in touch with employers. There are other ways for jobseekers to find work. Here are a few links to the main websites:

- Emploimali.com
- MaliOptioncarriere.ml
- https://malibaara.com/
- https://www.emploimali.com/

- https://www.optioncarriere.ml/
- https://maliemploi.org/
- https://malipages.com
- https://anpe-mali.org/

Many job offers are also shared on platforms such as Facebook and LinkedIn, especially for start-ups. In addition, some newspapers publish weekly job advertisements. In addition, several NGOs offer training and professional integration programs, especially for young people and women.

Unemployment assistance

In Mali, support for the unemployed takes many forms, although the system may be less structured than in some developed countries. There is help from the authorities and organizations involved, as well as services offered :

Types of unemployment benefit

Financial assistance :

- Unemployment benefits: There is no formal system of unemployment benefits in Mali. However, initiatives can be set up as part of social protection programs. Some local and international initiatives may offer temporary financial support.
- Microcredit: microcredit programs are available to help the unemployed start up small incomegenerating activities.

Practical help :

- Vocational training: training programs to improve skills and increase chances of finding a job.
- Internships and apprenticeships: opportunities for internships and

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apprenticeships to gain professional experience.

Informative help:

- Employment advice: consulting services to help with CV writing, interview preparation and job search.
- Workshops and seminars: Information sessions on the job market, employment opportunities and job search techniques.

Authorities and organizations offering help

Government agencies :

- Agence Nationale Pour l'Emploi (ANPE): Offers job placement, training and counseling services to jobseekers.
- Ministry of Employment and Vocational Training: Oversees employment policies and offers various support programs.

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) :

- International Labour Organization (ILO): Offers programs to improve working conditions and support the unemployed.
- Local and international organizations: Various NGOs offer support, training and coaching programs.

Our services:

- Financial assistance: temporary support for basic needs.
- Practical help: training, internships, apprenticeships and job advice.
- Informative support: workshops, seminars and advice sessions.

Responsibilities of unemployed persons

- Active job search: actively participate in job search and training programs.
- Program participation: register and take part in training courses and workshops.
- Skills upgrading: take advantage of training opportunities to improve your skills.

Vocational and continuing training opportunities

Vocational training centers :

- [Oo2 Formations & Consulting](#): offers over 450 training courses in various fields such as project management, information systems, accounting, and much more.
- [Bamacours](#): offers high-level training tailored to the needs of professionals and students, with a focus on Mali's socio-economic development

Specific programs

- Ten-Year Education Development Program (PRODEC): includes in-service training for teachers and other professionals to improve the quality of [UNESCO](#) education.
- [Support projects](#): projects such as PROCEJ, FIER and EJOM target vocational training to integrate young people into various sectors such as agriculture, crafts and technical trades.

Necessary requirements

Requirements vary by program and training center. Generally, you may need to :

- Have a basic level of education (e.g. Diploma of Fundamental Studies).
- Provide supporting documents (CV, diplomas, etc.).
- Pass admission tests or interviews.

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Websites and contacts :

- [Oo2 Formations & Consulting](#): see their website for details of training courses and how to register.
- [Bamacours](#): visit their website for program and registration information.

Government agencies :

- [Agence Nationale Pour l'Emploi \(ANPE\)](#): provides information on available training courses and registration procedures.
- Ministry of Employment and Vocational Training: oversees training programs and can provide specific information.

International organizations and NGOs :

- [International Labour Organization \(ILO\)](#): offers training programs and can provide information on available opportunities.

Advice for returnees

- Contact training centers directly for specific information on programs for returnees.
- Participate in information sessions: Attend workshops and seminars organized by training centers and government agencies to find out more about the opportunities available.

Access for returnees

Eligibility and requirements: In Mali, returnees can benefit from various forms of assistance and support, mainly managed by government agencies and international organizations. Financial assistance: allowances can be provided to help with reintegration, often in the form of grants or direct aid.

- Material assistance: distribution of essential goods such as clothing, food and housing supplies.
- Reintegration programs: access to vocational training, employment advice, and micro-credit opportunities to support small business start-ups.
- Psychosocial services: psychological and social support to help with reintegration and trauma management.

