

Annual Results Report

2024

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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Section 1: Context and Overview

1.1 Changes to the Operational Context

Benin registered in 2024 a 29% increase in new arrivals compared to 2023, with 10,173 asylum-seekers registered and 3,931 granted refugee status. Northern Benin (Atacora and Alibori) faced significant challenges, with armed group attacks and floods. In June, a decree was issued to open an office branch in the North of the country by the government agency managing refugees, facilitating direct access to refugee populations in northern Benin and reducing registration costs; discussions are ongoing on the opening. Presidential decree no. 2024-1362 was adopted, regulating the powers, composition, organization, and operation of the National Commission for Refugees and Stateless Persons. Benin joined the MCO Côte d'Ivoire (MCO CIV) in January 2024, previously under the MCO Senegal. The Benin office had been closed in 2018 and is still closed. The MCO CIV covers Benin from Abidjan or Lomé and has no physical presence in Benin.

Côte d'Ivoire has maintained a peaceful political and security environment, with only minor incidents at the border region. More than 30,000 Burkinabé asylum-seekers were received in 2024, mainly in the two regions of Tchologo and Bounkani. Two refoulement cases of Burkinabé were reported, in February (300+ individuals), and July (164 individuals). There were no further cases reported in the year. The government had not yet recognized *prima facie* refugee status to Burkinabé nationals seeking asylum but committed to do so during the October regional protection dialogue in Lomé. 19% of asylum-seekers live in the humanitarian sites of Timalah and Niornigué, whereas the majority is settled in more than 250 villages. Asylum-seekers are formally granted access to health care and primary education but face a formal ban to bring in their cattle, which limits self-reliance for those with a pastoral profile (65% of asylum-seekers).

Access to education at all levels remains a challenge due to lack of means and insufficient classrooms and lack of birth certificates for those in secondary school (11% of children attend school).

In Ghana, the 2024 Presidential and Parliamentary elections dominated the political landscape, with the National Democratic Party winning both elections. Over 2,000 asylum-seekers arrived from Burkina Faso, particularly in newly affected regions like Savannah and Bono East. Despite a 59% decrease in arrivals compared to the previous year, many asylum-seekers were unaccounted for, as they easily integrated in host communities due to strong solidarity. The government is working towards the recognition of *prima facie* refugee status to Burkinabé asylum-seekers. Concurrently, the ethnic conflict in Bawku Municipal posed a growing humanitarian crisis, with 45 lives lost in 2024. Ghana joined the MCO CIV in 2024.

Liberia transitioned to a new government on 22 January 2024. UNHCR closed its office by December 2024, handing over refugee protection matters to the Government. The Government transition delayed the implementation of the June 2023 Executive Order, affecting the legal status and integration of former Ivorian refugees. Some 600 former refugees remain in legal limbo as they could not have Ivorian passports due to lack of sufficient documentation. Liberia currently hosts around 40,000 Burkinabé nationals. UNHCR advised the government not to register them as asylum-seekers without individual scrutiny, as a field mission revealed that the majority were residents of neighboring countries who came to Liberia for economic opportunities. UNHCR set up an action plan with the Liberia Refugee Repatriation and Resettlement Commission (LRRRC) for an effective transition from Refugee Status Determination and registration to Liberia. This operation had its Representative until 30 June 2024.

Togo held legislative and regional elections in April 2024. On 6 May 2024, a new constitution with a parliamentary regime was promulgated. In 2024, 39,501 new arrivals were registered. During the second semester, the country has faced several attacks from non-state armed groups, prompting the Government to strengthen security measures. This has significantly impacted the protection environment and humanitarian access, including the suspension of missions in some areas due to security restrictions. The Emergency Programme for the Savannah region (PURS) is now operational. This will ensure an effective coordination mechanism, with the government taking the lead and UN agencies operating in sectoral groups to coordinate the response to the forced displacement situation.

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.

Country	Population Type	Indicator	
		Baseline	Actual (2024)
1.1 Proportion of people seeking international protection who are able to access asylum procedures			
Benin	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	50.32%	8.60%
Côte d'Ivoire	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	93.84%	96.57%
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	91.36%	100.00%
Togo	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	50.00%	85.06%
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%
Côte d'Ivoire	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%
Côte d'Ivoire	Stateless Persons	5.38%	100.00%
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%
Togo	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	16.67%	100.00%

Over the course of 2024, 64,240 new asylum-seekers were registered in Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Liberia and Togo. The protection environment and the general attitude of receiving states towards forcibly displaced populations have been generally open, despite changes in government in some of these countries. Registration of new arrivals was ensured by government partners in all concerned countries with the technical and financial support of UNHCR, except for Côte d'Ivoire, where the Government participates in the registration exercise but does not yet have the full management of the proGres database. UNHCR continued to ensure the collection of real-time information through the Project 21 (P21) Protection Monitoring, mostly using the P21 methodology in the four countries affected by arrivals (except in Ghana where another methodology is used).

An important role to ensure the asylum space in the coastal countries was played by the Lomé Dialogue, a platform reuniting the authorities of all countries concerned by the Sahel crisis, including Burkina Faso, and co-organized by UNHCR Regional Bureau for West and Central Africa. This platform allowed authorities to discuss cross-cutting issues, including transhumance, voluntary repatriation, and security issues, in an open and transparent manner.

Two incidents of refoulement were reported in Côte d'Ivoire in February and July. These incidents affected approximately 464 Burkinabé nationals. After UNHCR's intervention, it was clear that those were isolated incidents rather than part of a new policy.

Freedom of movement of asylum-seekers and refugees was generally allowed in the five countries. In Ghana, the only country hosting formal refugee camps, an out-of-camp policy is adopted, and refugees and asylum-seekers are allowed to live and move freely, despite security concerns in the North. To enhance asylum procedures, the Ghana Immigration Service upgraded its asylum unit and planned decentralization to key border areas.

Training of border and local authorities proved to be key in maintaining the protection space and ensuring respect for international refugee law. In Togo, UNHCR supported the training of local authorities in the Savannah region, with a focus on non-refoulement. In partnership with the Ghana Refugee Board (GRB), 70 security officers from various institutions were trained in international protection in Ghana. Additionally, UNHCR conducted a lecture on refugee protection for 60 senior military officers and engaged more than 50 immigration officers in border monitoring to advocate for refugees' rights. In Côte d'Ivoire, UNHCR, in partnership with the government partner, the Directorate for Aid and Assistance to Refugees and Stateless People (DAARA), organized 10 workshops and training sessions on international protection, non-refoulement and counter trafficking for 100 senior military officers from Yamoussoukro, Bouake and Daloa.

Thanks to those trainings, the number of protection incidents was reduced by half and there was an increase in knowledge of the asylum procedure, which has reduced the time taken to examine an asylum application from 60 to 30 days in Ghana.

Mechanisms to ensure efficiency in access to the asylum procedures were set up in some MCO countries, namely the merged registration/Refugee Status Determination (RSD) procedure in Togo (which allowed for a group recognition of 18,641 Burkinabé refugees in 2024), and a simplified procedure for Burkinabés and Togolese nationals in Benin - which allowed for a group recognition of 3,999 refugees in 2024. The government of Benin has also planned to decentralize the refugee agency, the National Commission for Refugees and Stateless People (SP/CNRA) through the opening of a branch office in the North; discussions are ongoing with regards to the modalities of such an opening. The physical presence of Government refugee bodies in refugee-hosting areas, particularly in Benin and Côte d'Ivoire, proved to be key in supporting state services by strengthening their capacities in these areas, thus facilitating integration. Burkinabé nationals arriving in northern Côte d'Ivoire do not yet have access to group recognition. There were no reports of individual asylum claims being presented by Burkinabés at the central level, even though that would be technically possible. UNHCR continued to advocate for *prima facie* or simplified procedures.

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 (2024)
3.1 Proportion of people who have the right to decent work			
Benin	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	58.38%	46.45%
Côte d'Ivoire	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	21.69%	21.11%
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0.00%	100.00%
Togo	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1.43%	100.00%
3.2a Proportion of children and young people enrolled in primary education			
Benin	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	28.75%
Côte d'Ivoire	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	7.02%	7.02%
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	47.17%	11.28%
Togo	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	50.00%	27.76%
3.2b Proportion of children and young people enrolled in secondary education			
Benin	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	50.00%	44.00%
Côte d'Ivoire	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	10.00%	10.00%
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	8.25%	35.81%
Togo	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	50.00%	18.10%
3.3 Proportion of people feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark			
Benin	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	50.00%	50.00%
Côte d'Ivoire	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	20.00%	100.00%
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%
Togo	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	70.00%	10.00%

The MCO has implemented various responses to support asylum-seekers and refugees, not only providing immediate aid but also fostering long-term self-reliance. These initiatives have had a significant impact, enabling refugees to transition from dependency to autonomy. Income-generating activities, particularly those focused on empowering women, have led to increased financial stability and improved livelihoods. Additionally, a comprehensive study has been conducted in 2024 in Togo and will provide crucial socio-economic data, strengthening efforts to integrate refugees into development programs. This evidence-based approach enhanced resilience, promoted empowerment, and facilitated the inclusion of both refugees and host communities in sustainable economic opportunities, reducing reliance on humanitarian aid.

