

Côte d'Ivoire MCO

Multi-year Strategy 2023 – 2025



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1.1 Executive Summary

Since 2012, armed conflict has escalated in the central Sahel, leading to a continuous increase in forced displacement. While these movements were initially limited to the sub-region, in recent years the deterioration of the security and humanitarian situation in Burkina Faso has generated refugee movements towards Benin, Côte d' Ivoire, Ghana and Togo. The number of asylum seekers arriving in the northern regions of these four countries rose to 87,000 at the start of 2024, of which over 90 % were from Burkina Faso, the majority being women and children.

The proximity to conflict, along with the additional responsibility of hosting refugees, asylum seekers, and supporting internally displaced persons, is intensifying pre-existing vulnerabilities and stretching the capacity of communities to cope. At the same time hosting refugees can yield benefits for these communities cultivating resilience and solidarity in the face of adversity. The central Sahel crisis is a multi-dimensional regional crisis, and the role of the coastal countries is pivotal, not only in mitigating the current spillover effects, but extending to fostering peace and social cohesion. At this critical juncture, it is imperative to invest in strengthening these communities, to enhance their capacity to withstand shocks and foster resilience while protecting and assisting forcibly displaced populations and seeking solutions to their displacement.

1.2 Situation Analysis

The coastal countries' crisis cannot solely be blamed on the spillover of the Sahel. There are other concurrent endemic factors such as illegal mining (global and local), organized crime, and the potential risks caused by transhumance (reduction of grazing areas caused by demographic pressure, urbanization, extensive agriculture, climate change, veterinary and environmental consideration leading to community conflicts, rejection of pastoralists). Insecurity, banditry, armed conflicts, violent extremism add a dimension of complexity to a situation enabled by a lack of long-term management of the socio-economic space. In this context, Benin, Côte d' Ivoire, Ghana, and Togo generally allowed access to territory and maintained an asylum space for the forcibly displaced, albeit some instances of refoulement in Ghana (2022) and pushbacks in Côte d' Ivoire (2023 and 2024). From the onset, refugees were received by local communities in the northern regions of these countries. These communities face constraints marked by inadequate infrastructure, limited services, and few socio-economic opportunities.

All MCO countries are signatories to the 1951 and 1969 OAU Conventions and have enacted legislation related to refugee protection. Refugee status determination is carried out through administrative procedures by government eligibility bodies, whose capacity has been developed and continuously supported by UNHCR. Refugee status generally grants access to the rights outlined in the 1951 Convention, including documentation, protection from refoulement, education and access to territory. They all host long standing refugee populations, mostly in urban settings. However, in relation to the new influx from the Sahel, while Benin speedily granted *prima facie* recognition to asylum seekers from Burkina Faso, Niger and even northern Togo, and Togo grants Burkinabe asylum seekers refugee status through an expedited status determination process, Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana are yet to grant refugee status to Burkinabe asylum seekers. Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire have on several instances pushed back on the reception of asylum seekers, expressed concern with the number of arrivals, creating a challenge on maintaining the asylum space. However, both countries continue to receive asylum seekers and are receptive to discussions on finding solutions to lower security risks and alleviate the economic burden, as demonstrated by their engagement in regional protection dialogues initiated by UNHCR, as well as their positive relations with UNHCR at country level.

As regards to statelessness in MCO countries, hundreds of thousands of individuals (of which 900,000+ in Côte d'Ivoire alone) are estimated to be stateless/at risk of statelessness. The underlying causes of statelessness include weaknesses in civil registration systems, undocumented populations including nomadic or border populations, restrictive or discriminatory nationality laws and related administrative practices, as well as historical migration and population movements predating the independence of the concerned states. All MCO countries except for Ghana have adhered to the UN Statelessness conventions, and all of them have appointed a statelessness government focal point under the auspices of ECOWAS. In 2023, Ghana pledged to ratify statelessness convention by the end of 2024.

Despite the threat of the Sahel crisis spillover, coastal countries remain relatively stable. Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire are emerging countries; they are vulnerable but not fragile and have solid institutions with clear plans. Both countries are suitable places to grow private sector partnership. Benin and Togo are fragile and struggle with violent attacks in the northern parts of the country, however, all four countries wish to keep a development outlook and can only be supported by carefully crafted plans, coherent with the development frameworks in place. For forcibly displaced and stateless persons to enjoy their rights, live in dignity and achieve self-reliance in this particular context, UNHCR strategic objectives are geared towards the inclusion of the forcibly displaced and stateless in national development plan through increased collaboration and coordination with the development sector (Government, non-government, private sector engagement); the strengthening of protection including through the production and use of socio-economic data; and the elevation of political dialogue engaging a wider range of actors and proposing innovative solutions.