As far as requirements are concerned, they must have:

Identity documents: provide supporting documents, such as a passport or identity card, and sometimes documents proving refugee or displaced person status.

Registering with the authorities:

- returnees often have to register with the Ministry of Solidarity or other relevant agencies to access aid.

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Program participation: in some cases, participation in training or integration programs may be required to qualify for financial or material assistance.

Registration procedure: They can go to the National Employment Agency (ANPE) or a local social affairs office. It is advisable to contact these institutions to check the required documents and procedures.

Generally, the documents to be provided include:

- Identification (identity card or passport).
- Proof of residence.
- Work certificate or any other document proving that you have stopped working.
- Updated CV



Photo: Claudio Goncalves 2024

3 Housing

General information on housing

In Mali, particularly in Bamako, the price of rent can vary depending on the type of accommodation and the neighborhood. Generally speaking, prices range from 60,000 CFA francs to over 200,000 CFA francs.

Demand for housing in large cities like Bamako is constantly on the rise, due to increasing urbanization. This is driving up prices and putting pressure on supply, with a preference for modern, well-located housing.

- Electricity: electricity costs can vary, but on average, a monthly bill is around 1,000 F CFA to 50,000 FCFA, depending on usage. Access to electricity can be intermittent, especially in rural areas.
- Water: water costs are generally lower, ranging from around 1,000 F CFA to 40,000 F CFA per month, depending on consumption. In some rural areas, access to drinking water may be limited.
- Other services: Telecommunications costs (telephone and Internet) can also vary, with monthly packages ranging from 100 to 25,000 CFA francs, depending on the telephone operator.

As far as demand is concerned, there is a disparity between urban and rural areas.

- Urban: Demand for housing in major cities, such as Bamako, is constantly increasing due to growing urbanization. This is driving up prices and putting pressure on supply, with a preference for modern, well-located housing.
- Rural: In rural areas, the supply of housing is generally adequate, but

quality can vary. Traditional houses dominate, and demand remains stable, although many young people are migrating to the cities in search of opportunities.

Finding accommodation

There are several ways to find accommodation in Mali:

Specialized websites: There are many sites where you can search for apartments for rent. Among the most popular are :

- Africa Corner Mali: <https://ml.coin-afrique.com/>
- Accommodation in Mali: <https://selogeraumali.com/>
- Afrikannonces : afrikannonces.com
- Standing Apartment in Mali: <https://www.standing-appartements-mali.com/>
- Social networks: Facebook groups dedicated to renting accommodation in Mali can be very useful for finding offers.
- Real estate agencies: several real estate agencies in Bamako and other towns offer rental services. An online search can help identify reputable agencies.
- Word of mouth: talking to friends, colleagues or acquaintances can often lead to opportunities that aren't advertised publicly.

Organizations offering assistance include

- Ministry of Housing: the ministry can provide information on housing and urban planning programs in Mali.
- NGOs and associations: some NGOs work on affordable housing projects and can offer advice or support.

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Social grants for housing

In Mali, there are a number of social housing subsidies designed to support low-income households.

Grants for access to housing

There are certain criteria for allocating social housing in Mali. Firstly, applicants must open an account with a banking institution. Previously, the government required applicants to open an account with BHM or BMS, but customers of BDM, Ecobank, BIM and Bank of Africa will now be able to apply. A salary threshold is set, however, leaving many Malians to believe that applicants will be selected arbitrarily. Next, applicants must pay the OMH a personal contribution, which varies considerably depending on the type of accommodation, as well as a three-month deposit. The latter, however, does not apply to salaried employees. It

is intended for nonsalaried workers and Malians living abroad.

Non-salaried applicants opting for F3 A and F3 B social housing in Mali must pay a security deposit of 132,660 Fcfa and a down payment of 234,00 Fcfa. For F4 low-cost housing, applicants must pay a deposit of 282,000 Fcfa and a down payment of 2 million 50,000 Fcfa. It should also be noted that the homes are allocated to beneficiaries interest-free over a 25-year period. To find out more about how to apply for social housing in Mali, please visit the OHM websites.