In Côte d'Ivoire, Burkinabe newly arrived asylum-seekers in the North receive food assistance from WFP. As a start, UNHCR has however supported 176 individuals with cash, including 108 women and 68 men, to undertake income-generating activities. Some of this support took the form of small-scale, interest-free, micro-loans. This assistance has enabled them to set up small shops or craft businesses in groups or associations. It has had a tangible impact on over 150 households, ensuring families can meet their basic needs without reliance on humanitarian assistance. Thanks to advocacy efforts on peaceful coexistence and the acceptance of asylum-seekers in communities, asylum-seekers have been given opportunities in villages to farm maize and better support themselves. This has strengthened their resilience and given them more autonomy. UNHCR has also collaborated with UNFPA to ensure refugee women are included in their income generating programs. However, challenges remain significant, as the unemployment rate is high in the North of Côte d'Ivoire. The formal ban on asylum-seekers bringing their animals into the country is an obstacle for asylum-seekers with a pastoralist profile, although in practice, the agricultural and pastoral activities by asylum-seekers are tolerated. In Togo, under the out-of-camp policy, refugees and asylum-seekers live with host families. The response to the shock of forced displacement is provided on a community basis to strengthen social cohesion between communities. A total of 40 savings and credit associations (ACEC) bringing together 1,000 women heads of households of refugees and IDPs, and the host community have been supported and trained to carry out income-generating activities and strengthen their empowerment and their economic inclusion in the host community. A total of 15 ACECs of 375 women heads of household have collectively opened microfinance accounts. A total of 600 households grouped in six market-gardening cooperatives have also been set up with irrigation facilities operating on a six-hectare plot with the possibility of extending to several hectares. 789 refugee households and five ACECs benefited from rain-fed inputs (maize and rice seeds, fertilizer and urea) from FAO as part of the resilience project in the Savannah Region Resilience Project for the 2024 agricultural season. 400 refugee households and 11 ACECs benefited from market garden inputs (tomato and onion seeds, fertilizers and sprayers). In Ghana, most Burkinabe refugees living in the Savannah region are farmers. The biggest challenge is the scarcity of natural resources, particularly access to land. Hazards such as drought and flooding also have a negative impact on the harvests of farmers and market gardeners.

4. Impact Area: Securing Solutions

By 2026, forcibly displaced and stateless persons achieve durable solutions

Country	Population Type	Indicator	
		Baseline	Actual (2024)
4.1 Number of refugees who voluntarily return in safety and dignity to their country of origin			
Benin	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	10	0
Côte d'Ivoire	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	6	8
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2	0
Togo	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	20	9
4.2a Number of people who departed on resettlement			
Benin	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	20	13
Côte d'Ivoire	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	10	25
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	108	93
Togo	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0	6

4.2b Number of people who departed through complementary pathways			
Benin	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	5	0
Côte d'Ivoire	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0	0
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	4	6
Togo	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0	2

4.3b Number of refugees for whom residency status is granted or confirmed			
Côte d'Ivoire	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	5,000	1,170
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 Côte d'Ivoire, durable solutions programming for refugees will be scaled up through intention surveys, voluntary repatriation where possible, resettlement, and the expansion of complementary pathways. This includes advocacy and partnerships to ensure access to travel documents.

In 2024, the MCO was assigned a resettlement quota of 120 individuals (50 for Benin, 20 for Côte d'Ivoire, 50 for Ghana). The main resettlement countries for the year were Canada and the USA, with other countries, including Germany, accepting urgent priority resettlement submissions.

As of 31 December 2024, 146 refugees were submitted to various resettlement countries for consideration, including Belgium (1 refugee), Canada (24 refugees), Germany (6 refugees), and the USA (115 refugees). Refugees residing in Benin were mainly processed remotely from Côte d'Ivoire. There were 137 refugee departures: Canada (24 refugees), Germany (5 refugees), and the USA (108 refugees).

The MCO hosted various US selection missions over the year in Benin (November-December), Côte d'Ivoire (February-March), and Ghana (March and December-virtual). Pre-screening interviews were conducted by the Resettlement Support Center (RSC) Africa (implementing partner of the US Government) for 136 refugees in both Benin and Côte d'Ivoire.

In Ghana, UNHCR, in collaboration with its implementing partner, the Christian Council of Ghana, supports the implementation of the labour mobility project to Canada (EMPP). This includes guiding refugees in skills-in-demand prioritization, curriculum vitae (CV) development, registration on the Talent Lift job recruitment platforms, and pre-job interview preparation seminars. A total of six individuals departed through the education corridor and on family reunification.

It is important to note that refugee travel documents are currently being issued only in Benin, Ghana, and Togo, allowing complementary pathways to be implemented only in those countries. A remarkable achievement was attained in Côte d'Ivoire in 2024, with the government announcing that refugee travel documents will be issued at the same price as for nationals. However, the printing has not yet started.

With respect to solutions for individuals at most risk of statelessness in Côte d'Ivoire, the possibility of advocating for a simplified special procedure to facilitate the naturalization for individuals in situ at risk of statelessness (hence the initial target of 20,000 set at the beginning of the year), was explored. However, during 2024 it became evident that the initiative had to be put on hold due to the sensitivity of the issue and the approaching presidential elections in 2025.

Other Core Impact Indicators

Country	Population Type	Baseline	Actual(2024)
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%
Togo	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	25.00%	54.51%

2.3 Proportion of people with access to health services

Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%
Togo	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	72.00%	5.27%

1.3 Challenges to Achieving Impacts

The primary challenge in achieving the anticipated impacts stemmed from the fact that the MCO is a newly established office with a recently formed management team. As of 1 January, the office expanded its coverage to include five countries. This expansion required the development of a comprehensive strategy and effective communication of this strategy both internally and externally. Furthermore, the office faced additional hurdles, including the closure of operations in Liberia and the absence of a presence in Benin. The latter hindered the office's ability to maintain relevance in responding to the needs of forcibly displaced populations in the country, which continued to receive new arrivals in 2024.

The environment was also affected by growing insecurity and incidents in Benin, Ghana and Togo. Benin was further impacted by floods. These concerns hampered humanitarian access to certain areas, caused delays or halts in registration and protection monitoring activities, and increased the vulnerability of forcibly displaced and host populations. In Ghana, until September 2024, asylum-seeker registration in the northern regions was limited to reception centers due to national security directives, significantly impacting registration numbers. When registration eventually resumed in the communities, it was restricted to those within a 30km radius. The ongoing ethnic conflict in Bawku Municipality, Upper East Region, further disrupted registration efforts, causing delays in Garu and Tempane districts. The proximity to these conflict zones raised concerns for the safety of staff, leading to a temporary suspension of registration in these areas.

Over the year, Togo has registered several attacks from non-state armed groups. In response, the government has strengthened security measures, significantly impacting the protection environment. For example, the third phase of registration of Burkinabe asylum-seekers in Kpendjal prefecture was not carried out due to security restrictions. As a result, 6,176 Burkinabe asylum-seekers remain unregistered, therefore unable to receive assistance. However, in December 2024, local authorities granted permission to register and the CNAR is planning to resume registration of the remaining asylum-seekers in early 2025.

1.4 Collaboration and Partnerships

In alignment with the Joint Response Plan (JRP), UNHCR led the development of a 10 million euros European Union-funded joint project with IOM, UNICEF and the WFP to increase the resilience of forcibly displaced people in Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Togo.

In 2024, the MCO and the World Bank (WB) have reinforced their joint engagement. The Social Cohesion Project in the Northern Regions of the Gulf of Guinea (SOCO), operating in Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Togo took greater account of forced displacement in its interventions aimed at increasing access to basic services and economic activities. Villages hosting asylum-seekers and refugees have been better considered in the sites targeting and tools and processes have been revised to take full account of the needs of the forcibly displaced populations. UNHCR supported the eligibility process of Benin and Togo to the World Bank's window for Host community and Refugees (WHR). Benin and Togo were declared eligible, with \$20 and \$25 million allocated as additional financing (AF) to the SOCO project. The AF will allow to target sites with high concentrations of refugees and will also support, in Benin, the operations of the national body for refugees (SP-CNRA). Additionally, in Benin and Togo, the West Africa Unique Identification for Regional Integration and Inclusion Project, also supported by the World Bank, plans to

register refugees in the national registries and assign them a unique identification number, which will facilitate their access to national services. In Ghana, discussions are also ongoing for the inclusion of asylum-seekers and refugees in the national household registry, a preliminary step to consider refugee inclusion in specific national safety nets. In addition, a regional project supported by the WB/UNHCR Joint Data centre has been launched in 2024 and will support national statistics agency in Benin, Côte d'Ivoire and Togo to include asylum-seekers in the next household living conditions surveys. Socio-economic data collected will inform sustainable responses.

