

Annual Results Report

2025

Cote d'Ivoire MCO

Acknowledgements

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Note:

The baseline values presented in this document reflect previous year's progress when available. If such data is not available, strategy baseline values are used instead.

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- 4.1 - Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

Section 1: Context and Overview

1.1 Changes to the Operational Context

In 2025, the operating context in Ghana, Togo, Côte d'Ivoire, and Benin was shaped by insecurity from the Sahel, particularly Burkina Faso, alongside generally stable political systems and uneven economic recovery. Violence and threats by non-State armed groups in northern border areas continued to drive displacement towards coastal States and within countries, alter mixed-movement dynamics and increase protection risks for refugees, asylum-seekers, internally displaced spilling persons (IDPs) and host communities.

Côte d'Ivoire remained politically and economically stable, but northern border regions experienced sporadic security incidents and limited access to basic services. In July 2025, the Government granted refugee status to around 69,000 Burkinabè and 1,500 Malians, bringing the Burkinabè refugee population to nearly 80,000, many of whom live in dispersed villages with very low school enrolment (about 11 per cent of refugee children). The country also faces a major statelessness challenge, with roughly 930,000 people stateless or at risk, while the transition from a multi-country to a national office reduced UNHCR's staffing and operational capacity amid rising needs.

In Ghana, a peaceful transfer of power following the 2024 elections consolidated democratic institutions and coincided with modest economic recovery. Continued insecurity in Burkina Faso nonetheless led to new arrivals, with around 1,400 asylum-seekers recorded during the year and the overall refugee and asylum-seeker population reaching about 21,500, including some 24,200 Burkinabè seeking asylum in northern regions. Prima facie recognition for Burkinabè in 2025 strengthened access to protection and services. Most refugees reside with host communities, supporting social cohesion, but insecurity in the Bawku municipality constrained humanitarian access and heightened protection risks.

Togo underwent a sensitive political transition as constitutional reforms introduced a parliamentary governance model and a bicameral legislature. The first Senate elections in early 2025 and public demonstrations around the reforms created occasional tensions, though State institutions continued to function. Security in the northern Savanes region remained fragile due to spillover from Burkina Faso, and by the end of 2025, Togo hosted about 54,200 refugees, 4,300 asylum-seekers, and 10,200 IDPs, primarily in the north, where humanitarian needs and food insecurity are high. Despite projected GDP growth of around 5 per cent, high public debt and climate pressures underscored the importance of the Programme d'Urgence pour la Région des Savanes and broader Humanitarian-Development-Peace efforts to integrate displaced populations into national systems.

Benin remained a relatively stable democracy but was increasingly affected by attacks and threats by non-State armed groups in northern departments, generating internal displacement and new protection risks. Refugees and asylum-seekers from neighboring countries continued to arrive, while some engaged in onward movements towards coastal States and beyond, adding complexity to mixed flows. Economic pressures, high food and fuel prices, and recurrent climatic shocks eroded household resilience and deepened food insecurity, particularly among displaced and host communities. The legal and institutional framework for asylum and statelessness remained broadly unchanged, but gaps in civil registration and documentation continued to pose a risk of statelessness. Humanitarian access in the north was constrained but generally maintained through local partners and community structures. Overall, the operational context became more challenging, with deteriorating security in some northern areas and rising humanitarian needs despite continued engagement by national authorities and overall access to territory and asylum.

1.2. Progress Against the Desired Impact

1. Impact Area: Attaining Favorable Protection Environments

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

Indicator			
Country	Population Type	Baseline	Actual (2025)
1.1 Proportion of people seeking international protection who are able to access asylum procedures			
Benin	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	8.60%	10.02%
Cote d'Ivoire	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	96.57%	100.00%
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%
Togo	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	85.06%	94.28%
1.2 Proportion of people who are able to move freely within the country of habitual residence			
Benin	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%
Cote d'Ivoire	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%
Togo	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%

Across Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Liberia, and Togo, the protection environment in 2025 remained broadly open, enabling continued access to territory and asylum procedures for people fleeing violence in the Sahel. A total of 33,200 new asylum-seekers were registered across the five countries, with registration carried out by government partners supported technically and financially by UNHCR. Protection monitoring systems, including the P21 methodology, continued to generate real-time information on risks and needs despite constraints in remote border areas. At the regional level, the Lomé Dialogue remained an important platform for maintaining asylum space and facilitating cooperation among coastal states and Sahel countries on issues such as transhumance, voluntary repatriation, and security concerns. Freedom of movement for asylum-seekers and refugees was generally respected across the region. Progress in strengthening national asylum systems contributed to improved protection outcomes.

In Togo, continuous efforts to strengthen the national asylum framework and the dissemination of Law No. 2016-021 significantly improved access to asylum procedures, with 94% of people seeking international protection able to access the system compared with a baseline of 50%. Freedom of movement also improved markedly, increasing from 16.7% to 100%, reflecting the effective issuance of refugee identity cards and the application of national legislation guaranteeing the right to reside and move freely. Similarly, in Benin and Côte d'Ivoire, simplified or group recognition procedures supported access to refugee status for people fleeing Burkina Faso, strengthening state capacity to manage large-scale displacement and facilitating integration in host areas.

In Ghana, access to asylum and protection remained fully respected under the national refugee framework and international legal instruments. During 2025, approximately 1,400 new asylum seekers arrived, bringing the total refugee and asylum seeker population to about 33,000 people under international protection. The Ghana Refugee Board adjudicated 130 cases covering 235 individuals, contributing to the functioning of the asylum system. Advocacy and coordination with national and district authorities also strengthened refugee inclusion, including the integration of refugees into District Annual Action Plans in northern regions. Freedom of movement continued to be respected, and no cases of refoulement were recorded during the reporting period.

3. Impact Area: Empowering Communities and Achieving Gender Equality

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

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

Indicator			
Country	Population Type	Baseline	Actual (2025)
3.1 Proportion of people who have the right to decent work			
Benin	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	46.45%	46.45%
Cote d'Ivoire	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	21.11%	46.11%
Togo	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%
3.2a Proportion of children and young people enrolled in primary education			
Benin	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	28.75%	28.75%
Cote d'Ivoire	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	7.02%	5.05%
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	11.28%	47.17%
Togo	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	27.76%	5.05%
3.2b Proportion of children and young people enrolled in secondary education			
Benin	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	44.00%	44.00%
Cote d'Ivoire	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	10.00%	10.00%
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	35.81%	8.25%
Togo	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	18.10%	27.50%
3.3 Proportion of people feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark			
Benin	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	50.00%	50.00%
Cote d'Ivoire	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%
Togo	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	10.00%	0.00%

In Côte d'Ivoire, newly arrived asylum seekers from Burkina Faso in the northern regions continued to receive food assistance from WFP, while complementary interventions under the UNITE project supported socio-economic inclusion and resilience. Activities focused on six villages in the Tchologo and Bounkani regions, where 750 households (358 refugees and 392 host community members, including 51% women) participated in labour-intensive asset creation and livelihood activities. Through multipurpose cash transfers, 5,391 individuals received USD 283,788, enabling households to meet essential needs while contributing to the development of community assets and gradually reducing reliance on humanitarian assistance. Livelihood interventions included the establishment of 13.3 hectares of community gardens and 18 technical training sessions delivered to 448 participants, providing skills in agriculture, climate-resilient practices, and income-generating activities. An integrated poultry farm based on black soldier fly production was launched, introducing regenerative agriculture practices that support sustainable livelihoods and improved food security. Water infrastructure works, including wells and irrigation systems, are also underway to strengthen agricultural productivity.

Complementary initiatives supported economic inclusion through engagement with the private sector. Approximately 100 refugees and asylum seekers were integrated into agricultural value chains during 2025, and three partnerships were established with companies in the mango and cotton value chains, creating employment opportunities through training, seasonal workforce accommodation, and cooperative inclusion. These initiatives were implemented through participatory approaches involving refugees and host communities, strengthening social cohesion and community ownership of assets. However, structural

challenges remain significant in northern regions where economic opportunities are limited, and unemployment remains high. Regulatory restrictions affecting asylum seekers bringing livestock into the country continue to affect those with pastoralist backgrounds, although agricultural and pastoral activities are often tolerated within host communities. In a shifting funding landscape, UNHCR Côte d'Ivoire continues to prioritize private-sector partnerships to support economic inclusion.