1.3 Vision and Strategic Orientation

In view of the foregoing, the strategy is articulated around strategic priorities:

STRENGTHEN PROTECTION

- UNHCR will focus its resources on new arrivals, ensuring protection from refoulement and systematic access to national asylum procedures. This will include focusing on rapid biometric registration of new arrivals, verification, and documentation.
- UNHCR will continue to empower refugee communities in areas of SGBV, child protection, civil documentation, support for persons with specific needs in a nexus approach leveraging on the support mechanisms readily available in the environment. Improvements in evidence-based reporting and further streamlined mechanisms for complaints and feedback, anti-fraud, and PSEA are also priorities.
- Durable solutions programming for refugees will also be scaled up through intentions surveys, voluntary repatriation where possible, resettlement, and expansion of complementary pathways, including advocacy and partnerships to ensure access to travel documents.
- UNHCR will continue to play its supervisory role and advisory role to MCO States on the practical application of the provisions of international refugee instruments; where relevant, third-party interventions, as well as interventions in the framework of the UPR and other Human Rights Instruments Periodic Reviews will be led/co-led in cooperation with sister Agencies and civil society.
- UNHCR will continue to strengthen the capacity of authorities in MCO countries and local/regional civil society actors to protect forcibly displaced and stateless individuals with a view to implementing durable and sustainable solutions. Progressive disengagement will be sought in situations where UNHCR fully funds specific protection activities, such as RSD. This will be facilitated by organizing training programs for trainers and encouraging States to allocate budgets and dedicated staff to take full responsibility of protection activities.

STRENGTHEN COORDINATION

- UNHCR will continue to closely monitor developments and ensure the multi-partner preparation of contingency plans to respond quickly to changes.
- UNHCR will make sure that joint risk analyses are prepared and that, where necessary, joint preparedness plans and actions are completed.
- UNHCR will guide the development of a comprehensive refugee response, drawing on the contributions of partners.
- UNHCR will coordinate immediate and ongoing inter-agency funding appeals, seeking support from pledges made at the Global Refugee Forum and other relevant fundraising fora.
- UNHCR will establish sectoral coordination mechanisms, with government counterparts where appropriate, to lead sector-specific needs assessments, planning, monitoring, reporting, and information management, within and across sectors, at national and sub-national level.
- Where appropriate, UNHCR will establish a national coordination forum, if possible co-chaired by the Government, to support the overall refugee response.
- UNHCR will build or strengthen information management, including through contributions by the government and other agencies.
- UNHCR will facilitate effective protection coordination, monitoring, analysis, and advocacy, championing the centrality of protection, and leveraging its expertise in areas of protection analysis, durable solutions, civil documentation, Age Gender Diversity Mainstreaming and Accountability to Affected Populations forcibly displaced persons.
- UNHCR will work with governments, key partners, forcibly displaced and stateless to develop common plans of action to advance solutions to displacement and to statelessness. While framing solutions in a regional context, UNHCR will play a catalytic role to raise awareness and mobilize financial and technical support from all relevant stakeholders.
- UNHCR will continue to lead efforts and encourage multi-stakeholders' partnerships for the production and analysis of socio-economic data on forced displacement and statelessness.

STRENGTHEN THE SEARCH FOR SOLUTIONS

- UNHCR will support a roadmap for the mainstreaming of refugee services into national systems and aligning the national displacement policies on freedom of movement and the right to work with international standards. The roadmap will include actions to hand over sectors to appropriate ministries, longer-term area-based interventions which will enhance livelihoods, to ensure inclusive government service delivery for refugees and host communities in out-of-camp

settings, to focus on minimum standards in lifesaving sectors, and include refugees in national and state level development plans.