Relevant actors have been encouraged to include asylum-seekers, refugees and IDPs in their projects and to reinforce the resilience of both host and displaced communities. In Côte d'Ivoire, UNHCR has successfully worked with the German International Cooperation Society (GIZ) to include asylum-seekers in GIZ's economic inclusion Promotion of Resilience in the North project. UN agencies have also pooled resources under the UN Resilience Plan for the North. More specifically, IOM has worked with the United Nations Environment Programme to strengthen the resilience of communities to natural disaster-related risks and promote socio-economic stability. UNICEF has worked to improve access to basic social services for host communities and asylum-seekers. In Benin, IOM launched a project supporting young agro-pastoralists and IDPs in the commune of Matéri. UNICEF has carried out child protection activities and promoted school enrollment and the establishment of social protection systems. WFP has implemented a resilience project strengthening food security and livelihoods of vulnerable communities through income-generating activities and improved access to markets for small producers.

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

Country	Population Type	Indicator		
		Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
1.1 Proportion of refugees and asylum seekers registered on an individual basis				
Benin	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	61.10%	100.00%	65.01%
Cote d'Ivoire	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	62.50%	75.00%	86.00%
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	69.74%
Togo	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	83.33%	Not available	80.00%
1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority				
Benin	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	50.00%	80.00%	68.53%
Cote d'Ivoire	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	25.00%	50.00%	60.00%
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	88.89%	100.00%	100.00%
Cote d'Ivoire	Stateless Persons	5.00%	50.00%	86.80%
1.3 Proportion of people with legally recognized identity documents or credentials				
Benin	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	58.38%	70.00%	41.66%
Cote d'Ivoire	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	6.25%	10.00%	100.00%
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Togo	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	83.33%	Not available	72.00%
Cote d'Ivoire	Stateless Persons	2.20%	10.00%	0.00%

Core Output Indicators

Country	Population Type	Indicator
		Actual (2024)
01.1.1 Number of people registered on an individual basis		

Cote d'Ivoire	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	29,006
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	6,705
Togo	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	45,514
01.2.1 Number of people supported to obtain civil status, identity or legal status documentation		
Cote d'Ivoire	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2,696
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	6,749
Togo	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	40,963

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The MCO has prioritized the registration and documentation of newly arrived refugees as one of its core protection activities. This has been implemented through comprehensive support to the respective governments, including the organization and facilitation of registration missions, provision of essential equipment and technical expertise, and capacity-building of local authorities and stakeholders involved in the reception of asylum-seekers at border points.

Furthermore, protection monitoring (P21) activities have played a critical role in advancing this objective. These activities have facilitated the early identification of new arrivals, thereby informing and enhancing registration efforts. They have also supported the collection of pertinent data to guide intervention strategies, while contributing to raising awareness among local communities and authorities on refugee rights, thus ensuring the preservation of protection space.

In Benin, the government registered 9,600 asylum-seekers throughout 2024, both in urban and rural areas. The increase in these numbers is in response to the situation of mass influx in the Alibori and Atacora departments in northern Benin. All registered individuals received an attestation. Efforts to raise awareness about birth registration and support late birth registration activities were implemented to prevent the risk of statelessness.

In Cote d'Ivoire, a total of 5,973 new households of 29,233 new asylum-seekers have been registered and documented in 2024, in the regions of Tchologo and Bounkani. At the two asylum-seeker transit sites, out of 326 newborns, 189 were registered and received their birth certificates. 1170 urban refugees have had their biometric refugee cards renewed through the support of the government agency DAARA.

With respect to people at risk of statelessness, 250 birth certificates were issued for abandoned children of unknown parents, and 750 for adults at risk. 279 nationality certificates were issued to adults (101) and foundling children (178). UNHCR partner, the Association of Women Lawyers of Cote d'Ivoire (AFJCI) conducted 117 mass awareness campaigns and 266 local awareness sessions, which led to 31,247 individuals being sensitized on the risk of statelessness and ways of regularizing one's legal status. Additionally, AFJCI focal points provided free legal consultations to 3,748 rights holders, including 52% women.

The Ghana Refugee Board (GRB), with ongoing support from UNHCR, continued to register new arrivals using a more centralized and coordinated approach from its national office. To ensure compliance with basic standards and the collection of quality data, UNHCR conducted two refresher training courses for 27 GRB staff on registration modules. By the end of 2024, 6,705 refugees and asylum-seekers were registered at the individual level and issued with documents, this represents a 63% increase from 2023. UNHCR and UNICEF advocated for refugee access to civil documentation in northern Ghana. This led to the issuance of 16 birth certificates for new births and 28 more in camps and urban areas, facilitated by the GRB. As a result, asylum-seekers' access to birth documents is now part of the national system, aligning with Sustainable Development Goal (SGD) 16 and Target 16.19.1 for legal identity by 2030.

In Togo, a total of 16,147 asylum-seekers were registered in 2024. The forcibly displaced received registration certificates, asylum application certificates valid for three months and renewable, refugee certificates, and refugee identity cards valid for five years from the Government entity CNAR. Additionally, they were issued Convention travel documents valid for five years upon request. In 2024, a total of 19,851

identity, civil status, travel and administrative documents were issued to asylum-seekers and refugees. These documents have facilitated the free movement of refugees, access to education, and other basic services.

2. Outcome Area: Status Determination

BY 2026, all Forcibly Displaced 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

Stateless persons access facilitated nationality procedures

Core Outcome Indicators

Country	Population Type	Indicator		
		Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
2.1 Average processing time (in days) from registration to first instance asylum decision				
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	461.00	30.00	304.35
Togo	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	60.00	30.00	30.00
2.2 Proportion of people undergoing asylum procedures who have access to legal representation				
Benin	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Cote d'Ivoire	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	40.00%	60.00%	100.00%
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Togo	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	80.00%	100.00%
2.3 Proportion of people undergoing asylum procedures who have access to an effective appeal mechanism after first instance rejection of their claim				
Benin	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	50.00%	100.00%	18.50%
Cote d'Ivoire	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	20.00%	60.00%	100.00%
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Togo	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	80.00%	100.00%

Core Output Indicators

Country	Population Type	Indicator	
		Actual (2024)	
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 2024, the MCO provided continuous support to the existing status determination procedures (refugee status determination and stateless status determination in Côte d'Ivoire) to ensure their fairness and efficiency. Capacity-building was provided to national asylum authorities. This includes training programs and on-the-job coaching for officers on refugee law, human rights standards, and best practices for conducting interviews and assessing claims. This resulted in higher decision quality and efficiency improvement. For example, in Ghana, the eligibility body reported a 20% increase in the number of decisions issued. In Côte d'Ivoire, a training of the eligibility commission was organized in November 2024, with a particular focus on exclusion concerns; this session was facilitated remotely by the UNHCR liaison officer with the French Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless People.

Simplified mechanisms for group recognition in favor of asylum-seekers fleeing the crisis in the central Sahel are operational in Benin and Togo, with efforts ongoing in Ghana. In Côte d'Ivoire, the government has not yet taken an official position on the matter.

The MCO also contributed to the development of robust legal frameworks and policies that uphold the rights of asylum-seekers, refugees and stateless persons. This includes providing inputs on draft bills and advising governments on legislative reforms to align national asylum laws with international protection standards. The five countries covered by the MCO have administrative asylum procedures in place and established functioning appeal mechanisms.

The asylum authorities of the five MCO Countries participated in a workshop organized in Dakar in September 2024, which provided an opportunity to share good practices and enhance the efficiency of decision-making. The meeting also provided an opportunity to announce the gradual withdrawal of UNHCR and the transition toward fully government-funded asylum procedures. Roadmaps were discussed and are being finalized with relevant counterparts to establish a clear path forward.

In 2024, the SP/CNRA in Benin organized 29 regular eligibility sessions in urban areas. The Eligibility Committee reviewed 145 cases involving 173 people. The average waiting time between registration and RSD decision was 90 days. In June 2024, 3,872 asylum-seekers from Burkina Faso were recognized with *prima facia* refugee status. This recognition followed several screening operations conducted with the technical support of UNHCR to ensure the civilian and humanitarian nature of asylum.

In Côte d'Ivoire, both the RSD and statelessness determination procedures (SDP) were supported by UNHCR, who provided on-the-job training, acted as observer during eligibility sessions, and offered Country of Origin Information and expert opinions on complex cases. A training session for SDP officers was organized in June 2024, with the French OFPRA invited to provide distance learning and exchange good practices, paving the way for future collaboration.