In Togo, progress across indicators related to decent work, education, and safety for refugees and asylum seekers showed mixed outcomes. Under Indicator 3.1, the proportion of refugees and asylum seekers enjoying the right to decent work increased from 1.43% at baseline to 100%. This change largely reflects a methodological revision of questions related to national legal frameworks governing labour market access, indicating that refugees are legally able to participate in the labour market, although effective access still depends on administrative regularization and practical implementation by employers and authorities. Education indicators revealed declining enrolment among refugee children and youth. Primary enrolment (Indicator 3.2a) fell from 50% to 27%, while secondary enrolment (Indicator 3.2b) declined from 50% to 5%. These trends may reflect economic hardship, limited school capacity, language barriers, early entry into the labour market, or protection risks affecting school attendance. The situation is compounded by limited school data and the absence of systematic monitoring mechanisms to track enrolment, retention, and dropout patterns. For Indicator 3.3, measuring the proportion of people who feel safe walking alone at night, no data was available during the reporting period. Overall, results indicate progress in the regulatory environment for decent work alongside declining educational participation and gaps in safety data, highlighting the need to strengthen education access and protection monitoring systems.

4. Impact Area: Securing Solutions

By 2026, forcibly displaced and stateless persons achieve durable solutions

Indicator			
Country	Population Type	Baseline	Actual (2025)
4.1 Number of refugees who voluntarily return in safety and dignity to their country of origin			
Benin	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0	0
Cote d'Ivoire	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	8	3
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0	0
Togo	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	9	3
4.2a Number of people who departed on resettlement			
Benin	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	13	13
Cote d'Ivoire	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	25	90
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	93	498
Togo	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	6	0
4.2b Number of people who departed through complementary pathways			
Benin	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0	0
Cote d'Ivoire	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0	0
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	6	0
4.3a Number of stateless people for whom nationality is granted or confirmed			
Cote d'Ivoire	Stateless Persons	279	0
4.3b Number of refugees for whom residency status is granted or confirmed			
Cote d'Ivoire	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,170	7,300
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0	0
Togo	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0	0

Based on the 2024–2026 Protection and Solutions Strategy for the MCO, durable solutions programming was strengthened in Côte d'Ivoire, including the initiation of resettlement departures to Canada and France. Indicator trends show mixed progress. Voluntary returns remained low (3 vs 6), reflecting a 50% decrease, likely linked to persistent security and political challenges in countries of origin and a growing preference for alternatives such as local integration or resettlement. In contrast, resettlement significantly increased (90 vs 10), demonstrating strong operational capacity through a structured pipeline and effective pre-screening and selection processes. Complementary pathways remained at zero, highlighting structural barriers, including access to travel documents, recognition of skills, and the availability of educational and employment partners. Regarding statelessness, no nationality confirmations were achieved in 2025 despite ambitious targets, due to the political sensitivity of the issue and the pre-electoral context, calling for realistic recalibration and progressive engagement with authorities. The confirmation of refugee residency status reached 73,000 vs 5,000, largely due to prima facie recognition, which effectively grants refugees access to residence permits. Overall, the solutions portfolio was dominated by refugee status recognition with residency and work permits and resettlement, while voluntary returns declined and complementary pathways did not progress, highlighting increasing anchorage of refugees in host countries and the need to strengthen sustainable legal pathways while adjusting ambitions on statelessness.

In Ghana, durable solutions focused on legal integration, particularly for former Ivorian refugees. Building on the outcomes of the 2021 National Asylum Dialogue, including the establishment of a dedicated sub-committee recommending indefinite residence permits, UNHCR and the Ghana Refugee Board continued diplomatic engagement with the Government. As a result, 498 former Ivorian refugees were granted indefinite residence permits during the reporting period. This milestone is expected to enhance legal security, expand access to socio-economic opportunities, and promote sustainable integration within national systems, reflecting measurable progress toward anchoring refugees and ensuring long-term protection and inclusion.

In Togo, durable solutions indicators showed minimal movement during the reporting period, reflecting persistent challenges in voluntary repatriation, resettlement, complementary pathways, and residency regularization. Under Indicator 4.1, voluntary returns decreased from 20 to 3 departures, likely due to continuing instability, socio-economic barriers, and limited preparedness in countries of origin. Indicators 4.2a and 4.2b recorded no resettlement or complementary pathway departures, reflecting constraints such as limited quotas, stringent eligibility criteria, operational bottlenecks, and the absence of referral mechanisms. Similarly, Indicator 4.3b recorded zero residency cases, indicating restricted progress in local integration through legal stay, caused by restrictive frameworks, administrative challenges, and gaps in legal assistance. Overall, these results underscore the need for reinforced engagement with authorities, expanded legal support services, stronger cross-border coordination, and enhanced resettlement and complementary pathway programming to provide sustainable solutions for refugees.

Other Core Impact Indicators

Country	Population Type	Baseline	Actual(2025)
2.2 Proportion of people residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities			
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%
2.3 Proportion of people with access to health services			
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%
Togo	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	5.27%	24.47%

1.3 Challenges to Achieving Impacts

In Ghana, operational challenges affected progress toward durable solutions and protection outcomes. The delay in reconstituting the Governing Board of the Ghana Refugee Board temporarily slowed the processing of Refugee Status Determination (RSD) cases, affecting new arrivals' access to services linked to status recognition. The appointment of a chairperson who concurrently serves as a Member of Parliament elevated the Board's institutional visibility within government structures; however, the chairperson's legislative responsibilities occasionally influenced the scheduling of Board sittings, with corresponding effects on case timelines. The transition in government also contributed to delays in finalizing and issuing indefinite residence permits for eligible former Ivorian refugees. Despite these challenges, 498 former Ivorian refugees were granted indefinite residence permits during the reporting period, reflecting progress in legal integration. These measures are expected to strengthen legal security, expand socio-economic opportunities, and promote sustainable integration within national systems. UNHCR continues to support the Board through advocacy, technical guidance, and monitoring, ensuring that refugees' rights under national and international frameworks are upheld.

Togo faces structural and operational challenges that limit progress toward strategy impact ambitions. Protection systems remain weak, with slow and under-resourced asylum procedures, limited digital tools, and inconsistent application of refugee law at borders. Specialized services, including GBV and child protection, are scarce, reducing the quality and timeliness of responses. A tightened civic and asylum space further restricts access to border areas and complicates case processing for sensitive profiles. Resource constraints remain a defining challenge. Limited funding forces prioritization of life-saving support over long-term investments in inclusion or systems strengthening, resulting in fewer field missions, partner activities, and national capacity-building efforts.

Access to basic services is constrained by administrative barriers to social protection schemes and gaps in health and education infrastructure. Refugees face documentation challenges and limited eligibility coverage, leaving their needs often unmet. Economic inclusion is restricted by practical obstacles such as obtaining IDs, opening bank accounts, and validating foreign qualifications, compounded by a small informal private sector offering few sustainable employment opportunities. Funding limitations also constrain livelihoods interventions, coaching, and entrepreneurship support. Durable solutions progress slowly: resettlement opportunities are extremely limited, local integration remains costly and bureaucratic, and repatriation options are constrained by conditions in countries of origin. Finally, a small UNHCR footprint and limited partner presence reduce operational reach, advocacy, and coordination, making a transformative impact in Togo particularly challenging.

1.4 Collaboration and Partnerships

In 2024–2025, UNHCR coordinated and contributed to the UN Joint Response Plan (JRP) for the Gulf of Guinea, jointly led by WFP, UNICEF, UNHCR, and IOM with participation from 15 humanitarian and development partners. The plan integrates humanitarian and resilience responses into a single framework aligned with national priorities, ensuring equitable access to education, health care, sanitation, and essential socio-economic services for both forcibly displaced populations and host communities, while promoting sustainable livelihoods. In line with the JRP, UNHCR led a €10 million European Union-funded project with IOM, UNICEF, and WFP to strengthen the resilience of refugees and host communities in Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, and Togo.