- UNHCR will collaborate with UNCTs, development organizations, and other relevant actors to identify permanent solutions for statelessness; UNHCR may also support transitional solutions, which could include innovative digital identity programs aiming to ensure universal access to basic rights and services – all while considering interoperability of systems, confidentiality parameters, and compatibility of purposes. UNHCR will encourage MCO States to participate actively in the Global Alliance to End Statelessness to foster partnerships, to seek solutions, exchange good practices and engage multiple stakeholders to diversify funding sources to address statelessness.
- UNHCR will provide a broad comprehensive overview of the country and regional situations. Systematized protection monitoring, high-quality reporting, data mapping and analysis, as well as socioeconomic data analysis (including gender, education, and livelihood), will serve to inform a range of actors in their durable solutions decision-making and programming. Engagement with the ECOWAS, the African Union, Multilateral Development Banks, and other donors (including the private sector) to plan for and mobilize resources for inclusion will be prioritized.

1.4 Fair Access and Representation

- In a development context, UNHCR will take the opportunity to deepen and make more sustainable responses to diverse population groups. For instance, GBV programming will be enriched with longer-term women empowerment. Self-help mechanisms, together with advocacy with authorities, will be deployed to promote obtention of personal documents.
- UNHCR will develop a mapping of State responsibilities, such as regular social protection programs for vulnerable persons. UNHCR will take the opportunity of a development context to switch from direct interventions, such as humanitarian cash assistance, to support to authorities for inclusion of displaced persons in existing social protection schemes.
- Response will be characterized by enhanced community mobilization, peacebuilding and social cohesion, youth programming, community support projects, and strong coordination leadership.

2. Impact Statements

Impact statement

By 2026, forcibly displaced and stateless persons enjoy their rights

Impact area: Attaining favourable protection environments

Outcome statements

BY 2026, all forcibly displaced persons and stateless persons have access to fair and efficient status determination procedure.

Outcome area: Refugee status determination

By 2026, all asylum seekers have access to territory.

Outcome area: Access to territory, registration and documentation

By 2026, harmonized and efficient registration systems is in place for new arrivals.

Outcome area: Access to territory, registration and documentation

By 2026, all forcibly displaced persons receive multisectoral assistance and have access to basic services

Outcome area: Well-being and basic needs

BY 2026, Protection mechanisms are in place a available to forcibly displaced persons

Outcome area: Protection policy and law

By 2026, an increased number of forcibly displaced persons and stateless persons have access to legal documentation

Outcome area: Access to territory, registration and documentation

Impact statement

By 2026, forcibly displaced persons enjoy their rights.

Impact area: Attaining favourable protection environments

Outcome statements

Forcibly displaced persons have access to basic services and multisectoral assistance

Outcome area: Well-being and basic needs

Forcibly displaced persons have access to community based protection and empowerment programmes

Outcome area: Community engagement and women's empowerment

National policies includes refugees socio-economic integration

Outcome area: Self-reliance, economic inclusion and livelihoods

Forcibly displaced persons have access to legal identification and civil registration institutions.

Outcome area: Access to territory, registration and documentation

Forcibly displaced persons have access to efficient, quality and fair asylum admission and RSD processes.

Outcome area: Refugee status determination

Impact statement

By 2026, all forcibly displaced and stateless persons enjoy their rights.

Impact area: Attaining favourable protection environments

Outcome statements

UNHCR and stakeholders have access to data for evidence based advocacy and decision making

Outcome area: Access to territory, registration and documentation

Stateless persons access facilitated nationality procedures

Outcome area: Refugee status determination

Forcibly displaced and stateless persons have knowledge about, and access to their rights

Outcome area: Access to territory, registration and documentation

Persons we serve are included in National Laws, systems and development programs including GBV and Child protection

Outcome area: Protection policy and law

Impact statement

By 2026, forced displaced and stateless persons enjoy their rights

Impact area: Attaining favourable protection environments

Outcome statements

BY 2026, all Forcibly Displaced and Stateless persons have access to fair and efficient status determination procedure.

Outcome area: Refugee status determination

By 2026, all asylum seekers have access to territory.

Outcome area: Access to territory, registration and documentation

By 2026, harmonized and efficient registration systems is in place for new arrival.