In Ghana, 269 RSD cases were adjudicated, with a recognition rate of 93%. The average processing time from registration to first instance was 305 days compared to 461 days in 2023. In December 2024, an accelerated pace allowed for the closure of all backlogs, including appeal cases as old as five years (33 cases comprised of 73 people), before the dissolution of the GRB Governing Board due to the change in Government.

In Togo, the registration process combined biometric registration with a simplified RSD procedure, allowing for the grouped and expedited processing of asylum requests from Burkinabé nationals. A total of 18,641 people were recognized during four eligibility sessions dedicated to examining Burkinabé asylum applications. Eight regular sessions were held, during which the National Commission for Refugees (CNR) reviewed 71 cases comprised of 107 people. On appeal, the Refugee Appeals Commission (CRR) held four eligibility sessions, examining 28 cases involving 44 people.

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 and 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 (2024)	Actual (2024)
3.1 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1951 Convention and/or its 1967 Protocol				
Benin	None	Broadly aligned	Broadly aligned	Broadly aligned
Cote d'Ivoire	None	Broadly aligned	Broadly aligned	Broadly aligned
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	Broadly aligned

Core Output Indicators

Indicator		
Country	Population Type	Actual (2024)
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		
Cote d'Ivoire	Stateless Persons	Yes

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The legislation in all five countries is generally compliant with the international and regional conventions on refugees and statelessness. Ghana has not yet acceded to the Statelessness Conventions, but they remain committed to doing so in the future.

Benin adopted in 2022 a comprehensive Law on the protection of refugees and stateless people. In June 2024, a decree was issued to open the Natitingou branch of the Permanent Secretariat of the National Commission for Refugees and Stateless People (SP/CNRA). This will allow direct access to refugee populations in the northern part of the country and rationalize registration costs. Discussions are ongoing regarding the modalities of the opening, which has not yet occurred. On 20 November 2024, a Presidential decree (no. 2024-1362) was issued regulating the powers, composition, organization and operation of the National Commission for Refugees and Stateless Persons.

In Côte d'Ivoire, a draft of a national law on statelessness, based on the regional model law of the African Union, was prepared by an interministerial technical working group with the support of UNHCR. The draft includes the safeguards enshrined in the 1954 Convention. The law is yet to be presented to the council of ministries, pending the finalization of its implementing decree by the same group, which happened in 2024. UNHCR has continued to provide technical assistance on statelessness matters through various means, including training judges and administrative authorities dealing with nationality, documentation, and civil registration – those trainings are conducted jointly with the Government Focal Point on Statelessness at the Ministry of Justice.

In 2024, Côte d'Ivoire extended for a second time a special initiative allowing for free late birth registration and the depenalization of identity fraud, with the aim of regularizing civil status documentation for those

living in Côte d'Ivoire. The special measure will end in 2027. Material assistance was also provided by UNHCR in the form of civil registries to implement the special law allowing for free late birth registration and restoration of identity in areas most affected by the presence of individuals at risk of statelessness. In 2024, further reforms have eliminated gender discrimination in nationality law in Côte d'Ivoire. However, advocacy continues as additional amendments are necessary to fully uphold all principles of the 1961 Convention, particularly the attribution of nationality at birth to children who would otherwise be stateless.

Regarding the reduction of statelessness and the ongoing advocacy for simplified naturalization procedures to facilitate naturalization for individuals at risk of statelessness in Côte d'Ivoire, it became necessary to temporarily pause the initiative in 2024. This decision was due to the sensitivity of the issue and the upcoming presidential elections in 2025.

The government focal point on statelessness, being one of the experts participating in the drafting of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Specific Aspects of the Right to a Nationality and the Eradication of Statelessness in Africa, is a great supporter advocating for Côte d'Ivoire to be among the first countries to ratify it. A training has been conducted in 2024 with the legal department of the Senate on the protocol, and more advocacy actions are foreseen for 2025.

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

Country	Population Type	Indicator		
		Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
4.1 Proportion of people who know where to access available GBV services				
Benin	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	71.88%	50.00%	31.44%
Côte d'Ivoire	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	22.50%	60.00%	55.00%
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	80.00%
Togo	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	28.57%	40.00%	40.00%
4.2 Proportion of people who do not accept violence against women				
Benin	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	73.10%
Côte d'Ivoire	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	40.00%	100.00%	60.00%
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	100.00%	80.00%	35.83%
Côte d'Ivoire	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	80.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Togo	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	40.00%	100.00%

Core Output Indicators

Country	Population Type	Indicator	
		Actual (2024)	
04.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from specialized GBV programmes			
Côte d'Ivoire	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	434	
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,209	
Togo	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	5,000	

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Activities conducted in the MCO tackling violence against women and girls—including prevention, sensitization, and support—transformed lives by reducing violence, empowering people, and fostering safer communities. Prevention tackles root causes, sensitization raises awareness and encourages action, and support services help survivors heal and rebuild.

In Benin, the implementing partner Havre de Paix conducted the following activities: 4,294 people benefited from specialized programs against violence targeting women and girls. The detailed results include support with response services, 2,130 people reached through community awareness sessions, clinical management of rape and medical services for intimate partner violence survivors, 309 people informed about available services, and 853 people involved in empowerment and life skills sessions for women and girls. This includes 64 scholarship recipients, 60 trained ambassadors, 729 restitution beneficiaries, 640 participants in a positive masculinity project, and 30 political and technical leaders involved in monitoring and evaluation activities. In total, 7,307 people were reached, including 5,070 women.

In Ghana, in collaboration with its partners Caritas, Plan International, and the Department of Social Welfare, UNHCR trained a Working Group on violence against women and girls in the Tarikom settlement to track and address incidents of violence against women and girls in both host communities and settlements. Additionally, two training courses were organized for 101 frontline government officials, partners, and leadership groups of asylum-seekers. UNHCR established protection desks in the Zini and Tarikom settlements. The Working Group identified and referred women and girls through the national referral system. Furthermore, 17 sensitization programs reached 820 asylum-seekers, while 389 individuals benefited from awareness during International Women's Day and the 16 Days of Activism. The programs focused on individual rights, reporting mechanisms, and access to justice.

In Cote d'Ivoire, three training sessions on the prevention of violence against women and girls were organized in Abidjan as well as in the West and South-West zones. These sessions covered the prevention, response, and mitigation of violence and raised awareness about gender issues, violence, sexuality, and gender-related rights. In the North, prevention and response activities were carried out in collaboration with local and international actors such as UNFPA, UNICEF, the International Rescue Committee (IRC), Save The Children, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Action Against Hunger (ACF), as well as local authorities and social centers. These actions included training for 275 people, awareness campaigns reaching 13,000 people through community radios and discussion groups, and the creation of Working Groups. Standard Operating Procedures were developed to strengthen the management of cases of violence against women and girls. Foster families were also established to care for girls who are victims of violence, and awareness actions reached 150 people in schools and women's groups.

In Togo, a total of 23,170 people, including forcibly displaced individuals and host community members, participated in awareness-raising activities. These included five women's village caravans in several communes reaching 9,857 people, 12 radio broadcasts reaching 12,000 listeners, 15 community dialogues with 250 participants, and four awareness sessions on female genital mutilation attended by 403 people. Additionally, 12 awareness sessions on the prevention of violence against women and girls reached 600 people, and 60 officers were trained on the same topic and on sexual exploitation. These efforts significantly increased participants' understanding of violence against women and girls and the referral system.

Refugees have access to case management services. The Department of Social Action, Women's Empowerment, and Literacy runs the listening center, which has provided holistic care to women and girls who have survived violence. Additionally, the polyclinic (One Stop Centre) established by the government and equipped by UNFPA provided comprehensive care to survivors of violence.

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

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

Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator				
Country	Population Type	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
7.1 Extent participation of displaced and stateless people across programme phases is supported.				
Cote d'Ivoire	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Cote d'Ivoire	Stateless Persons	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
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	25.00%	100.00%	90.00%
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	81.63%	100.00%	90.00%
Togo	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	40.00%	41.74%
Cote d'Ivoire	Stateless Persons	5.49%	100.00%	1.61%
7.3 Proportion of women participating in leadership/management structures				
Benin	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	50.40%	50.00%	28.35%
Cote d'Ivoire	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1.54%	30.00%	1.60%
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	30.61%	50.00%	35.00%
Togo	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	50.00%	10.00%	61.22%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator		
Country	Population Type	Actual (2024)
07.2.1 Number of people who used UNHCR- supported feedback & response mechanisms to voice their needs/ concerns/feedback		
Togo	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	520
07.3.1 Number of people who received protection services		
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	7,297
Togo	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	67,064

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In Cote d'Ivoire, in 2024, the temporary sites for asylum-seekers in the Tchologo and Bounkani regions are home to 6,852 women, including 3,302 at the Niornigué site and 3,550 at the Timalah site. UNHCR and its partners have strengthened the empowerment of 108 women asylum-seekers at the two sites by providing them with cash assistance for small food and miscellaneous trade and women's hairdressing and women's tailoring. This allowed the socio-economic empowerment of these women living in transit sites and prevented food insecurity by building their resilience and reducing their dependence on humanitarian assistance. Women living on the Niornigué site have formed an association to help each other. As such, they benefited from capacity-building sessions and regular monitoring in the conduct of associative life by UNHCR and its partner DAARA. With this monitoring and capacity-building, a more inclusive management of the association of women asylum-seekers is effective and the spirit of community mutual aid is much more strengthened.