- Conditions: intended for low-income households, often defined by income ceilings.
- Procedure: apply to your local authority or housing association.
- Documents required: proof of income, ID, proof of residence.



Photo: Unsplash Bob Brewer 2024

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Interest-free loans:

- Conditions: often reserved for first-time buyers or large families.
- Procedure: application to partner banks or financial institutions.
- Documents required: loan application, proof of income, housing project.

Social housing subsidies:

- Conditions: generally aimed at households in precarious situations.
- Procedure: registration on social housing waiting lists with the relevant authorities.

Documents required:

- registration form, proof of income, ID.

Office Malien de l'Habitat

- Address: Courtyard of the Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure
Telephone: (+223)20 23 24 81 / 20 23 16 19, Fax: (+223) 20 23 68 39, Email : info@omh-mali.ml

Access for returnees

Eligibility and requirements: In Mali, returnees' access to temporary accommodation facilities and assistance services is taken into account as part of the reception of vulnerable people. These are returnees from neighboring countries or other regions, particularly those in vulnerable situations (women, children, the elderly). However, a request for accommodation must be submitted to the local authorities or NGOs such as IOM, which manage these centers.

Registration procedure: Returnees can report directly to reception centers or contact NGOs working in this field for assistance.

Required documents: They are usually asked to provide proof of identity and, if possible, documents attesting to their repatriation status (such as a repatriation certificate).



Photo: IOM Juliana Quintana 2013

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Social welfare system

Social protection encompasses both contributory schemes (schemes to which beneficiaries contribute in part, such as employment-related social security systems, social insurance and/or mutual health insurance schemes); and non-contributory schemes (through which social transfers, in cash or in kind, are granted to beneficiaries without any counterpart on their part). It acts above all on the demand side, through mechanisms that seek to strengthen the ability of individuals and groups to cope with the needs of life, and to break down the barriers, both economic and social, that limit their access to the services and benefits of development.

Access for returnees

Eligibility and requirements: In Mali, social assistance is generally aimed at vulnerable populations, notably the underprivileged, the elderly, the disabled and low-income families. The conditions for this assistance may vary, but they often include :

- Residence: Be a resident of Mali and have a fixed address.
- Financial situation: Income below a certain threshold, demonstrating a need for assistance.
- Supporting documents: Provide documents attesting to socio-economic status, such as pay slips, unemployment certificates, or medical certificates for disabled people.
- Priority for vulnerable groups: Applicants from particularly vulnerable groups, such as orphans or single mothers, may be given priority.

Registration procedure: The application for registration must be accompanied by duly completed employment forms for each employee.

Assignment of employer number: when the employer's application for registration is accepted, he is assigned a registration number under which his contributions will be paid.

Required documents: Documents to be submitted for AMO registration by category of insured. Principal insured : Completed AMO registration form, copy of birth certificate, passport photo.

Pension system

The right to old-age pension is acquired through two measurement levers:

- The age of the insured, who must reach the legal limit set according to his or her status,
- The length of insurance required to build up a provision for social security benefits.

In Mali, old-age pension is guaranteed to insured persons aged 58 who have contributed for 13 years. In accordance with the provisions of Law N°2019-025 of July 05, 2019, the retirement age is set as follows: For employees of public administrative establishments (EPA), public scientific, technological or cultural establishments (EPSTC), public hospital establishments (EPH), public social establishments (EPS) and public industrial and commercial establishments (EPIC).

- Category A: 65 years,

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- Category B: 62 years
- Categories C, D & E: 58 years
- For contract employees of the French State and local authorities
- Category A or equivalent: age 60
- Categories B, C, D & E or equivalent: age 58
- For private-sector employees and contract workers
- Category A or equivalent: age 60
- Categories B, C, D & E: 58 years old

For private-sector employees classified in category A or equivalent, the working relationship may continue, by mutual agreement, for a period not exceeding the employee's 62nd birthday. For private-sector employees in categories B, C, D and E, working relationships may continue, by mutual agreement, for a period not exceeding the employee's 60th birthday. However, this voluntary extension does not give entitlement to the accumulation of insurance years for retirement

Access for returnees

Registration: The compulsory minimum age for old-age benefits is 53. Normal retirement age is 60 for category A executives, 58 for category B executives and 55 for category C executives. The minimum period of compulsory contributions is 15 years. If repatriates are employed by a public or private company under contract, they are entitled to the same pension benefits as everyone else.