Outcome area: Access to territory, registration and documentation

By 2026, all Forcibly Displaced Persons receive multisectoral assistance and have access to basic services

Outcome area: Well-being and basic needs

BY 2026, Protection mechanisms are in place and available to Forced displaced Persons

Outcome area: Protection policy and law

By 2026, an increased number of Forcibly Displaced and stateless persons have access to legal documentation

Outcome area: Access to territory, registration and documentation

By 2026 the socioeconomic self-reliance of Forcibly Displaced and Stateless persons is increased

Outcome area: Self-reliance, economic inclusion and livelihoods

Impact statement

By 2026, forcibly displaced and stateless persons are self-sufficient and resilient

Impact area: Empowering communities and achieving gender equality

Outcome statements

By 2026, the socioeconomic self-reliance of forcibly displaced and stateless persons is increased

Outcome area: Self-reliance, economic inclusion and livelihoods

Impact statement

By 2026, Poverty level of the Forcibly displaced and stateless persons is reduced

Impact area: Empowering communities and achieving gender equality

Outcome statements

The people we serve can have access to available economic opportunities and engage in meaningful livelihood activities

Outcome area: Self-reliance, economic inclusion and livelihoods

Impact statement

By 2026, forcibly displaced and stateless persons achieve durable solutions

Impact area: Securing solutions

Outcome statements

BY 2026, vulnerable refugees have access to solution in a third country

Outcome area: Resettlement and complementary pathways

By 2026, forcibly displaced persons have access to voluntary return

Outcome area: Voluntary repatriation and sustainable reintegration
By 2026, effectively legal reforms are in place to establish simplified procedure to confirm nationality

Outcome area: Protection policy and law
Impact statement

By 2026, forcibly displaced persons achieve durable solutions.

Impact area: Securing solutions

Outcome statements

Government implements policies that allow for forcibly displaced persons to access local integration.

Outcome area: Local integration and other local solutions
Voluntary repatriation are accessible to all forcibly displaced persons.

Outcome area: Voluntary repatriation and sustainable reintegration
Resettlement and Complementary Pathways services are accessible to forcibly displaced persons.

Outcome area: Resettlement and complementary pathways
Impact statement

By 2026, forcibly displaced and stateless persons attain durable solutions

Impact area: Securing solutions

Outcome statements

Women and young girls and boys are protected from all forms of violence and discrimination against them in all areas of public life.

Outcome area: Gender-based violence
By 2026, Forcibly Displaced Persons have access to voluntary return

Outcome area: Voluntary repatriation and sustainable reintegration
By 2026, Refugees are able to locally integrate socially and economically

Outcome area: Local integration and other local solutions

3. Côte d'Ivoire Multi-Country Office 2025 Indicators and Targets

Country	Results Level	Result Area	Indicator	Population Type	Baseline	Target 2025
Benin	Impact	IA1: Protect	1.1 Proportion of people seeking international	Refugees and	5%	Not applicable

			protection who are able to access asylum procedures	Asylum-seekers		
Benin	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.1 Proportion of people who have the right to decent work	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	46%	Not applicable
Benin	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.2a Proportion of children and young people enrolled in primary education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	29%	Not applicable
Benin	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.2b Proportion of children and young people enrolled in secondary education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	44%	Not applicable
Benin	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.3 Proportion of people feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	50%	Not applicable
Benin	Impact	IA4: Solve	4.1 Number of refugees who voluntarily return in safety and dignity to their country of origin	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0	Not applicable
Benin	Impact	IA4: Solve	4.2a Number of people who departed on resettlement	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1	Not applicable
Benin	Impact	IA4: Solve	4.2b Number of people who departed through complementary pathways	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0	Not applicable
Cote d'Ivoire	Impact	IA1: Protect	1.1 Proportion of people seeking international protection who are able to access asylum procedures	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	47%	Not applicable
Cote d'Ivoire	Impact	IA1: Protect	1.2 Proportion of people who are able to move freely within the country of habitual residence	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	67%	Not applicable
Cote d'Ivoire	Impact	IA1: Protect	1.2 Proportion of people who are able to move freely within the country of habitual residence	Stateless Persons	2%	Not applicable

Cote d'Ivoire	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.1 Proportion of people who have the right to decent work	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	8%	Not applicable
Cote d'Ivoire	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.2a Proportion of children and young people enrolled in primary education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	7%	Not applicable
Cote d'Ivoire	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.2b Proportion of children and young people enrolled in secondary education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	10%	Not applicable
Cote d'Ivoire	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.3 Proportion of people feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	20%	Not applicable
Cote d'Ivoire	Impact	IA4: Solve	4.1 Number of refugees who voluntarily return in safety and dignity to their country of origin	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	6	Not applicable
Cote d'Ivoire	Impact	IA4: Solve	4.2a Number of people who departed on resettlement	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	10	Not applicable
Cote d'Ivoire	Impact	IA4: Solve	4.2b Number of people who departed through complementary pathways	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0	Not applicable
Cote d'Ivoire	Impact	IA4: Solve	4.3a Number of stateless people for whom nationality is granted or confirmed	Stateless Persons	20,000	Not applicable
Cote d'Ivoire	Impact	IA4: Solve	4.3b Number of refugees for whom residency status is granted or confirmed	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	5,000	Not applicable
Cote d'Ivoire	Outcome	OA1: Access/Doc	1.1 Proportion of refugees and asylum seekers registered on an individual basis	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	63%	To be confirmed
Cote d'Ivoire	Outcome	OA1: Access/Doc	1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered	Refugees and Asylum-	25%	To be confirmed