UNHCR also reinforced engagement with the World Bank through the Social Cohesion Project (SOCO), which incorporates forced displacement into its interventions, increasing access to basic services and economic opportunities for villages hosting refugees and asylum seekers. Togo and Benin were declared eligible for the Host Communities and Refugees (WHR) financing window, receiving \$20 million and \$25 million, respectively, to support high-concentration refugee sites and national refugee institutions, including SP-CNRA in Benin.

In Ghana, discussions are ongoing for the inclusion of refugees in the national household registry to

facilitate access to safety nets, while a regional project with the WB/UNHCR Joint Data Centre supports national statistics agencies in Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, and Togo to include displaced populations in household surveys, informing sustainable responses.

UNHCR Côte d'Ivoire successfully leveraged private sector partnerships to promote economic inclusion. Memoranda of understanding with three companies in the mango and cotton value chains (USMO-SARL, ADF AGRO, and SODECO) enable asylum seekers and refugees to access employment, training, and cooperative membership. The UNITE project further supports integrated protection, GBV response, community engagement, social cohesion, essential services, and livelihoods interventions, strengthening linkages across humanitarian, development, and peace actors.

The 2025 operation in Togo relied on strong partnerships across government, UN agencies, NGOs, and local organizations to deliver protection and inclusion outcomes. Core governmental counterparts include CNAR, PURS, and ANPC, with CNAR, CNR, and CRR overseeing asylum, documentation, and refugee inclusion aligned with national legal frameworks. PURS convenes government institutions, UN agencies, development banks, municipalities, and civil society to strengthen the humanitarian–development–peace nexus and advance inclusion and resilience in displacement-affected areas. Coordination with UNICEF, IOM, WFP, UNDP, and other partners under the Gulf of Guinea JRP ensured integrated support for protection, GBV, social cohesion, essential services, livelihoods, and food systems in northern Togo. Local partnerships reinforced localization and service delivery. Club des Femmes leads GBV prevention and women's self-reliance programs, ANPC contributes to emergency shelter aligned with PURS priorities, and CIAUD strengthens border protection and early warning systems. Regional cooperation was bolstered through the Lomé Declaration with Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, and Ghana to enhance protection and non-refoulement. Progress toward GRF/GCR commitments included simplified asylum procedures and group recognition for Burkinabé refugees, demonstrating UNHCR's whole-of-society approach and alignment with the updated Refugee Coordination Model. These initiatives collectively reinforce social cohesion, enhance inclusion, and strengthen sustainable humanitarian-development-peace outcomes in Togo.

Section 2: Results

2.1. Outcomes and Achievements

1. Outcome Area: Access to Territory, Reg. and Documentation

By 2026, all asylum seekers have access to territory.

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

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

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

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

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

Core Outcome Indicators

		Indicator		
Country	Population Type	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
1.1 Proportion of refugees and asylum seekers registered on an individual basis				
Benin	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	65.01%	100.00%	62.96%
Cote d'Ivoire	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	86.00%	100.00%	28.30%
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	69.74%	100.00%	66.48%
Togo	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	80.00%	86.00%	86.13%
1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority				
Benin	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	68.53%	100.00%	65.01%
Cote d'Ivoire	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	60.00%	70.00%	100.00%
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	37.83%
Cote d'Ivoire	Stateless Persons	86.80%	100.00%	0.00%
1.3 Proportion of people with legally recognized identity documents or credentials				
Benin	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	41.66%	70.00%	68.53%
Cote d'Ivoire	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	15.00%	54.83%
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Togo	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	72.00%	26.00%	25.68%
Cote d'Ivoire	Stateless Persons	0.00%	30.00%	100.00%

Core Output Indicators

		Indicator	
Country	Population Type	Actual (2025)	
01.1.1 Number of people registered on an individual basis			
Cote d'Ivoire	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	20,000	

Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	21,546
Togo	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	9,733
01.2.1 Number of people supported to obtain civil status, identity or legal status documentation		
Cote d'Ivoire	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,000
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	20
Togo	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	29,479

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In Côte d'Ivoire, the MCO prioritized registration and documentation of newly arrived refugees as a core protection activity. Support to the government includes organizing registration missions, providing essential equipment and technical expertise, and building the capacity of local authorities and stakeholders at border points. Protection monitoring (P21) facilitated early identification of new arrivals, improved data collection for interventions, and raised awareness of refugee rights. In 2025, 2,726 new households (13,633 individuals) were registered in the Tchologo and Bounkani regions, and 2,000 urban refugees renewed their biometric refugee cards in collaboration with ONECI and DAARA.

In Ghana, by the end of 2025, 67% of asylum seekers were individually registered on the UNHCR-supported system, with Burkinabe refugees representing over 85% of the registered population. New arrivals, through both official and unofficial border points, accessed the country without reported incidents of refoulement. All registered individuals received documentation upon completion of the registration process, ensuring protection and access to services.

In Togo, individual registration improved from 83.33% to 86%, reflecting strengthened identity-management systems. However, legally recognized documentation fell from 83.33% to 26% due to insufficient resources for field visits by authorities. Early-warning and monitoring cells in influx areas enabled rapid identification and referral of new arrivals, improving data quality and reducing non-registration risks, particularly in remote or insecure locations. Funding gaps, however, continue to hinder systematic follow-up and timely delivery of legal identity documents, limiting full socio-economic inclusion and protection.

2. Outcome Area: Status Determination

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

By 2026, all forcibly displaced persons and stateless persons have access to a fair and effective status determination procedure

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

By 2026, effective legal reforms are in place to strengthen the protection framework for stateless persons and access to nationality

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

Stateless persons access facilitated nationality procedures

Core Outcome Indicators

		Indicator		
Country	Population Type	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
2.1 Average processing time (in days) from registration to first instance asylum decision				
Benin	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	180.00	90.00	0.42
Cote d'Ivoire	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	252.00	90.00	60.00
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	304.35	30.00	311.39
Togo	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	30.00	30.00	30.00
2.2 Proportion of people undergoing asylum procedures who have access to legal representation				
Cote d'Ivoire	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Togo	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	90.00%	0.02%
2.3 Proportion of people undergoing asylum procedures who have access to an effective appeal mechanism after first instance rejection of their claim				
Cote d'Ivoire	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Togo	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	90.00%	87.50%

Core Output Indicators

		Indicator
Country	Population Type	Actual (2025)
02.1.1 UNHCR has provided capacity development support to strengthen the national status determination system(s), in accordance with international standards		
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Yes
Togo	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Yes

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Throughout 2025, UNHCR continued to support the national refugee and statelessness determination systems to ensure fair, efficient, and rights-based procedures. Both Refugee Status Determination (RSD) and Statelessness Determination Procedures (SDP) received capacity-building support through training programs, on-the-job coaching, and expert guidance for national asylum officers on refugee law, human rights standards, and best practices for conducting interviews and assessing claims. UNHCR staff also acted as observers during eligibility sessions and provided Country Operation Information (COI) and expert opinions on complex cases. Simplified mechanisms for group recognition were operational, particularly for asylum seekers fleeing the central Sahel crisis, enabling expedited access to status determination and associated protection. These measures strengthened procedural fairness and reinforced national authorities' ability to manage complex caseloads effectively.

In 2025, the Government of Ghana, under the Ministry of the Interior, formally granted prima facie refugee status to all Burkinabe asylum seekers, ensuring protection from refoulement, formal recognition, and access to essential social services. Approximately 24,000 Burkinabe nationals are expected to benefit, with over 13,000 registered by year-end. In addition, the Ghana Refugee Board adjudicated 130 individual RSD cases comprising 235 persons. The average processing time from registration to adjudication was 311 days, reflecting an increase due to the reconstitution of the governing Board, which temporarily affected

processing capacity. Despite these operational delays, all pending cases were resolved by the close of the year, demonstrating resilience in maintaining access to asylum procedures and safeguarding protection outcomes.