In Ghana, UNHCR ensured inclusive programming through engaging refugees and asylum-seekers throughout the programme cycle, involving them in project monitoring and evaluation, as well as

consultations on livelihood initiatives. These participatory approaches helped shape protection, assistance, and livelihood interventions based on the community's expressed needs. Community structures, including Women's and Youth Groups, Conflict Resolution Committees, and Refugee Leadership Groups, were prioritized to foster self-management and resilience. The Age-Gender-Diversity (AGD), community-based, and participatory approaches promoted inclusivity, meaningful engagement, and tailored interventions, reinforcing UNHCR's commitment to protecting and supporting refugees based on their specific vulnerabilities and available resources. UNHCR and its partners remained committed to empowering refugee women by promoting their self-worth, decision-making ability, and right to influence social change. Through targeted activities such as literacy, education, training, and awareness creation, refugee women gained the skills and confidence needed to make strategic life choices. These efforts enhanced their autonomy, self-determination, and access to opportunities and resources, enabling them to actively participate in both household and community affairs. A key aspect of this empowerment was the intentional mainstreaming of gender-sensitive programs that ensured refugee women had a voice in leadership structures and self-management committees. UNHCR fostered an enabling environment where refugee women could shift from dependence on humanitarian aid to self-driven initiatives.

In Togo, UNHCR and its partners ensured community engagement by working closely with refugees. In the North, 45 refugee committees have been revitalized and trained in international protection, the UNHCR mandate, asylum procedures, violence against women and girls and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA). These committees act as relays between UNHCR, its partners and forcibly displaced people, facilitating their involvement in decision-making instances, their participation, communication and feedback.

Dedicated phone numbers for reporting cases of PSEA, fraud or feedback have been set up. Complaints boxes have also been set up at UNHCR and partner sites. In the framework of protection monitoring, a feedback system adapted to the local context was established following a preliminary survey in the townships to identify people's preferred channels of communication. 2,100 feedback forms and 500 feedback mechanism leaflets have been printed and shared with refugees and host communities.

UNHCR has also worked to increase the participation of women refugees and asylum-seekers in decision instances. Women are members of refugee committees, occupying more than half the seats. Out of 460 members of refugee committees, 294 are women

8. Outcome Area: Well-Being and Basic Needs

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

Core Outcome Indicators

Country	Population Type	Indicator		
		Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
8.1 Proportion of people that receive cash transfers and/or non-food items				
Cote d'Ivoire	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	32.50%	100.00%	51.00%
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	92.25%	100.00%	22.75%
8.2 Proportion of people with primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology				
Benin	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	58.38%	100.00%	69.99%
Cote d'Ivoire	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	16.67%	100.00%	15.00%
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
Togo	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	50.00%	Not available	33.00%

Core Output Indicators

Country	Population Type	Indicator	Actual (2024)
08.1.1 Number of people who received cash assistance			
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers		1,030
Togo	Refugees and Asylum-seekers		0

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In Ghana, a total of 206 households of 1030 individuals were assisted under the multipurpose cash grants. The World Food Programme assisted 1,931 Burkinabe asylum-seekers with cash transfers. A review of UNHCR's cash assistance program was carried out, successfully transitioning 57% refugee households (111 out of 207) off cash assistance into more sustainable, self-reliant economic pathways, empowering refugees to build long-term solutions for their livelihoods. As part of measures to promote menstrual hygiene and preserve the dignity of women, UNHCR distributed sanitary towels to 1,402 women and girls within the reproductive age bracket. Further, a total of 1055 households of 2,962 individuals received non-food items on arrival in Tarikom and Zini settlements and Bono East region. Accordingly, UNHCR-led advocacy with the Ministry of Gender, Children, and Social Protection to include Burkinabe asylum-seekers in the Ghana national household registry receives endorsement. The inclusion of the asylum-seekers will allow them to benefit from any future social protection programs by the Government, and developmental and civil society organizations.

In the North of Côte d'Ivoire, forcibly displaced populations settled in the two humanitarian sites have access to essential services such as water, health care and food, which were not available when they first arrived, and live in harmony with the host communities. 100 women have set up small businesses with UNHCR funding, and children have started attending a temporary school. However, a large proportion of asylum-seekers - almost 80% - live outside these relocation sites, often integrated into local communities, where conditions differ.

In the West and Southwest of Côte d'Ivoire, UNHCR and its partners continued to advocate for refugees' access to public services, particularly health services. The implementing partner DAARA assisted 165 people, including 114 with specific needs, to access health services. In addition, 72 people received monthly allowances for their basic needs. 18 people received monthly housing allowances. Finally, 10 families received assistance with funeral expenses for 10 refugees who died for health reasons, including four in Benin and six in Côte d'Ivoire.

During the review period, the government partner SP/CNRA in Benin conducted social assessments that identified several cases of vulnerability. As a result, six men and four women received assistance in health, housing, and subsistence. In addition to providing social benefits to refugees on par with nationals, the Beninese government contributed three million CFA francs to support vulnerable rural and urban refugee families, offering financial assistance to strengthen their resilience. Advocacy letters and recommendations were also drafted by the SP/CNRA and addressed to international partners. The requests for support were responded to favorably by the international organization 'Direct Aid' in the areas of education (contributing school kits for 100 students and providing two secondary and university scholarships); subsistence (donating food and non-food items to 50 vulnerable families); and health (conducting periodic medical campaigns for free consultations and care for urban refugees).

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 (2024)	Actual (2024)
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	81.08%	100.00%	100.00%
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0.00%	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%
Cote d'Ivoire	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	75.00%	100.00%	84.00%
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Core Output Indicators

Country	Population Type	Indicator	Actual (2024)
10.2.1 Number of consultations in UNHCR supported mental health and psychosocial support services			
Cote d'Ivoire	Refugees and Asylum-seekers		510

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The strategy of the UNHCR Multi-Country Office in Côte d'Ivoire is to gradually reduce direct assistance to promote Government responsibility and ensure the inclusion of refugees in national health systems and insurance schemes. This transition aims to enable refugees to become self-reliant and fully integrate into their host communities, in line with the Global Compact on Refugees. By refocusing attention on local and national frameworks and strengthening partnerships with development actors, UNHCR supports sustainable solutions that enhance the resilience of refugees and host communities.

Ghana's National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) provides free maternal care for all pregnant women, and by the end of 2024, a total of 2,035 asylum-seekers were verified as enrolled in the NHIS. UNHCR's partners, Caritas and the Ghana Refugee Board (GRB), continue to assist refugees and asylum-seekers with both first-time enrollment and renewals. As a result, all pregnant asylum-seeking women receive free maternal care under the NHIS, and all children aged 0-5 have access to child welfare clinics at both government and private health facilities. Consequently, children aged nine months to five years were vaccinated against measles. UNICEF support to the Ministry of Health on national vaccination campaigns and together with UNHCR ensure the inclusion of refugee children. To improve healthcare access in host communities UNICEF donated two tricycle ambulances to aid in emergency referrals to district and regional hospitals. These interventions have progressively improved access to healthcare for asylum-seekers and host communities.

In Cote d'Ivoire, DAARA provided 129 instances of assistance to 52 urban refugees (24 women and 28 men) in Abidjan and in the South-West.

In the North of the country, UNHCR's implementing partner CARITAS provided healthcare for 9,757 asylum-seeking patients, divided between primary, secondary, and tertiary care.

- 6,795 patients were cared for at the primary level, including 2,317 adults (1,267 women and 1,050 men) and 4,478 children (2,668 girls and 1,810 boys) in the Timalah area and its surroundings (within a 15 km radius).

- 2,962 emergency cases, including evacuees and seriously ill patients, were referred to secondary and tertiary facilities. Of these, 2,207 were in the Tchologo region and 755 in the Bounkani region.

The total number of cases managed at primary, secondary, and tertiary levels in 2024 is 9,757, surpassing the initial target of 8,250 asylum-seekers.