Registration procedure: You must go to the INPS center in your commune to start the pension registration procedure.

Required documents: Generally, the documents required are :

- Certificate of employment and wages (original) to be completed and signed by employer

You must provide the following documents:

- Birth certificate (original)
- Certificate of employment and salaries certified by the employer (original) for the last eight (08) years of salary.
- Work certificate (original) for each position held
- Application for pension settlement endorsed by the employer (original) For married policyholders
- Marriage certificate (original)
- Spouse's birth certificate (original) For insured with children
- Medical certificate (original) for children under 6 years of age, community or school attendance certificate for children 6 to 14 years of age, school attendance certificate for children over 14 years of age.
- Original birth certificate for each child

Vulnerable groups

- The women.
- The children.
- Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI) people
- People with physical or mental disabilities.
- Foreigners.
- People from ethnic minorities or indigenous peoples.

The policy of integrating vulnerable groups into Malian society is based on several key axes designed to promote social

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inclusion and guarantee equal rights.

- Legislative framework: Mali has adopted laws and policies to protect the rights of vulnerable groups, including women, children, people with disabilities and ethnic minorities.
- Education and awareness-raising: awareness-raising programs are set up to promote equal opportunities and inclusion, particularly in the fields of education and employment.
- Access to basic services: Efforts are being made to ensure that vulnerable groups have access to health services, education and social protection.
- Civic participation: Encouraging the active participation of vulnerable groups in political and social life is essential. This includes initiatives to give them a voice in decisions that concern them.
- Partnerships with civil society: Collaborate with NGOs and other civil society players to implement programs tailored to the specific needs of vulnerable groups.
- Economic support: Initiatives to strengthen the economic autonomy of vulnerable groups, for example through micro-credit or vocational training programs.

The remainder of the population, workers in the informal sector and the agricultural sector (78% of the population) can use mutual health insurance (Sissouma, 2013, 2019). Although the first mutual health insurance schemes appeared in the late 1980s (such as the Mutuelle des travailleurs de l'éducation et de la culture - MUTEC - or the Mutuelles des corps armés, Ouattara and N'diaye, 2017), they concerned workers in the formal sector.

A national strategy for extending health coverage through mutual health insurance was adopted by the government in February 2011 (Sissouma, 2013).

The integration of vulnerable groups into Malian society faces several obstacles:

- Poverty and economic inequality: Persistent poverty limits access to essential resources, making it difficult to include vulnerable groups in the labor market and education.
- Socio-cultural discrimination: Stereotypes and prejudice against certain minorities, women or people with disabilities hinder their acceptance and integration.
- Lack of infrastructure: Inadequate infrastructure, particularly in rural areas, limits access to basic services such as education and healthcare.
- Political instability and security: Conflict and insecurity affect the implementation of integration policies and reduce the confidence of vulnerable communities.
- Low awareness and education: A lack of awareness of the rights and needs of vulnerable groups leads to a lack of understanding of their issues within society.
- Limited access to information: Vulnerable groups often have restricted access to information, which limits their ability to assert their rights.
- Insufficient resources: Integration programs sometimes lack funding and institutional support, which hampers their effectiveness.

There are several forms of support for vulnerable people in Mali, although their scope and effectiveness can vary.