			with a civil authority	seekers		
Cote d'Ivoire	Outcome	OA1: Access/Doc	1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	Stateless Persons	5%	To be confirmed
Cote d'Ivoire	Outcome	OA1: Access/Doc	1.3 Proportion of people with legally recognized identity documents or credentials	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	6%	To be confirmed
Cote d'Ivoire	Outcome	OA1: Access/Doc	1.3 Proportion of people with legally recognized identity documents or credentials	Stateless Persons	2%	To be confirmed
Cote d'Ivoire	Outcome	OA2: Status	2.1 Average processing time (in days) from registration to first instance asylum decision	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	90	45
Cote d'Ivoire	Outcome	OA2: Status	2.2 Proportion of people undergoing asylum procedures who have access to legal representation	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	40%	To be confirmed
Cote d'Ivoire	Outcome	OA2: Status	2.3 Proportion of people undergoing asylum procedures who have access to an effective appeal mechanism after first instance rejection of their claim	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	10%	To be confirmed
Cote d'Ivoire	Outcome	OA3: Policy/Law	3.1 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1951 Convention and/or its 1967 Protocol	None	Broadly aligned: ≥90 points	To be confirmed
Cote d'Ivoire	Outcome	OA3: Policy/Law	3.2 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness	None	Progressing towards alignment: 70-89 points	To be confirmed
Cote d'Ivoire	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.1 Proportion of people who know where to access available GBV services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	23%	To be confirmed
Cote d'Ivoire	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.2 Proportion of people who do not accept violence against women	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	40%	To be confirmed

Cote d'Ivoire	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with GBV case management services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	80%	To be confirmed
Cote d'Ivoire	Outcome	OA5: Children	5.1 Proportion of children at heightened risk who are supported by a Best Interests Procedure	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	40%	To be confirmed
Cote d'Ivoire	Outcome	OA5: Children	5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	30%	To be confirmed
Cote d'Ivoire	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.2 Proportion of people who have access to safe feedback and response mechanisms	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	25%	To be confirmed
Cote d'Ivoire	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.2 Proportion of people who have access to safe feedback and response mechanisms	Stateless Persons	5%	To be confirmed
Cote d'Ivoire	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.3 Proportion of women participating in leadership/management structures	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2%	To be confirmed
Cote d'Ivoire	Outcome	OA8: Well-being	8.1 Proportion of people that receive cash transfers and/or non-food items	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	33%	To be confirmed
Cote d'Ivoire	Outcome	OA8: Well-being	8.2 Proportion of people with primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	17%	To be confirmed
Cote d'Ivoire	Outcome	OA9: Housing	9.1 Proportion of people living in habitable and affordable housing	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	25%	To be confirmed
Cote d'Ivoire	Outcome	OA9: Housing	9.2 Proportion of people that have energy to ensure lighting	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	22%	To be confirmed
Cote d'Ivoire	Outcome	OA10: Health	10.1 Proportion of children aged 9 months to five years who have received measles	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	81%	To be confirmed

			vaccination	seekers		
Cote d'Ivoire	Outcome	OA10: Health	10.2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	75%	To be confirmed
Cote d'Ivoire	Outcome	OA11: Education	11.1 Proportion of young people enrolled in tertiary and higher education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	54%	To be confirmed
Cote d'Ivoire	Outcome	OA11: Education	11.2 Proportion of children and young people enrolled in the national education system	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	5%	To be confirmed
Cote d'Ivoire	Outcome	OA12: WASH	12.1 Proportion of people using at least basic drinking water services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	33%	To be confirmed
Cote d'Ivoire	Outcome	OA12: WASH	12.2 Proportion of people with access to a safe household toilet	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	33%	To be confirmed
Cote d'Ivoire	Outcome	OA13: Livelihood	13.1. Proportion of people with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	5%	To be confirmed
Cote d'Ivoire	Outcome	OA13: Livelihood	13.3 Proportion of people (working age) who are unemployed	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	81%	To be confirmed
Cote d'Ivoire	Outcome	OA15: Resettle	15.1 Number of refugees submitted by UNHCR for resettlement	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	20	To be confirmed
Cote d'Ivoire	Outcome	OA16: Integrate	16.1 Proportion of people with secure tenure rights to housing and/or land	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	25%	To be confirmed
Cote d'Ivoire	Outcome	OA16: Integrate	16.2 Proportion of people covered by national social protection systems	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	3%	To be confirmed