Following the enrollment of 11,320 forcibly displaced people, 10,932 people (5,450 in Bounkani and 5,482 in Tchologo) received Universal Health Coverage (CMU) cards. Among those enrolled, 388 are still awaiting their cards. All these cards have yet to be activated. This initiative aims to facilitate a smooth transition to the CMU system, providing a more sustainable and long-term solution.

11. Outcome Area: Education

Forcibly displaced and stateless persons have access to quality Education services

Core Outcome Indicators

Country	Population Type	Indicator		
		Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
11.1 Proportion of young people enrolled in tertiary and higher education				
Benin	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	51.44%	80.00%	0.70%
Cote d'Ivoire	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	54.00%	100.00%	44.44%
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2.52%	15.00%	77.78%
Togo	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1.85%	2.00%	2.56%
11.2 Proportion of children and young people enrolled in the national education system				
Benin	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	50.00%	100.00%	10.05%
Cote d'Ivoire	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	5.00%	50.00%	55.00%
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	55.37%	100.00%	19.48%
Togo	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	46.67%	30.00%	24.18%

Core Output Indicators

Country	Population Type	Indicator
		Actual (2024)
11.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from education programming		
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,265

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In Ghana, refugees and asylum-seekers have access to free education until high school. By the end of 2024, 19% of school-age children in the refugee population were enrolled in these educational programs.

UNHCR, through its partners Caritas and the Christian Council of Ghana, assisted 1,026 forcibly displaced with school uniforms and learning materials. In the Tarikom settlement, Catholic Relief Services refurbished the community school to enhance enrollment. Complementary basic education was carried out in Tarikom and Zini, benefiting a total of 219 children by the end of the year. Refugees interested in pursuing tertiary education received support through the DAFI, Ashesi, and MasterCard Foundation scholarship programs. A total of 20 refugees, representing 20% of those seeking tertiary education, gained admission to various universities and colleges in Ghana.

In Côte d'Ivoire, 360 urban refugee students in primary and secondary cycles received assistance to pay school fees, ensuring their access to education. Non-formal education was also facilitated for 1,438 asylum-seeking children at primary level, paving the way for successful integration into the formal system. Thanks to close coordination with UNICEF and the Ministry of Education and Literacy, 24 volunteer teachers ran 24 classrooms in the two sites of Timalah and Niornigué and distributed school kits to the learners. UNHCR and its partner Fondazione AVSI supported the process with the provision of 1,000 school kits and teaching materials to strengthen the operational capacity of the Temporary Learning Spaces. Asylum-seeking children in the host communities can access the formal education system at the primary level. While statistics are not yet available, the presence of asylum-seeking children in several primary and community schools in the North has been confirmed. In 2024, the World University Service of Canada (WUSC), in collaboration with DAARA, organized open days to award university scholarships to forcibly displaced students and host populations.

In Benin, thanks to a partnership with the NGO Direct Aid of Benin, the tuition fees of two vulnerable refugee students were covered, and 159 refugee students received school kits and financial aid. Additionally, 700 students, including 650 at the primary level and 50 at the secondary level, received school kits consisting of supplies from the partner Educo. Eighty-four students were assisted with their registration on the EducMaster platform (due to a lack of identity documents and advocacy by Educo in the communes of Kérou and Tanguiéta).

The SP-CNRA of Benin issued recognition documents to allow refugee students to benefit from the same advantages as nationals. Educational stakeholders were sensitized on the right to education for refugees, in accordance with Beninese law, and school monitoring visits showed peaceful coexistence between refugee and local students.

In the North of Togo, advocacy was made to allow refugee children to enroll on the same basis as nationals without requiring a birth certificate. 64 birth certificates (34 for boys and 30 for girls) were issued to refugee pupils without birth certificates, to facilitate their enrolment in schools. The UNHCR has financed the construction of classrooms in five localities hosting refugees with capacity to host more than 800 students. The WFP has already taken these schools into account for the year 2025 as part of the European Union's INTPA (International Partnership) food program.

Regarding the proportion of young people enrolled in tertiary and higher education, steps were taken by CNAR Togo to facilitate the enrolment of 19 refugee students at the national university. One refugee student got the UNV'R scholarship.

Thirty-two refugee students, including 17 in Benin, 12 in Côte d'Ivoire, and three in Togo, benefit from the DAFI scholarship and are enrolled in various public and private universities. They receive quarterly allowances covering various expenses.

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

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

National policies include 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 (2024)	Actual (2024)
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	40.15%	50.00%	27.94%
Côte d'Ivoire	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	5.00%	15.00%	3.71%
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	3.94%
Togo	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	16.67%	2.00%	2.00%
13.2. Proportion of people who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year				
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Togo	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	25.00%	10.00%	3.52%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator		
Country	Population Type	Actual (2024)
13.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from livelihoods and economic inclusion interventions		
Côte d'Ivoire	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	10
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	224
Togo	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	5,000

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2024, 70 urban refugees received financial resources for income-generating activities, including 21 in Benin, 10 in Côte d'Ivoire, and 39 in Togo. 29 refugees received support to access vocational training (05 in Côte d'Ivoire, 24 in Ghana, 11 in Togo). In June 2024, in Liberia, 147 refugees and host communities' members received a cash grant for business start-up and agricultural inputs thanks to a joint LRRRC-UNHCR process.

Economic inclusion of asylum-seekers, refugees and IDPs in the northern regions of Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Togo

In Côte d'Ivoire, at a local level, many host communities have facilitated the participation of Burkinabé asylum-seekers in agricultural production so that they can meet their food needs and carry out small-scale economic activities. Some quick-impact empowerment projects, chosen by mutual agreement between the host and forcibly displaced communities, have also been supported by UNHCR. Several asylum-seekers have also benefitted from the GIZ ProgRes project and World Bank-funded Gulf of Guinea northern region social cohesion project to launch economic activities, but the exact number remains unknown.

In Togo, 40 savings and credit associations (ACEC) bringing together 1000 women heads of households of refugees and IDPs, and the host community have been supported and trained to carry out income-generating activities such as livestock breeding, market gardening, agriculture, small-scale trade, processing and sale of local products. Those ACECs have strengthened women's empowerment and their economic inclusion in the host community. Through the income generated by the ACECs' activities, some refugee and host community women have been able to strengthen their individual small businesses or lease land for their own use. A total of 15 ACECs of 375 women heads of household have collectively opened microfinance accounts. Several refugees have bank accounts or mobile money services but there is not yet available data.

600 households grouped in six market-gardening cooperatives have also been set up with irrigation facilities operating on a six-hectare plot with the possibility of extending to several hectares. 789 refugee households and five ACECs benefited from rain-fed inputs (maize and rice seeds, fertilizer) from FAO as part of the resilience project in the Savannah Region Resilience Project for the 2024 agricultural season. 400 refugee households and 11 ACECs benefited from market garden inputs (tomato and onion seeds, fertilizers and sprayers).

In Ghana, one of the key initiatives undertaken during the year was a partnership with Caritas Ghana to provide agricultural support to asylum-seekers in Tarikom Settlement. This initiative aimed to enhance food security, improve livelihoods, and foster stronger relationships between asylum-seekers and host community members. A total of 200 asylum-seeker households in Tarikom benefited from the program, receiving essential agricultural inputs and training to undertake diverse agricultural projects. Among them, 160 asylum-seeker households and 40 host community members were provided with agricultural kits (knapsack sprayers, wellington boots, fertilizer, seeds, vines, cutlasses and hoes). These resources played a crucial role in equipping people with the necessary tools to engage in productive agricultural activities and improve their economic standing.

In Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Togo, specific attention has been provided during the last quarter of 2024 to better collect socio-economic data on ProGres. These efforts will be extended throughout 2025. Additionally, in October 2024, UNHCR has conducted in Togo a study on the socio-economic profile of refugees and the host community to generate multidimensional socio-economic evidence to support the inclusion of refugees and their host communities in development programs that promote resilience, empowerment and reduce dependency on humanitarian aid. The study will be released early 2025.

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

Country	Population Type	Indicator	Actual (2024)
14.1.1 Number of people who received counselling and/or information on voluntary repatriation			
Côte d'Ivoire	Refugees and Asylum-seekers		2,369
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers		592

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Most urban refugees in Côte d'Ivoire have been present for over 10 years. In the context of voluntary repatriation, when the security situation improves in certain regions or in their country of origin as a whole, UNHCR encourages those who wish to return by supporting their journey. In 2024, 17 refugees were repatriated to their countries of origin, including 14 to the Central African Republic and three to Rwanda, out of the 30 initially planned. UNHCR covers their transportation and documentation to ensure a safe and dignified return.

In Togo, the operation facilitated and organized the voluntary repatriation of nine refugees (six Central Africans and three Rwandans) to their country of origin. UNHCR covered the costs of transport, documentation and return travel.