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- Government programs: The Malian government has put in place specific policies and programs to support vulnerable groups, including initiatives for women, children and the disabled.
- Non-governmental organizations (NGOs): Numerous local and international NGOs work in Mali to provide services to vulnerable populations, offering education, health and vocational training programs.
- Humanitarian aid: In areas affected by crisis or conflict, humanitarian agencies provide food aid, medical care and psychological support.
- Community initiatives: Local projects are often developed by communities themselves to meet the specific needs of vulnerable groups.
- Access to microfinance: Some microcredit programs aim to strengthen the economic autonomy of vulnerable people by enabling them to start small businesses.
- International support: International organizations such as UNICEF, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) provide resources and expertise to support integration initiatives.
- United Nations Development Program (UNDP): UNDP supports sustainable development initiatives and strengthens the resilience of vulnerable communities.
- Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF): MSF provides emergency medical care in areas affected by conflict and health crises.
- Oxfam: Oxfam works on projects for economic development, access to water and sanitation, and the fight against inequality.
- CARE International: This organization implements humanitarian aid and development programs focusing on women and children.
- Association Malienne pour la Survie au Sahel (AMSS): AMSS focuses on food security and community development.
- Handicap International: This organization is committed to improving the living conditions of people with disabilities and promoting their social inclusion.
- Save the Children: works to protect children's rights, provide education and health services, and respond to humanitarian crises.

Several agencies and organizations support vulnerable groups in Mali.

- IOM: IOM offers protection and assistance to migrants vulnerable to violence, exploitation and abuse, including victims of trafficking.
- UNICEF: UNICEF works to promote children's rights and improve their access to education, health and protection.
- Access to education: Programs to promote girls' education and reduce the obstacles to their enrolment.
- Reproductive health: Access to maternal health services, including prenatal and postnatal care, and awareness-raising campaigns on

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- reproductive health.
- Microcredit and economic empowerment: Microfinance initiatives to enable women to start businesses and improve their economic situation.

Support for the elderly

- Social protection programs: initiatives to provide financial support for vulnerable elderly people, including pensions and alimony.
- Access to healthcare: Awareness-raising and programs to ensure that the elderly have access to appropriate medical care.

Support for people with disabilities (including mental health problems)

- Rehabilitation and medical services: Access to physical rehabilitation and mental health services, often provided by NGOs.
- Awareness and inclusion: Campaigns

to promote the inclusion of disabled people in society, including their access to education and employment.

- Vocational training: Training programs adapted to disabled people to enable them to acquire professional skills.

Support for ethnic and religious minorities

- Promoting cultural rights: Projects to promote and protect the cultural and linguistic rights of minorities.
- Mediation and inter-community dialogue: Initiatives to promote social cohesion and reduce tensions between different communities.
- Access to education and basic services: Programs targeting the specific needs of minorities, to improve their access to education, health and social services.



Photo: IOM Geoffre 2019

5 Education

General information on education

System structure : The education system in the Republic of Mali comprises the following levels:

- Preschool education ;
- Basic education
- Secondary education
- Higher education

There are also the following types of teaching:

- Non-formal education
- Special education,
- Teaching Normal,
- Technical and vocational training. (Reference law NO 99-046/Du 28 DEC. 1999 Portant loi d'orientation sur l'Education en République du Mali.

School attendance is compulsory for children aged 6-7 and over. There are a sufficient number of schools in urban areas, but not so many in rural areas. The service is provided more by private than public schools.

Cost, loans, and stipends

General education is free until the age of 18. No, school supplies are paid for by parents. Yes, there are financial grants for secondary school and higher education. For secondary school, the state subsidizes tuition for the duration of high school, with supplies for 5 years. For higher education, a financial allowance of 26,250 CFA francs is given to all students who have passed the baccalauréat with more than 10.50 and who have not repeated a class in high school. Where appropriate, assessments are made to determine whether the student is eligible for the full grant.

Access for returnees

Eligibility and requirements: Diplomas obtained abroad are recognized by the Ministry of Higher Education's Diploma Verification and Accreditation Department, which is attached to the Ministry. The documents to be provided are: identity card, transcripts, diploma and birth certificate plus 04 passport photos.

Registration procedure: The national scholarship is awarded to certain Malian students enrolled in university or private institute for higher education. Any Malian student regularly enrolled in a higher education establishment and under 25 years of age. Students must present their national registration number. Applications must be sent to the CNOUS (Centre national des oeuvres universitaires) national office. Applications may also be submitted through the hierarchy.

Baccalaureate holders who do not wish to apply for a national bursary are not eligible. The criteria for awarding the scholarship are set out in a document available from the CENOU. A press release from the Ministry of Higher Education and Research sets the application period (generally from October for three months). Student applicants have one month from the date of opening of their establishment to submit their application. Applications received after this deadline are rejected. CENOU receives and sorts applications by academy. Since 2011, the list of successful applicants has been published on the CENOU website. Only one claim is possible. It must be handwritten and will be subject to a second check. It is important to note that the Malian government offers scholarships to young baccalaureate holders who have passed with a very high average.