During the reporting period, Togo maintained an average processing time of 60 days from registration to first-instance asylum decisions, meeting operational targets and reflecting steady procedural efficiency. However, access to legal representation remained critically limited, with 0% coverage against a 100% target, underscoring gaps in available legal aid structures and the need for enhanced collaboration with legal partners and pro bono networks. Access to appeal mechanisms was stronger, with 88% of applicants able to utilize an effective appeal system, though further efforts are required to ensure full coverage. UNHCR provided technical support and capacity-building to align national procedures with international standards, improve procedural fairness, and reduce bottlenecks. These measures form a foundation for expanding legal representation and appeal safeguards for all asylum seekers, ensuring both protection and rights-based procedural outcomes.

3. Outcome Area: Protection Policy and Law

By 2026, effectively legal reforms are in place to establish simplified procedure to confirm nationality

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

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

Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator				
Country	Population Type	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
3.1 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1951 Convention and/or its 1967 Protocol				
Cote d'Ivoire	None	Broadly aligned	Broadly aligned	Progressing toward alignment
3.2 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness				
Cote d'Ivoire	None	Broadly aligned	Broadly aligned	Progressing toward alignment

Core Output Indicators

Indicator		
Country	Population Type	Actual (2025)
03.1.1 UNHCR has engaged in legislative and judicial processes to strengthen laws and policies for the protection of refugees, IDPs, returnees and stateless people and/or the reduction and prevention of statelessness		
Togo	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	No
Cote d'Ivoire	Stateless Persons	No

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The legislation in the region is generally aligned with international and regional conventions relating to refugees and statelessness. In Côte d'Ivoire, progress has been made toward strengthening the national

legal framework addressing statelessness. A draft national law on statelessness, based on the African Union's regional model law, was developed by an inter-ministerial technical working group with the support of UNHCR. The draft incorporates safeguards contained in the 1954 Convention and represents an important step toward strengthening protection for individuals at risk of statelessness. The legislation is expected to be submitted to the Council of Ministers once the associated implementing decree is finalized. This decree was completed by the same technical working group in 2024.

However, efforts aimed at reducing statelessness and advocating for simplified naturalization procedures for individuals at risk in Côte d'Ivoire were temporarily paused in 2024. This decision reflected the political sensitivity of the issue and the approaching 2025 presidential elections, which required a cautious and gradual approach to policy advocacy in this area.

4. Outcome Area: Gender-based Violence

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

Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator				
Country	Population Type	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
4.1 Proportion of people who know where to access available GBV services				
Benin	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	31.44%	70.00%	100.00%
Cote d'Ivoire	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	55.00%	100.00%	55.00%
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	80.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Togo	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	40.00%	50.00%	0.58%
4.2 Proportion of people who do not accept violence against women				
Benin	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	73.10%	100.00%	18.50%
Cote d'Ivoire	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	60.00%	100.00%	63.47%
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with GBV case management services				
Benin	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	35.83%	100.00%	35.83%
Cote d'Ivoire	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Togo	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	50.00%	100.00%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator		
Country	Population Type	Actual (2025)
04.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from specialized GBV programmes		
Cote d'Ivoire	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	434
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	12,437
Togo	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	25

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Across the MCO, activities addressing gender-based violence (GBV) focused on prevention, awareness-raising, and survivor support, contributing to safer communities and greater empowerment for women and girls. Prevention initiatives targeted underlying risk factors, while sensitization activities promoted awareness and collective responsibility to address GBV. Support services ensured that survivors could access protection, psychosocial care, and assistance to rebuild their lives. Innovative prevention approaches linked GBV prevention with livelihood and energy interventions that reduce exposure to protection risks. In Côte d'Ivoire, women received LPG cooking kits that reduce dependence on firewood, lowering the risk of violence during wood collection while also generating household cost savings. In Togo, displacement has disrupted traditional social structures and left many women widowed during their journeys, increasing vulnerability to GBV. In response, UNHCR partnered with the women-led organization Club des Femmes to promote GBV prevention through revenue-generating activities, supporting women's savings groups and training in agrifood processing to strengthen economic autonomy and resilience.

In Ghana, strong progress has been recorded in awareness of available GBV services among refugees and asylum seekers. Communities consistently report knowing where and how to seek assistance, including services provided by social welfare authorities, the Domestic Violence and Victim Support Unit (DOVVSU), health facilities offering clinical care, and psychosocial support providers. This high awareness reflects sustained community outreach, sensitization sessions, distribution of information materials, and the active involvement of community leaders and volunteers. Refugees and asylum seekers also overwhelmingly reject violence against women, demonstrating positive social norms reinforced through dialogue and community engagement. All survivors who accessed case management services reported satisfaction with the support received, reflecting effective coordination among service providers and adherence to survivor-centred approaches.

In Togo, GBV prevention and response activities also show encouraging results while highlighting data limitations. A total of 125 individuals benefited from specialized GBV programmes, and survivor feedback remained overwhelmingly positive, with all beneficiaries expressing satisfaction with case management services. This reflects strong adherence to survivor-centred standards and the delivery of quality psychosocial and protection support. However, the indicator measuring the proportion of people who know where to access GBV services was recorded at 1 percent, likely reflecting gaps in data collection rather than an actual lack of awareness. Constraints such as limited field access, population mobility, and the absence of perception surveys during the reporting period affected the ability to accurately measure community-level knowledge. Strengthening outreach, improving data collection tools, and integrating GBV awareness questions into broader protection monitoring will be essential to generate more reliable figures in future reporting cycles. Overall, while GBV services across the MCO demonstrate strong quality and positive survivor feedback, continued investment in community sensitization, service accessibility, and data systems remains essential to ensure survivors are informed, protected, and able to access support when needed.

7. Outcome Area: Community Engagement and Women's Empowerment

By 2026, Forcibly displaced persons have access to community based protection and empowerment programmes

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

Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator				
Country	Population Type	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
7.1 Extent participation of displaced and stateless people across programme phases is supported.				
Cote d'Ivoire	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Moderate	Extensive	Extensive
Cote d'Ivoire	Stateless Persons	Moderate	Extensive	Extensive

7.2 Proportion of people who have access to safe feedback and response mechanisms				
Benin	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Cote d'Ivoire	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	90.00%	100.00%	90.00%
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	90.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Togo	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	41.74%	60.00%	10.28%
Cote d'Ivoire	Stateless Persons	1.61%	100.00%	1.61%
7.3 Proportion of women participating in leadership/management structures				
Benin	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	28.35%	70.00%	28.35%
Cote d'Ivoire	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1.60%	50.00%	1.60%
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	35.00%	50.00%	30.00%
Togo	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	61.22%	25.00%	50.73%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator		
Country	Population Type	Actual (2025)
07.1.1 Number of people consulted through Participatory Assessments		
Benin	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0
Togo	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	6,928
07.2.1 Number of people who used UNHCR- supported feedback & response mechanisms to voice their needs/ concerns/feedback		
Benin	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	5,200
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,300
Togo	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	755
07.3.1 Number of people who received protection services		
Benin	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	23,000
Cote d'Ivoire	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	6,852
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	4,704
Togo	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	5,884

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In Côte d'Ivoire, temporary sites hosting asylum seekers in the Tchologo and Bounkani regions accommodated 6,852 women in 2025, including 3,302 in Niornigué and 3,629 in Timalah. UNHCR and partners strengthened the empowerment of 108 women asylum seekers by providing financial assistance to develop small income-generating activities such as small-scale food trading, the sale of miscellaneous goods, hairdressing, and tailoring. This support enhanced socio-economic self-reliance, helped prevent food insecurity, strengthened resilience, and reduced dependence on humanitarian assistance. Women at the Niornigué site also formed a solidarity association that benefited from capacity-building and regular follow-up by UNHCR and its governmental partner DAARA to improve governance and associative management, resulting in more inclusive management and stronger community solidarity. In addition, 112 beneficiaries in the Tchologo region, including 45 women and 67 men, received support under a clean-cooking initiative promoting the use of domestic gas instead of firewood and charcoal, contributing to environmental protection, reduced deforestation, and improved household health, particularly for women and children.