Ghana	Impact	IA1: Protect	1.1 Proportion of people seeking international protection who are able to access asylum procedures	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	91%	Not applicable
Ghana	Impact	IA1: Protect	1.2 Proportion of people who are able to move freely within the country of habitual residence	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100%	Not applicable
Ghana	Impact	IA2: Respond	2.2 Proportion of people residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100%	Not applicable
Ghana	Impact	IA2: Respond	2.3 Proportion of people with access to health services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100%	Not applicable
Ghana	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.2a Proportion of children and young people enrolled in primary education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	47%	Not applicable
Ghana	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.2b Proportion of children and young people enrolled in secondary education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	8%	Not applicable
Ghana	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.3 Proportion of people feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100%	Not applicable
Ghana	Impact	IA4: Solve	4.1 Number of refugees who voluntarily return in safety and dignity to their country of origin	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2	Not applicable
Ghana	Impact	IA4: Solve	4.2a Number of people who departed on resettlement	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	108	Not applicable
Ghana	Impact	IA4: Solve	4.2b Number of people who departed through complementary pathways	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	4	Not applicable
Ghana	Impact	IA4: Solve	4.3b Number of refugees for whom residency status is	Refugees and	0	Not applicable

			granted or confirmed	Asylum-seekers		
Ghana	Outcome	OA1: Access/Doc	1.1 Proportion of refugees and asylum seekers registered on an individual basis	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100%	To be confirmed
Ghana	Outcome	OA1: Access/Doc	1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	89%	100%
Ghana	Outcome	OA1: Access/Doc	1.3 Proportion of people with legally recognized identity documents or credentials	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100%	100%
Ghana	Outcome	OA2: Status	2.1 Average processing time (in days) from registration to first instance asylum decision	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	461	30
Ghana	Outcome	OA2: Status	2.2 Proportion of people undergoing asylum procedures who have access to legal representation	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100%	100%
Ghana	Outcome	OA2: Status	2.3 Proportion of people undergoing asylum procedures who have access to an effective appeal mechanism after first instance rejection of their claim	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100%	100%
Ghana	Outcome	OA3: Policy/Law	3.1 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1951 Convention and/or its 1967 Protocol	None	Not yet aligned: ≤69 points	Not yet aligned: ≤69 points
Ghana	Outcome	OA3: Policy/Law	3.2 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness	None	Not yet aligned: ≤69 points	Not yet aligned: ≤69 points
Ghana	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.1 Proportion of people who know where to access available GBV services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100%	100%
Ghana	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.2 Proportion of people who do not accept violence against	Refugees and	100%	100%

			women	Asylum-seekers		
Ghana	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with GBV case management services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100%	100%
Ghana	Outcome	OA5: Children	5.1 Proportion of children at heightened risk who are supported by a Best Interests Procedure	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100%	100%
Ghana	Outcome	OA5: Children	5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	16%	100%
Ghana	Outcome	OA5: Children	5.3 Proportion of unaccompanied and separated children who are in an alternative care arrangement	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	67%	100%
Ghana	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.2 Proportion of people who have access to safe feedback and response mechanisms	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	82%	100%
Ghana	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.3 Proportion of women participating in leadership/management structures	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	31%	50%
Ghana	Outcome	OA8: Well-being	8.1 Proportion of people that receive cash transfers and/or non-food items	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	92%	100%
Ghana	Outcome	OA9: Housing	9.1 Proportion of people living in habitable and affordable housing	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100%	100%
Ghana	Outcome	OA9: Housing	9.2 Proportion of people that have energy to ensure lighting	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100%	100%
Ghana	Outcome	OA10: Health	10.2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100%	100%