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Required documents

Documents to be provided :

- Birth certificate
- Baccalauréat transcript
- If applicable: death certificate for a relative, certificate of disability or illness (such as leprosy, tuberculosis, HIV, etc.).

For new baccalaureate holders :

- Certified photocopy of national identity card
- Certified photocopy of student card

For new students:

- A completed scholarship application form
- Photocopy of identity card
- Certified photocopy of baccalaureate diploma
- A certified photocopy of the most recent pass certificate
- Photocopy of registration certificate



Photo: Unsplash Markus Spiske 2019

6 Children

General situation of children and infants

The local situation of children's rights in the country remains precarious, as the percentage of children with access to health and education remains low. According to data from UNICEF's analysis of the situation of children in 2022, only 7.6% of children of pre-school age have access. Educational infrastructure in rural areas remains weak, and the percentage of out-of-school and out-of-school children is still high, as the 1st cycle completion rate in 2022 is 54%. The influence of parents' social background on children's access to healthcare and education remains low, as education is secular and concerns everyone, regardless of gender or race. Health education training modules are included in the 1st and 2nd cycle curricula. Numerous non-governmental organizations work for the well-being of children, led by UNICEF. Other organizations include CRM, TERRES DES HOMMES, COOPI, SAVE THE CHILDREN and others.

Access for returnees

Eligibility and requirements: A birth certificate is essential for school enrolment. Children born abroad should contact the Malian embassy in their country.

Registration procedure: For the return of all minors, a retracement is essential, as is a panel for the BID. The school year starts between September and October. Registration generally closes in December.

Required documents

Generally, the documents required are :

- A birth certificate
- A passport photo
- If registration fee not paid



Photo: Unsplash Jordan McGee 2020

7 Contacts

4E CONFORM

Dr. Sidiki Konaté (Director), Mr. Amadou Diop and Mr. Mamadou Bâ
QUINZAMBOUGOU
BAMAKO RUE 552-PORTE 243
(00223) 20 79 89 25/26
conform@orangemali.net

Organization ANPE

Scheme/Programme: Direct financing ANPE Small credit of up to 5 million CFA francs
Contact Mrs CAMARA, Head of the Professional Integration Department (SIP), 76 43 55 64
nassadabo@yahoo.fr

APEJ (Agency for the Promotion of Youth Employment)

Mr. Ousmane Dougoumalé Cisse (DG), Mr. Mohamed AG ALHOUSSEINI (DEFIG)
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8 At a glance

Measures to be taken before return

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) provides humanitarian assistance to both international migrants and internally displaced persons (IDPs). Facilitating the voluntary return of Malian migrants stranded in immigration and transit countries, IOM Mali also supports the reintegration of returning Malian migrants. It also provides an answer to :

- Responding to humanitarian emergencies
- Travel tracking
- Protection Assistance
- Emergency assistance
- Early recovery and community stabilization
- Migration Management
- Humanitarian border management
- Migration and climate change

All IOM units are involved in the voluntary return of migrants from their country of departure to their country of destination. IOM identifies the essential needs of migrants prior to their voluntary return to Mali. These include:

- Coordination with the authorities: Work with the Malian authorities and NGOs involved in protecting migrants, such as the Red Cross, to plan return and reintegration.

Measures to be taken upon arrival

- Document verification : Check return documents for validity.
- Orientation: Offer information on available services (housing, employment, education).
- Temporary housing: Set up temporary accommodation for migrants during the transition period.
- Skills assessment: Carry out assessments to identify skills and training needs.
- Access to social services: Facilitate access to social services (financial assistance, psychological support).
- Psychosocial support: Offer psychosocial support to help with reintegration.
- Local partnerships: Collaborate with NGOs and local authorities for ongoing support.
- Regular monitoring: Establish a monitoring system to evaluate the integration of migrants over the long term.



Photo: IOM Juliana Quintero 2013