In Ghana, UNHCR and partners continued to promote community engagement as a key approach to

strengthening collaboration with refugees, host communities, NGOs, local authorities, and traditional leaders. Through meetings, joint assessments, and monitoring activities, the process facilitated two-way dialogue and active participation, encouraging shared responsibility for community outcomes and promoting social cohesion and peaceful coexistence. Community engagement also allowed UNHCR to explain operational challenges such as resource shortfalls, while mobilising support from partners, including NGOs helping in areas such as WASH, education, and shelter. Women's participation was intentionally integrated into all engagements to strengthen their social, economic, political, and legal empowerment. Livelihood and economic opportunities for refugee and host community women were promoted, enhancing self-reliance, addressing gender-based discrimination, and increasing their capacity to make independent decisions while improving overall well-being.

In Togo, progress toward accountability, participation, and protection indicators shows both advancements and remaining gaps. Access to safe feedback and response mechanisms remains limited at 10%, reflecting restricted humanitarian access and weaker community structures in rural and influx areas, particularly in the Savanes region. Nevertheless, 755 individuals used UNHCR-supported feedback channels to raise concerns or needs, indicating growing awareness and trust in available mechanisms. Women's participation in leadership and management structures reached 51%, slightly above the baseline of 50%, reflecting positive progress in women's empowerment despite sociocultural barriers affecting autonomy and decision-making. Protection service delivery also remained substantial, with 5,884 individuals receiving protection services and 6,929 participating in participatory assessments, demonstrating strong engagement efforts despite operational constraints. However, the limited reach of feedback systems compared with the high number of consultations highlights the need to further strengthen community engagement structures, particularly where infrastructure, access, and committee functionality remain weak.

8. Outcome Area: Well-Being and Basic Needs

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

Forcibly displaced persons have access to basic services and multisectoral assistance

Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator				
Country	Population Type	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
8.1 Proportion of people that receive cash transfers and/or non-food items				
Benin	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Data not available	80.00%	0.00%
Cote d'Ivoire	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	51.00%	100.00%	1.63%
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	22.75%	100.00%	21.54%
Cote d'Ivoire	Stateless Persons	Data not available	0.00%	0.00%
8.2 Proportion of people with primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology				
Benin	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	69.99%	100.00%	69.99%
Cote d'Ivoire	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	15.00%	100.00%	51.00%
Togo	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	33.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Cote d'Ivoire	Stateless Persons	Data not available	0.00%	0.00%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator		
Country	Population Type	Actual (2025)
08.1.1 Number of people who received cash assistance		
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	121

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In Côte d'Ivoire, a cash assistance programme was introduced in 2025 in six villages under the EU-funded UNITE project to promote access to clean cooking solutions and reduce reliance on traditional fuels. A total of 281 families received cash assistance, of which 121 households purchased LPG cooking kits. Assessments indicate that around 90% of both refugees and host communities rely primarily on firewood for cooking, followed by charcoal. Although LPG is recognised for its efficiency and convenience, it is often perceived as a luxury due to its cost. To encourage the transition toward modern cooking fuels, UNHCR targeted families with high cooking fuel expenditures through cash assistance. For future interventions, the introduction of efficient cookstoves is recommended for households that remain fully dependent on firewood, helping reduce environmental pressure, household expenditure, and protection risks associated with firewood collection.

In Ghana, addressing basic needs remained a central focus of UNHCR and its partners to support the well-being and dignity of refugees and host communities. Basic needs—such as water, food, shelter, healthcare, safety, and social well-being—are essential for survival, health, and psychological stability. Recognising that many of these needs cannot be met without external support, UNHCR ensured that interventions benefiting refugees were also extended to host communities to promote social cohesion. Support included the provision of shelter, healthcare services, WASH facilities, electricity, and security. Educational materials provided for refugee children were also distributed to host community schools, while health facilities were equipped with medical equipment to improve service delivery for both populations. The police service responsible for security in refugee-hosting areas received motorbikes to enhance patrols and response capacity. Shelter remained a critical need, as many refugees continued to live in tents made from plastic sheeting in areas experiencing extremely high temperatures. This situation improved following European Union funding for the construction of durable shelter units, which also benefited vulnerable households within host communities. Additional support addressed psychosocial and mental health needs through regular visits by the Department of Social Welfare and the Ghana Health Service, which provided counselling and mental health education. Traditional authorities also contributed by allocating arable land to refugees for farming activities, enabling them to produce food and strengthen their livelihoods. Together, these interventions contributed to improving well-being, dignity, and resilience among refugees and host communities while supporting social cohesion and community stability.

10. Outcome Area: Healthy Lives

Forcibly displaced and stateless persons have access to quality Health Care services

Core Outcome Indicators

Country	Population Type	Indicator		
		Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
10.1 Proportion of children aged 9 months to five years who have received measles vaccination				
Benin	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Cote d'Ivoire	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	15.00%
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
10.2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel				
Benin	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	78.02%	80.00%	78.02%
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Cote d'Ivoire	Stateless Persons	Data not available	0.00%	15.00%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator		
Country	Population Type	Actual (2025)
10.2.1 Number of consultations in UNHCR supported mental health and psychosocial support services		
Cote d'Ivoire	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,611

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In Côte d'Ivoire, the UNHCR Multi-Country Office strategy aims to gradually reduce direct assistance to promote government responsibility and ensure refugees' inclusion in national health systems and insurance schemes. This transition supports self-reliance and integration into host communities in line with the Global Compact on Refugees. By refocusing on local and national frameworks and strengthening partnerships with development actors, UNHCR promotes sustainable solutions that enhance the resilience of both refugees and host communities.

DAARA provided 129 instances of assistance to 52 urban refugees (24 women and 28 men) in Abidjan and the South-West. In the North, UNHCR, through its partner Caritas, carried out extensive health activities for refugees and asylum seekers on and around the sites. In total, 2,468 asylum seekers received multifaceted medical care, including 1,232 treated for primary health care needs and 1,236 severe cases referred to secondary and tertiary health facilities. Awareness-raising on Universal Health Coverage (CMU) reached 15,000 people, including authorities, traditional and community leaders, and refugee and host communities, while health education sessions on communicable and non-communicable diseases reached 2,032 households, covering 10,652 refugees (7,094 adults, including 5,167 women and 1,927 men, and 3,558 children, including 1,888 girls and 1,670 boys).

A training session for 20 persons of concern (15 community health workers and 5 focal points) focused on disease follow-up and community-based surveillance in collaboration with the Ministry of Health. Health district activities were supported through rehabilitation of two buildings at Ouangolo General Hospital. Psychosocial support included 1,611 consultations — 570 psychosocial counselling sessions, 272 psychological consultations, and 244 psychiatric consultations — identifying 525 persons with specific needs, including 73 mental health cases and 57 chronic illness cases.

Maternal and child health services included assistance to 149 pregnant women (72 in Tchologo and 77 in Bounkani), covering prenatal screening, antenatal care, ultrasounds, and curative care. Severe cases treated in secondary facilities included 53 decompensated anemia cases, 632 severe malaria cases, and 72 severe acute malnutrition cases. Support for newborns reached 231 infants (54 on Timalah and 177 on Niornigué), including referral for birth registration. Following the enrollment of 11,320 forcibly displaced persons, 10,932 (5,450 in Bounkani and 5,482 in Tchologo) received CMU cards, facilitating a sustainable transition to long-term health coverage.

In Ghana, the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) provides free maternal care for all pregnant women. By the end of 2025, asylum seekers were enrolled in NHIS. UNHCR's operational partner, Caritas Ghana and the Ghana Refugee Board, assisted with first-time enrollment and renewals, ensuring that all pregnant asylum-seeking women received free maternal care. Children aged 0–5 accessed child welfare clinics at government and private health facilities, and those aged nine months to five years were vaccinated against measles, with UNICEF supporting the Ministry of Health to ensure refugee inclusion in national vaccination campaigns.