Viaticum and the issue of travel document are facilitated by governmental partner, Coordination Nationale d'Assistance aux Réfugiés.

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

Country	Population Type	Indicator		
		Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
15.1 Number of refugees submitted by UNHCR for resettlement				
Benin	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	200	250	71
Cote d'Ivoire	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	20	20	25
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	7	50	50

Core Output Indicators

Country	Population Type	Indicator	Actual (2024)
15.1.1 Country issues machine-readable travel documents			
Cote d'Ivoire	Refugees and Asylum-seekers		Yes

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Based on the 2024-2026 Protection and Solutions Strategy for the MCO Côte d'Ivoire, durable solutions programming for refugees will be scaled up through intention surveys, voluntary repatriation where possible, resettlement, and the expansion of complementary pathways. This includes advocacy and partnerships to ensure access to travel documents.

In Ghana, UNHCR, in collaboration with its implementing partner, the Christian Council of Ghana, supports the implementation of the labour mobility project to Canada (EMPP). This includes guiding refugees in skills-in-demand prioritization, curriculum vitae (CV) development, registration on the TalentLift job recruitment platforms, and pre-job interview preparation seminars. A total of six individuals departed through the education corridor and on family reunification.

It is important to note that refugee travel documents are currently being issued only in Benin, Ghana, and Togo, allowing complementary pathways to be implemented only in those countries. A remarkable achievement was attained in Côte d'Ivoire in 2024, with the government announcing that refugee travel documents will be issued at the same price as for nationals. However, the printing has not yet started.

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

Country	Population Type	Indicator		
		Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
16.1 Proportion of people with secure tenure rights to housing and/or land				
Cote d'Ivoire	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	32.50%	50.00%	17.35%
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0.00%	10.00%	0.00%
16.2 Proportion of people covered by national social protection systems				
Benin	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	80.87%	80.00%	35.85%
Cote d'Ivoire	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	18.06%
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%
Togo	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	50.00%	20.00%	26.37%

Core Output Indicators

Country	Population Type	Indicator	
			Actual (2024)
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 Togo, thanks to the UNHCR's advocacy work, several measures and pledges have been taken by the authorities and development stakeholders to promote the local integration of refugees. These include:

Pledges made by the Togolese Government at the World Refugee Forum in 2023

1- Integration of 15,000 forcibly displaced people into non-contributory social protection programmes by 2027. This commitment has been taken into account in the \$ 23 million Window for Host Communities and Refugees (WHR) programme, financed by the World Bank and implemented by ANADEV (Agence Nationale du Développement à la Base) through the Social Cohesion Project (COSO). The remaining results will be reported at the impact level when the project is implemented. A total of 22% of refugees are included in this programme.

2- Integration of 5,000 forcibly displaced people into economic empowerment programmes by 2027. To meet this commitment, the PURS (Programme d'Urgence de Renforcement de la Résilience et de la Sécurité des Communauté des Savanes), through the Ministry of Agriculture, has identified planned agricultural development zones (ZAAP) in the Oti-Sud Prefecture, where refugees will be able to carry out farming activities. The pilot project is scheduled for 2025.

B) As part of its financial inclusion programme, the Government has lifted the nationality criterion to facilitate access to micro-credit for refugees in the Savannah region, thereby contributing to their resilience. The number of refugees who have benefited from this programme is not yet available.

C) The PURS (Programme d'Urgence de Renforcement de la Résilience et de la Sécurité des Communauté des Savanes) has added forced displacement as the fourth pillar of its resilience programme. This facilitates the inclusion of refugees in humanitarian assistance and development programmes. Similarly, the ANPC (Agence Nationale de la Protection Civile) has included forced displacement as a contingency aspect which facilitates the inclusion of refugees in emergency situations.

Other Core Outcome Indicators

Country	Population Type	Baseline	Target(2024)	Actual(2024)
5.1 Proportion of children at heightened risk who are supported by a Best Interests Procedure				
Benin	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	50.00%	80.00%	38.73%
Cote d'Ivoire	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	40.00%	100.00%	54.49%
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes				
Benin	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	50.00%	100.00%	59.99%
Cote d'Ivoire	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	30.22%	100.00%	96.57%
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	16.02%	100.00%	32.00%
Togo	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%		1.67%
5.3 Proportion of unaccompanied and separated children who are in an alternative care arrangement				
Benin	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	49.02%	80.00%	26.47%
Cote d'Ivoire	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0.00%	100.00%	54.49%
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	66.67%	100.00%	66.67%
Togo	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%		100.00%
9.1 Proportion of people living in habitable and affordable housing				
Benin	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	69.37%	80.00%	68.99%
Cote d'Ivoire	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	32.50%	100.00%	15.00%
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	22.36%
Togo	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	50.00%	10.00%	6.00%
9.2 Proportion of people that have energy to ensure lighting				
Benin	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	60.00%	80.00%	60.00%
Cote d'Ivoire	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	21.67%	100.00%	15.00%
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
12.1 Proportion of people using at least basic drinking water services				
Benin	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	72.60%
Cote d'Ivoire	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	32.50%	100.00%	80.00%
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Togo	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	50.00%	30.00%	69.00%
12.2 Proportion of people with access to a safe household toilet				
Benin	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	80.08%	100.00%	64.99%
Cote d'Ivoire	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	32.50%	100.00%	46.00%
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Togo	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	50.00%		11.60%

Other Core Output Indicators

Country	Population Type	Actual (2024)
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	1,724
09.1.1 Number of people who received shelter and housing assistance		
Cote d'Ivoire	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2,580
Togo	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,000
12.1.1 Number of people supported with access to water and/or sanitation services		
Cote d'Ivoire	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2,580
Ghana	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	4,128
Togo	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	10,000

2.2. Age, Gender and Diversity

In a development context, UNHCR has taken the opportunity to make more sustainable responses, beginning with the promotion of registration and obtention of personal documents for all refugees and asylum-seekers. UNHCR has engaged with Governments in Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, and Togo to include refugees in national registries and regular social protection programs for vulnerable people, to switch from direct interventions, such as humanitarian cash assistance, to support to authorities for inclusion of displaced people in existing social protection schemes.

A study was conducted in May to gain a deeper understanding of the perspectives of Burkinabe refugees residing in coastal countries regarding solutions to their displacement. The focus is on identifying the key conditions necessary to facilitate their eventual return to Burkina Faso. This research aims to explore the factors that influence refugees' decision-making processes and assess what must be in place for them to consider returning to their country of origin in a safe and dignified manner. A series of Focus Group Discussions were conducted in refugee camps and host communities in Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, and Togo to understand the refugees' views. 970 Burkinabe refugees and asylum-seekers participated across the four countries, 50.5% were women and 49.5% men: Benin: 206 participants, 52% women and 48% men, Côte d'Ivoire: 508 participants, 58% women and 42% men, Ghana: 104 participants, 64% men and 35% women. Togo: 142 participants 58% women versus 42% men. The results of the study were presented during the October regional protection dialogue, with the participation MCO Cote d'Ivoire and Burkina Faso Governments and enriched the dialogue.

In Ghana, the AGD (Age, Gender, and Disability) approach was particularly emphasized in the Upper East and West regions. The current population data reveals that children make up 70% of the total population, allowing the operation to prioritize the specific needs of children, particularly in health and education. In education, a complementary basic education program has been launched in the two settlements to ensure children's access to learning, this reinforces the use of AGD to address educational needs of children.

Additionally, the cash assistance program by WFP employs an AGD approach with top up in cash transfers to households with persons with pregnant and lactating mothers, infants and adolescents. These households receive a top-up in their transfers. Data on household with people with disabilities is segregated to ensure targeted assistance in the future. So far 23 households have been identified to have people with disabilities. Women's health has also been prioritized, with health sensitization sessions on reproductive health and the strengthening of protection of women and girls from violence mechanisms in place. Quarterly community dialogues and engagements have also been organized to ensure women's voices are heard and their needs are addressed. Monthly and quarterly reports track the percentage of children, women, and older people to ensure targeted interventions in key services. Furthermore,

implementing partners and service providers have been trained on the relevance of AGD to ensure that interventions are inclusive.

In December in the North of Cote d'Ivoire, an AGD evaluation was conducted in the Tchologo and Bounkani regions, involving 944 participants: 511 asylum-seekers, 397 members of the host community, and 36 key informants. The evaluation achieved several key results: multifaceted teams were trained through one-day workshops on specific topics; information was gathered on protection issues, infrastructure, and access to basic social services; solutions proposed by communities were identified and prioritized; the protection and assistance needs of displaced populations were assessed; medium- and long-term solutions were analyzed and ranked by priority.