Ghana	Outcome	OA11: Education	11.1 Proportion of young people enrolled in tertiary and higher education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	3%	20%
Ghana	Outcome	OA11: Education	11.2 Proportion of children and young people enrolled in the national education system	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	55%	100%
Ghana	Outcome	OA12: WASH	12.1 Proportion of people using at least basic drinking water services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100%	100%
Ghana	Outcome	OA12: WASH	12.2 Proportion of people with access to a safe household toilet	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100%	100%
Ghana	Outcome	OA13: Livelihood	13.1. Proportion of people with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100%	100%
Ghana	Outcome	OA15: Resettle	15.1 Number of refugees submitted by UNHCR for resettlement	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	7	To be confirmed
Ghana	Outcome	OA16: Integrate	16.2 Proportion of people covered by national social protection systems	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100%	100%
Togo	Impact	IA1: Protect	1.1 Proportion of people seeking international protection who are able to access asylum procedures	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	50%	Not applicable
Togo	Impact	IA1: Protect	1.2 Proportion of people who are able to move freely within the country of habitual residence	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	17%	Not applicable
Togo	Impact	IA2: Respond	2.2 Proportion of people residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	43%	Not applicable
Togo	Impact	IA2:	2.3 Proportion of people with	Refugees	3%	Not

		Respond	access to health services	and Asylum- seekers		applicable
Togo	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.1 Proportion of people who have the right to decent work	Refugees and Asylum- seekers	1%	Not applicable
Togo	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.2a Proportion of children and young people enrolled in primary education	Refugees and Asylum- seekers	20%	Not applicable
Togo	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.2b Proportion of children and young people enrolled in secondary education	Refugees and Asylum- seekers	20%	Not applicable
Togo	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.3 Proportion of people feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark	Refugees and Asylum- seekers	15%	Not applicable
Togo	Impact	IA4: Solve	4.1 Number of refugees who voluntarily return in safety and dignity to their country of origin	Refugees and Asylum- seekers	10	Not applicable
Togo	Impact	IA4: Solve	4.2a Number of people who departed on resettlement	Refugees and Asylum- seekers	0	Not applicable
Togo	Impact	IA4: Solve	4.2b Number of people who departed through complementary pathways	Refugees and Asylum- seekers	0	Not applicable
Togo	Impact	IA4: Solve	4.3b Number of refugees for whom residency status is granted or confirmed	Refugees and Asylum- seekers	0	Not applicable
Togo	Outcome	OA1: Access/Doc	1.1 Proportion of refugees and asylum seekers registered on an individual basis	Refugees and Asylum- seekers	43%	To be confirmed
Togo	Outcome	OA1: Access/Doc	1.3 Proportion of people with legally recognized identity documents or credentials	Refugees and Asylum-	14%	To be confirmed

				seekers		
Togo	Outcome	OA2: Status	2.1 Average processing time (in days) from registration to first instance asylum decision	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	60	30
Togo	Outcome	OA2: Status	2.2 Proportion of people undergoing asylum procedures who have access to legal representation	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	43%	To be confirmed
Togo	Outcome	OA2: Status	2.3 Proportion of people undergoing asylum procedures who have access to an effective appeal mechanism after first instance rejection of their claim	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	43%	To be confirmed
Togo	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.1 Proportion of people who know where to access available GBV services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	20%	50%
Togo	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with GBV case management services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	20%	50%
Togo	Outcome	OA5: Children	5.1 Proportion of children at heightened risk who are supported by a Best Interests Procedure	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	10%	50%
Togo	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.2 Proportion of people who have access to safe feedback and response mechanisms	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	20%	60%
Togo	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.3 Proportion of women participating in leadership/management structures	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	5%	25%
Togo	Outcome	OA9: Housing	9.1 Proportion of people living in habitable and affordable housing	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2%	20%
Togo	Outcome	OA11: Education	11.1 Proportion of young people enrolled in tertiary and higher education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1%	4%

				seekers		
Togo	Outcome	OA11: Education	11.2 Proportion of children and young people enrolled in the national education system	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	20%	50%
Togo	Outcome	OA12: WASH	12.1 Proportion of people using at least basic drinking water services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	20%	60%
Togo	Outcome	OA13: Livelihood	13.1. Proportion of people with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1%	5%
Togo	Outcome	OA13: Livelihood	13.2. Proportion of people who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	5%	15%
Togo	Outcome	OA13: Livelihood	13.3 Proportion of people (working age) who are unemployed	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	5%	15%
Togo	Outcome	OA16: Integrate	16.2 Proportion of people covered by national social protection systems	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	10%	30%