11. Outcome Area: Education

Forcibly displaced and stateless persons have access to quality Education services

Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator				
Country	Population Type	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
11.1 Proportion of young people enrolled in tertiary and higher education				
Benin	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0.70%	80.00%	0.70%
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	77.78%	20.00%	2.91%
Togo	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2.56%	4.00%	0.33%
11.2 Proportion of children and young people enrolled in the national education system				
Benin	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	10.05%	100.00%	10.05%
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	19.48%	100.00%	10.23%
Togo	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	24.18%	50.00%	14.24%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator		
Country	Population Type	Actual (2025)
11.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from education programming		
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	103

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In Côte d'Ivoire, in 2025, 360 urban refugee students in primary and secondary cycles received support to pay school fees, ensuring continued access to education. Non-formal education was provided to 1,438 asylum-seeking children at the primary level, facilitating their eventual integration into the formal system. Through close coordination with UNICEF and the Ministry of Education and Literacy, 24 volunteer teachers ran classrooms in the Timalah and Niornigué sites and distributed school kits to learners. Children in host communities also have access to primary education, although precise statistics are not yet available.

In Ghana, refugees and asylum seekers benefit from the national education system, including free secondary school education on par with Ghanaian students. Higher education opportunities are available for a limited number of refugees, with around 30 students supported through DAFI scholarships and additional schemes from MasterCard Foundation and Ashesi University.

In Togo, access to education continues to face major challenges. Enrollment in tertiary and higher education remains extremely low, with only a very small number of eligible youth currently attending. Participation in the national education system at basic and secondary levels fell significantly, from 46.67% to 14%, reflecting economic hardship, displacement, protection risks, limited access to learning facilities, and gaps in school-level data. These results underscore the need to strengthen data collection, improve outreach to vulnerable learners, and enhance coordination with education authorities to ensure equitable learning opportunities.

13. Outcome Area: Self Reliance, Economic Inclusion and Livelihoods

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

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

National policies includes refugees socio-economic integration

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

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

Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator				
Country	Population Type	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
13.1. Proportion of people with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider				
Benin	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	27.94%	50.00%	27.94%
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	3.94%	100.00%	6.96%
Togo	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2.00%	5.00%	39.20%
13.2. Proportion of people who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year				
Benin	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Data not available	0.00%	0.00%
Togo	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	3.52%	15.00%	11.20%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator		
Country	Population Type	Actual (2025)
13.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from livelihoods and economic inclusion interventions		
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0
Togo	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,610

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In Côte d'Ivoire, host communities at the local level continued to play an important role in supporting the inclusion of Burkinabé asylum seekers in agricultural production, enabling them to meet their food needs while engaging in small-scale economic activities. UNHCR also supported several quick-impact empowerment projects, jointly identified by host and displaced communities to promote local economic opportunities and social cohesion. In addition, some asylum seekers benefited from the GIZ-supported ProRes project and the World Bank-funded SOCO project to start economic activities, although the exact number of beneficiaries could not be confirmed.

In Ghana, progress was made toward the implementation of the Ghana Refugee Agribusiness and Sustainability Programme (GRASP). Community sensitization activities were conducted and the registration of potential refugee and host community farmers commenced. Approximately 1,000 households have been registered, while traditional authorities have released large tracts of land to the Ghana Refugee Board

(GRB) to support the programme's implementation. These steps represent an important foundation for scaling up refugee and host community participation in agricultural livelihoods.

In Togo, results under the economic inclusion indicators show mixed but noteworthy progress. Under Indicator 13.1, the proportion of people with an account at a bank, financial institution, or mobile-money provider increased significantly from 16.67% to 39%, largely driven by the widespread use of mobile-money services, which remain the most accessible financial tool for many households where formal banking infrastructure is limited. This expansion has facilitated everyday transactions, savings practices, and participation in economic activities.

However, under Indicator 13.2, the proportion of people reporting positive income changes declined from 25% to 11%, indicating increased financial pressures on households despite improved access to financial services. This underscores the need to further strengthen income-generation opportunities and economic resilience initiatives. Under Indicator 13.3, unemployment among the working-age population declined slightly from 71.43% to 64%, suggesting a modest improvement in employment outcomes, although unemployment levels remain high.

Finally, Indicator 13.1.1 shows that 1,610 people benefitted from livelihoods and economic inclusion interventions, demonstrating significant programme outreach. Overall, the results highlight strong progress in financial inclusion driven by mobile-money uptake, modest employment gains, and continuing challenges related to income security, pointing to the need for sustained investment in livelihood opportunities and household economic stability.

14. Outcome Area: Voluntary Return and Sustainable Reintegration

By 2026, Forcibly Displaced Persons have access to voluntary return

Voluntary repatriations are accessible to all forcibly displaced persons.

Core Output Indicators

Indicator		
Country	Population Type	Actual (2025)
14.1.1 Number of people who received counselling and/or information on voluntary repatriation		
Cote d'Ivoire	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	20,923
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In Côte d'Ivoire, most urban refugees have been present in the country for more than ten years. In the context of voluntary repatriation, when the security situation improves in certain regions or in the country of origin as a whole, UNHCR encourages those who wish to return by supporting their journey. In 2025, three refugees were voluntarily repatriated to the Central African Republic with UNHCR support, which covered transportation and documentation to ensure a safe and dignified return.

In Ghana, the operation continued to promote voluntary repatriation among refugees across all locations through targeted outreach programmes and community engagement sessions, both within camps and in urban settings. Ghana's most recent large-scale voluntary repatriation exercise was conducted in 2023 for Ivorian refugees. Although residual caseloads of Ivorian, Sierra Leonean, Liberian, and protracted Togolese refugees remain in the country, UNHCR continues to engage these groups through information-sharing

sessions, counselling, and confidence-building measures to facilitate informed decision-making regarding voluntary return. During the reporting period, at least two outreach activities were conducted to promote awareness and provide guidance on return options.

In Togo, progress toward facilitating voluntary repatriation in safety and dignity remained limited during the reporting period. Under Indicator 4.1, only three refugees voluntarily returned to their country of origin, compared with a baseline of 20. This low figure does not reflect a lack of effort but rather highlights the complex realities influencing decisions to return. Ongoing instability and limited reintegration prospects in countries of origin continue to discourage returns. These results underscore the need to maintain protection-sensitive programming, continue counselling on voluntary return options, and strengthen collaboration with authorities and partners to ensure that returns, when they occur, are safe, dignified, and sustainable.

15. Outcome Area: Resettlement and Complementary Pathways

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

Resettlement and Complementary Pathways services are accessible to forcibly displaced persons.

Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator				
Country	Population Type	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
15.1 Number of refugees submitted by UNHCR for resettlement				
Benin	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	71	250	71
Cote d'Ivoire	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	25	90	0
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	50	0	0
15.3 Number of people admitted through complementary pathways from the host country				
Benin	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	13	5	13
Cote d'Ivoire	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0	2	0
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	7	10	0

Core Output Indicators

Indicator		
Country	Population Type	Actual (2025)
15.1.1 Country issues machine-readable travel documents		
Cote d'Ivoire	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	No
Togo	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	No

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In Côte d'Ivoire, durable solutions programming is guided by the 2024–2026 Protection and Solutions Strategy of the Multi-Country Office (MCO), which aims to scale up interventions through intention surveys, voluntary repatriation where possible, resettlement, and the expansion of complementary pathways. Efforts also include advocacy and partnerships to facilitate refugees' access to travel documents and other requirements needed for third-country solutions. In 2025, the MCO received a resettlement quota of 97

individuals, including 20 for Canada and 77 for France. As of 31 December 2025, 111 refugees had been submitted to various resettlement countries for consideration, including 24 to Canada and 87 to France. During the same period, 73 refugees departed for resettlement, including 9 to Canada and 64 to France.

In Ghana, as part of the Multi-Country Office (MCO) structure, the operation did not receive a dedicated resettlement quota during the reporting period, unlike in previous years. Despite the absence of a direct allocation, the operation continued to proactively identify refugees in need of resettlement in collaboration with partners such as the Christian Council of Ghana and the Ghana Refugee Board. During the reporting period, at least 50 cases were identified and referred to the MCO for further interview and assessment. To support remote processing and reduce travel costs, a dedicated virtual interview room was established at the Krisan Refugee Camp, enabling refugees scheduled for resettlement interviews to participate remotely without travelling to Accra. In addition to traditional resettlement pathways, the operation also advanced complementary pathways. Two families, comprising seven individuals, departed for third countries through family reunification and private sponsorship, contributing to the diversification of durable solutions available to refugees in Ghana.