Section 3: Resources

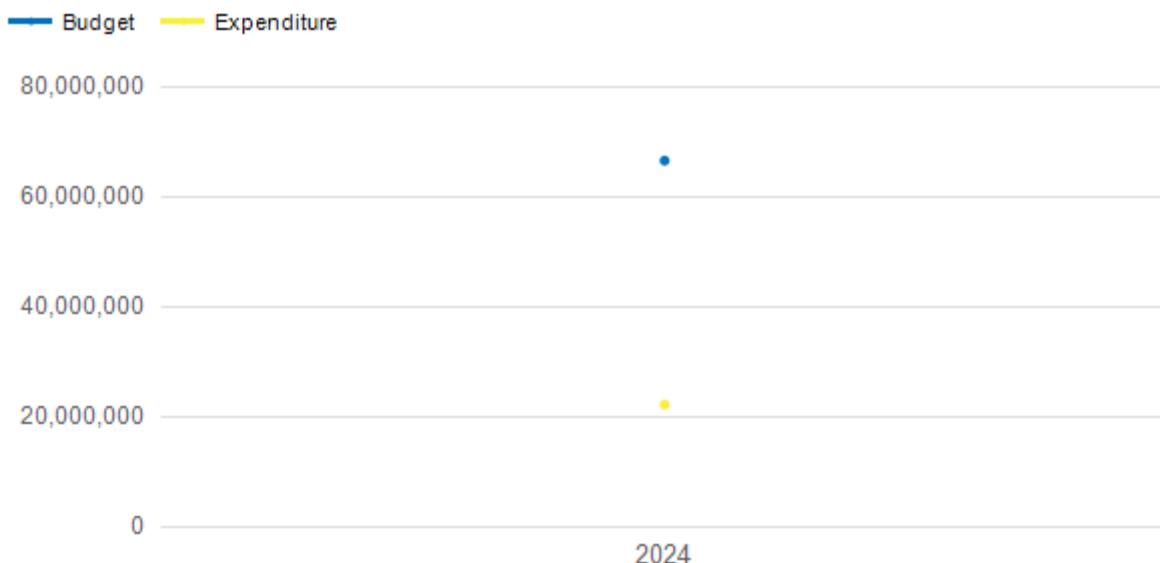
3.1 Financial Data

(Financial figures in USD)

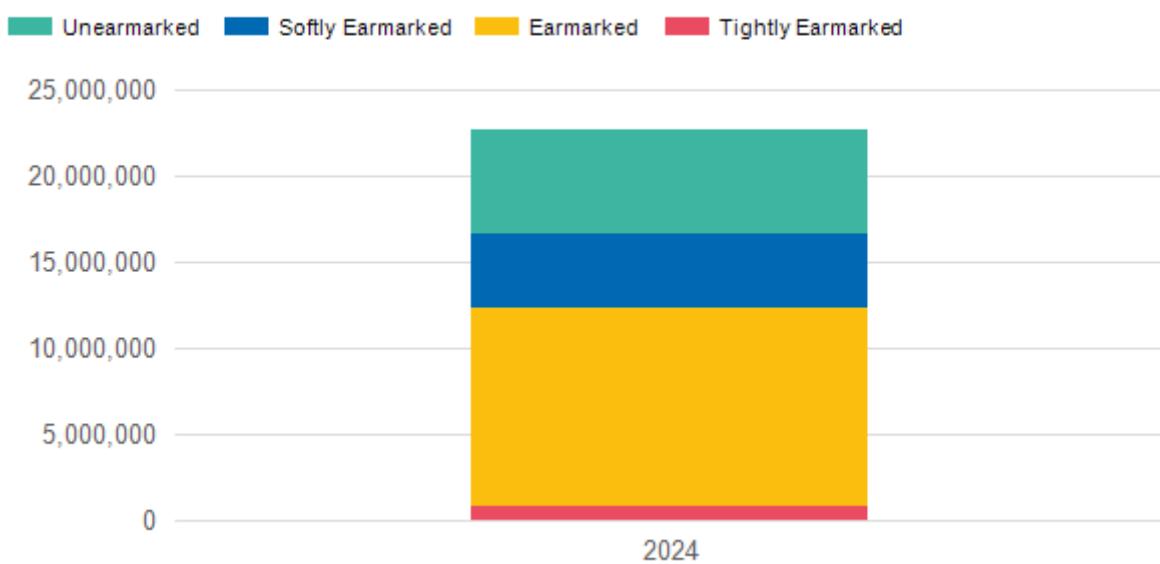
Impact Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
IA1: Protect	50,513,611	17,369,692	34.39%	17,369,692	100.00%
IA2: Assist		309,658			
IA3: Empower	8,654,693	2,199,383	25.41%	2,199,383	100.00%
IA4: Solve	7,355,617	2,659,246	36.15%	2,622,857	98.63%
All Impact Areas		1,811,731			
Total	66,523,922	24,349,711	36.60%	22,191,933	91.14%

Outcome Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
OA1: Access/Doc	15,036,071	7,141,425	47.50%	7,141,425	100.00%
OA2: Status	10,431,555	3,270,242	31.35%	3,270,242	100.00%
OA3: Policy/Law	6,537,973	1,598,506	24.45%	1,598,506	100.00%
OA4: GBV	13,279	253,930	1,912.27%	253,930	100.00%
OA7: Community	938,950	419,640	44.69%	419,640	100.00%
OA8: Well-being	16,277,625	4,101,380	25.20%	4,101,380	100.00%
OA10: Health		309,658			
OA13: Livelihood	11,797,038	3,257,260	27.61%	3,257,260	100.00%
OA14: Return	3,344,575	892,033	26.67%	892,033	100.00%
OA15: Resettle	460,760	934,163	202.74%	897,774	96.10%
OA16: Integrate	1,686,096	359,741	21.34%	359,741	100.00%
All Outcome Areas		1,811,731			
Total	66,523,922	24,349,711	36.60%	22,191,933	91.14%

Budget and Expenditure Trend



Contributions Trend by Type



3.2. Resources Overview

Despite considerable efforts by the authorities to provide decent and acceptable conditions for refugees and asylum-seekers, the humanitarian situation remains fragile. In response, MCO CIV countries have continued to prioritize assistance to refugees, asylum-seekers and stateless persons, while contributing to the overall response.

In 2024, the total need for MCO CIV operations is US\$66.5 million for the first year of implementation of the MCO strategy, which is funded at US\$21.1 million, including US\$12.1 million for operations.

Despite continued donor support, the budget available at the start of the operation represented only 32% of total needs, by the end of the year. Although 68% of the funds mobilized were earmarked, this did not

prevent the operation from responding effectively to humanitarian needs. This was made possible by the quality of the proposals submitted to donors, which responded specifically to the needs identified. Donors funded MCO CIV with a total contribution of \$15.6 million. In the face of ever-increasing humanitarian needs, the operation has prioritized the areas in which it plays a leading role, in particular multi-sectoral protection of refugees and asylum-seekers and protection coordination. 39% of the total budget was allocated to partners (INGOs, NGOs and government partners), i.e. 68% of the budget was allocated to partners, while the remaining 32% of the total operating level () was implemented directly. The budget for the Protect, Solve & Empower impact areas represented over 90% of the operating level(OL), as these cross-cutting areas are critical to ensuring protection in the humanitarian context.

Despite humanitarian challenges, the operation achieved a budget execution rate of 95% by the end of 2024.

The optimal use of the MCO CIV operating budget for 2024 has enabled solid support to be provided to UNHCR operations in the countries covered. In order to fulfil its mandate, UNHCR's field presence in the countries covered by the MCO was maintained through six field offices: two field offices in addition to the MCO CIV Representation, namely Ferké and Bouna for Côte d'Ivoire; three field offices in Ghana, namely the Field Unit in Jirapa, the Field Office in Bolgatanga and the Field Unit in Wa; a field office in Dapaong in addition to the National Office for Togo.

Section 4: Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

4.1 Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

The first year of implementation of the MCO Côte d'Ivoire (MCO CIV) multi-year strategic plan has not been an easy one. It has been a transitional period with successes and many challenges. A few lessons have been learned as we look ahead to 2024.

- 1) Increasing involvement of development actors in the sustainable response to situations of forced displacement in coastal countries;
- 2) Strengthening the inter-agency partnership to mobilize resources;
- 3) The need to continue strengthening the coordination of interventions by all actors in the countries covered by the MCO CIV. Coordination improves the quality of humanitarian action and resilience;
- 4) The transition from autonomous countries to a multi-country office requires meticulous preparation and effective collaboration and monitoring by all stakeholders;
- 5) A presence, however small, is useful in every country covered by MCO where there is a sustained increase in the number of forcibly displaced and stateless people.

The lessons learned encourage us to improve the interventions for the remainder of the multi-year strategy with the participation of all the stakeholders to meet the sustainable needs of the populations supported by UNHCR multi-country office.



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