In Togo, progress toward providing refugees with access to third-country solutions through resettlement and complementary pathways remained unchanged during the reporting period. Under Indicator 4.2a, the number of people departing through resettlement remained at zero, consistent with the baseline. Similarly, Indicator 4.2b recorded zero departures through complementary pathways, also unchanged from the baseline. These results reflect the limited availability of resettlement quotas globally, the high demand for available places, and the strict eligibility criteria applied by receiving countries. Complementary pathways such as family reunification, labour mobility, or education opportunities often require documentation, financial resources, and stable conditions that many refugees struggle to meet. Despite these constraints, protection actors continue to identify cases, provide counselling, and advocate for expanded opportunities to ensure that refugees can access durable solutions when available.

16. Outcome Area: Integration and other Local Solutions

By 2026, Government implements policies that allow for forcibly displaced persons to access local integration.

By 2026, Refugees are able to locally integrate socially and economically

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

Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator				
Country	Population Type	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
16.1 Proportion of people with secure tenure rights to housing and/or land				
Benin	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Data not available	0.00%	0.00%
Cote d'Ivoire	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	17.35%	70.00%	80.00%
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0.00%	20.00%	100.00%
Cote d'Ivoire	Stateless Persons	Data not available	0.00%	0.00%
16.2 Proportion of people covered by national social protection systems				
Benin	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	35.85%	100.00%	35.85%
Cote d'Ivoire	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	18.06%	100.00%	46.00%
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Cote d'Ivoire	Stateless Persons	Data not available	100.00%	46.00%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator		
Country	Population Type	Actual (2025)
16.1.1. Government Social protection system is inclusive of forcibly displaced and stateless people		
Cote d'Ivoire	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Partially
16.2.1 Number of people supported by UNHCR to acquire nationality, permanent residency status or to access naturalization procedures		
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In Ghana, the operation continued to support refugees who expressed interest in local integration as a durable solution. In 2025, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) sustained advocacy efforts for the completion and issuance of indefinite residence permits for former Ivorian refugees. These advocacy interventions yielded positive results following the Government's decision to expedite the processing of the permits. Consequently, the Ghana Immigration Service, upon approval by the Minister for the Interior, issued 498 indefinite residence permits during the reporting period. This milestone provided former refugees with legal documentation and formal residency status, strengthening their access to rights, enhancing legal security, and facilitating their socio-economic integration within Ghana.

In Togo, progress toward strengthening housing and land tenure security and access to national social protection systems cannot be fully assessed due to significant gaps in available data. Under Indicator 16.1, which measures the proportion of people with secure tenure rights to housing and/or land, the result remains undefined, despite a baseline of 8.33. The absence of updated data makes it difficult to determine whether tenure security has improved, stagnated, or declined, and limits the ability to identify households at risk of eviction, land disputes, or inadequate legal protection.

Similarly, Indicator 16.2, which measures the proportion of people covered by national social protection systems, also remains undefined, with no updated information since the baseline of 50. Without current data, it is not possible to assess the extent to which vulnerable populations benefit from national safety nets such as cash assistance, health insurance, or other social protection measures. Overall, the lack of updated data significantly constrains meaningful analysis, obscures trends, and limits evidence-based planning. Strengthening monitoring systems and ensuring regular data reporting will be essential to better assess progress and guide targeted interventions.

Other Core Outcome Indicators

Country	Population Type	Baseline	Target(2025)	Actual(2025)
5.1 Proportion of children at heightened risk who are supported by a Best Interests Procedure				
Benin	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	38.73%	100.00%	38.73%
Cote d'Ivoire	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	54.49%	100.00%	54.49%
5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes				
Benin	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	59.99%	100.00%	59.99%
Cote d'Ivoire	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	96.57%	100.00%	96.57%
Togo	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1.67%	2%	1.73%

5.3 Proportion of unaccompanied and separated children who are in an alternative care arrangement				
Benin	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	26.47%	80.00%	26.47%
Cote d'Ivoire	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	54.49%	100.00%	54.49%
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	66.67%	100.00%	5.56%
Togo	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	4%	4.28%
9.1 Proportion of people living in habitable and affordable housing				
Benin	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	68.99%	100.00%	68.99%
Cote d'Ivoire	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	15.00%	100.00%	0.00%
Cote d'Ivoire	Stateless Persons	Data not available	0.00%	15.00%
Togo	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	6.00%	20.00%	37.23%
9.2 Proportion of people that have energy to ensure lighting				
Benin	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	60.00%	100.00%	60.00%
Cote d'Ivoire	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	15.00%	100.00%	0.00%
Cote d'Ivoire	Stateless Persons	Data not available	0.00%	0.00%
12.1 Proportion of people using at least basic drinking water services				
Benin	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	72.60%	100.00%	72.60%
Cote d'Ivoire	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	80.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Togo	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	69.00%	60.00%	61.78%
12.2 Proportion of people with access to a safe household toilet				
Benin	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	64.99%	100.00%	64.99%
Cote d'Ivoire	Stateless Persons	Data not available	0.00%	84.00%

Other Core Output Indicators

Country	Population Type	Actual (2025)
05.1.1 Number of children and caregivers who received child protection services		
Cote d'Ivoire	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,862
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2,338

2.2. Age, Gender and Diversity

In Ghana, UNHCR continued to apply its Age, Gender, and Diversity (AGD) policy to strengthen accountability toward affected populations. The approach emphasizes communication and transparency, feedback and response, participation and inclusion, and learning and adaptation. Through AGD, community-based and participatory approaches, UNHCR and partners assessed needs and delivered targeted interventions based on vulnerability levels and available resources, ensuring meaningful engagement of refugees and host communities in protection, assistance, and solutions programming.

The AGD approach recognizes that age, gender, and diverse characteristics intersect to create different

protection risks. As such, interventions were tailored rather than standardized. Population data were disaggregated by age to support life-cycle-specific responses. For instance, in collaboration with UNICEF, safe spaces were established to promote adolescent sexual and reproductive health education for refugee and host community youth.

Women were actively involved in community consultations and needs assessments, which informed the design of livelihood and economic empowerment initiatives targeting women. Targeted assistance was also provided to persons with specific needs, including wheelchairs for refugees with physical disabilities. Minority ethnic groups were intentionally included in community decision-making processes affecting their lives.

In Togo, AGD considerations remained central to humanitarian programming in the Savanes region, which hosts more than 58,000 forcibly displaced persons, about 60% of whom are women. Participatory assessments, including a multisectoral evaluation under the PURS programme, identified key needs such as limited livelihoods, protection risks including GBV, challenges in accessing health, education, and water services, overcrowded shelters, and restricted access to land. These findings informed planning for the 2025–2027 response cycle and ensured that women, youth, older persons, and persons with disabilities were included in programme design.

Despite progress, insecurity limited access to some areas, while gaps in AGD-disaggregated data and funding constraints continued to affect comprehensive monitoring and response efforts.

Section 3: Resources

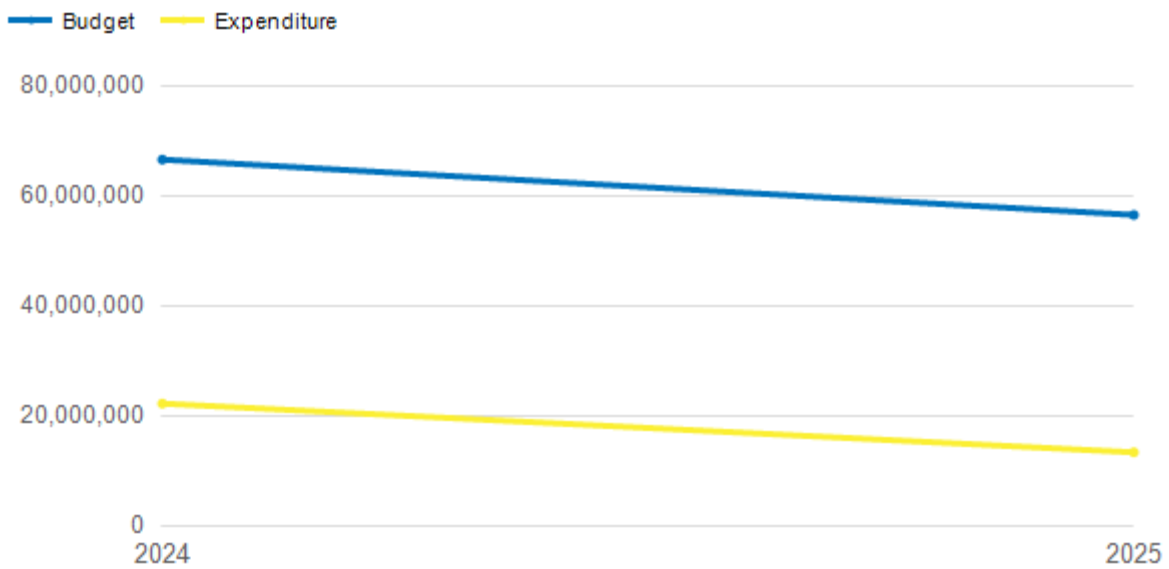
3.1 Financial Data

(Financial figures in USD)

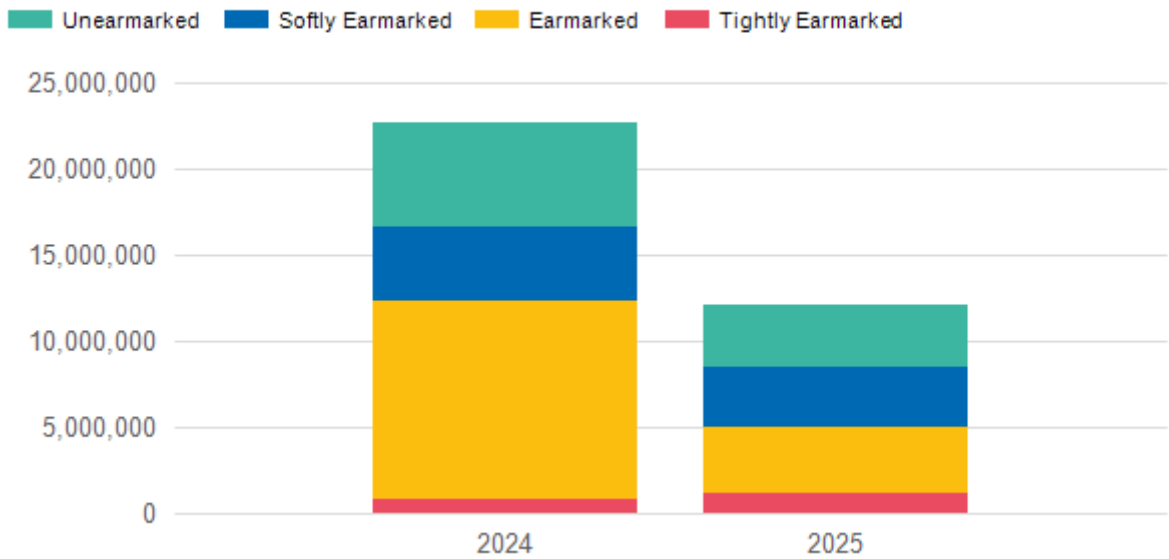
Impact Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
IA1: Protect	42,169,644	11,720,780	27.79%	11,720,780	100.00%
IA3: Empower	5,776,199	583,905	10.11%	583,376	99.91%
IA4: Solve	8,510,473	1,073,310	12.61%	1,036,921	96.61%
All Impact Areas		1,197			
Total	56,456,316	13,379,192	23.70%	13,341,077	99.72%

Outcome Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
OA1: Access/Doc	12,553,398	4,493,575	35.80%	4,493,575	100.00%
OA2: Status	9,095,105	2,186,675	24.04%	2,186,675	100.00%
OA3: Policy/Law	4,386,115	763,138	17.40%	763,137	100.00%
OA4: GBV	110,000	6,989	6.35%	6,989	100.00%
OA7: Community	1,228,818	209,258	17.03%	209,258	100.00%
OA8: Wellbeing	13,723,891	3,500,101	25.50%	3,500,101	100.00%
OA13: Livelihood	8,118,050	1,265,023	15.58%	1,264,495	99.96%
OA14: Return	4,265,561	493,536	11.57%	493,536	100.00%
OA15: Resettle	1,942,833	378,640	19.49%	341,054	90.07%
OA16: Integrate	1,032,545	82,258	7.97%	82,258	100.00%
Total	56,456,316	13,379,192	23.70%	13,341,077	99.72%

Budget and Expenditure Trend



Contributions Trend by Type



3.2. Resources Overview

The Multi-Country Office (MCO) for Côte d'Ivoire operated in a highly constrained funding environment in 2025. While the budget reflected rising protection and solutions needs linked to the spillover of the Sahel crisis and long-standing statelessness, available resources remained well below budgeted needs throughout the year. This underfunding limited the scale and geographic coverage of assistance, particularly in remote northern border areas and underserved urban locations, and required strict prioritization of life-saving protection and basic services over longer-term investments. Unmet needs translated into reduced support for documentation and case processing, constrained access to legal aid, and lower coverage of cash and in-kind assistance for the most vulnerable refugees, asylum-

seekers, IDPs, and stateless persons. Efforts to strengthen community-based protection, youth engagement and self-reliance, as well as to advance durable solutions for those at risk of statelessness, could not be implemented at the pace or scale initially planned. Looking ahead, without additional and more predictable resources, the MCO will need to maintain a sharp focus on the most acute protection risks, while gradually restoring and expanding activities as new funding – including multi-year contributions – becomes available. During the year, budgeted needs were affected by several developments: continued insecurity and displacement dynamics in the broader Sahel region, increased arrivals through coastal countries, and growing demands on national asylum and civil registration systems. These dynamics required adjustments to the budget, including greater emphasis on emergency preparedness and response in northern areas, support to national authorities on statelessness and documentation, and enhanced engagement on new arrivals and onward movements. Flexible funding was critical to absorb such changes, allowing the MCO to reorient activities, expand emergency protection and assistance at short notice, and sustain core coordination and information management functions when earmarked contributions were delayed or unavailable.

Flexible and softly earmarked resources underpinned several achievements, including maintaining protection monitoring and community outreach in hard-to-reach border areas, supporting casework and advocacy on nationality and documentation, and piloting targeted cash assistance and livelihoods support for highly vulnerable households. Complementary funding streams from development partners, international financial institutions, private sector contributions, and initiatives linked to Global Refugee Forum pledges helped address structural needs, for example, by strengthening national systems for civil registration and social protection, expanding inclusion of persons of concern in national services, and supporting area-based approaches in displacement-affected regions.

Section 4: Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

4.1 Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

During the annual review process, including partner consultations, field monitoring, and sector assessments, key lessons emerged to guide future MCO programming:

Integrated, area-based approaches strengthen inclusion: Refugees and asylum-seekers in host communities face similar socioeconomic challenges as local populations. Interventions implemented in isolation had limited sustainability, highlighting the need to embed refugee support within broader communal development plans and national social protection systems.

Early engagement with local authorities accelerates results: Collaboration with municipal and decentralised services facilitated access to documentation, business registration, and vocational programs. Involving authorities from the design stage increased ownership, reduced delays, and improved service accessibility.

Holistic livelihood support improves outcomes: Income-generating activities coupled with financial literacy training and mentorship led to higher business survival rates, demonstrating the value of integrated support packages over single-component interventions.

Evidence-based targeting enhances equity and efficiency: Household vulnerability assessments revealed significant differences across locations. Using data to refine targeting enables tailored support to the most economically vulnerable, ensuring better resource allocation.

Coordination with development partners reduces duplication and expands impact: Structured collaboration with UN agencies, NGOs, municipalities, and private-sector actors produced stronger results than standalone UNHCR interventions, leveraging existing national systems and maximising programme reach.



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