

Annual Results Report

2024

Niger

Acknowledgements

UNHCR would like to thank all the stakeholders that contributed data and evidence to this report and reviewed their progress against the joint results of the strategy, including forcibly displaced and stateless people, host communities and host governments, United Nations agencies, and international and national non-governmental organizations, civil society and private sector. Their contributions enable us to create positive changes in the lives of the people we serve.

Contact us

www.unhcr.org

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.

Downloaded date: 28/05/2025

Table of Contents

Section 1: Context and Overview

- 1.1 - Changes to the Operational Context
- 1.2 - Progress Against the Desired Impact
- 1.3 - Challenges to Achieving Impacts
- 1.4 - Collaboration and Partnerships

Section 2: Results

- 2.1 - Outcomes and Achievements
- 2.2 - Age, Gender and Diversity

Section 3: Resources

- 3.1 - Financial Data
- 3.2 - Resources Overview

Section 4: Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

- 4.1 - Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

Section 1: Context and Overview

1.1 Changes to the Operational Context

In 2024, Niger experienced shifts in alliances and regional cooperation following the July 2023 change in government, which impacted humanitarian response. New regional and local authorities altered engagement dynamics, requiring adjustments in response strategies. Security deteriorated in Tillabéri, Tahoua, and Diffa due to armed groups, further restricting humanitarian access. Economic challenges worsened as result of the suspension of cooperation with European Union member states and NGOs, leading to funding shortfalls, affecting vital services.

Severe flooding displaced thousands of people, damaging shelters, infrastructure, and crops, exacerbating food insecurity and increasing humanitarian needs. Simultaneously, the suspension of key humanitarian actors, including French NGO ACTED and national NGO APBE, disrupted health and protection services provided by UNHCR through APBE.

Forced displacement increased due to ongoing instability in Burkina Faso and Mali, straining resources in the border regions of Tillabéri and Tahoua. Internally, violence and flooding contributed to new displacement, pushing more people into precarious conditions. Mixed movement patterns evolved as restrictive policies reshaped mobility routes. Statelessness issues persisted, particularly for children lacking documentation.

Women and children, constituted most of the displaced populations, faced heightened protection risks, especially violence. Education disruptions continued, while malnutrition among children reached emergency levels in some areas. Shelter, food, and healthcare remained urgent priorities amid growing funding constraints.

Humanitarian access was hampered by security threats and administrative barriers like mandatory escort and restricted areas, necessitating adaptive delivery mechanisms. Budget reductions further forced a review of staffing and prioritization of life-saving interventions and durable solutions. The suspension of UNHCR health partner APBE created service gaps, particularly in the medical and protection sectors.

Despite the above challenges, inclusion efforts continued in health and education, while initiatives like the Route-Based Approach and sustainable responses made gains. Moving forward, enhanced coordination and strategic advocacy will be crucial to sustaining humanitarian efforts.

1.2. Progress Against the Desired Impact

1. Impact Area: Attaining Favorable Protection Environments

By 2025, access to territory and the protection environment are improved, refugee rights are respected, incidents of gender-based violence are minimized, and the fundamental rights of children are realized

Population Type	Indicator	
	Baseline	Actual (2024)
1.1 Proportion of people seeking international protection who are able to access asylum procedures		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	99.95%	100.00%
1.2 Proportion of people who are able to move freely within the country of habitual residence		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%

Overall, the transition of power did not negatively impact the ability of people to seek asylum in Niger in 2024. Almost all individuals seeking asylum had access to the territory and asylum procedures. Due to increased insecurity around the borders, Niger granted asylum to Malians and Nigerians under prima facie status in accordance with existing laws. For new Burkinabe asylum-seekers, a draft decree for prima facie recognition is under development. In 2024, over 2,000 Chadians fleeing Boko Haram also gained arrived in Niger. Additionally, to support access to the territory for those in need of international protection, several capacity-building and awareness sessions for state and non-state structures were organized in the regions. Furthermore, UNHCR conducted several joint missions with authorities to assess the conditions of access to the territory for asylum-seekers and refugees to reduce the risk of refoulement. These initiatives ensured that 100% of individuals in need of international protection had access to asylum procedures in 2024.

The cultural similarities between forcibly displaced people and host populations, and the mixed nature of localities, strengthen the protection environment. Awareness efforts targeting local authorities, religious leaders, and security forces aimed to enhance the identification of individuals in need of asylum, specific needs, and to promote peaceful coexistence between host and forcibly displaced populations. In accordance with Law 97 of 20 June 1997, refugees and asylum-seekers move freely in Niger. In 2024, no cases of movement restrictions for forcibly displaced people were reported. The only exception was in November 2024, when authorities banned all actions and interventions in favour of forcibly displaced Malians in Assamaka (4,334 individuals in 813 households, including 256 female heads of household) until further notice. In 2024, no cases of refoulement were reported. This is due to capacity building efforts and awareness-raising among border authorities on international protection and the principle of non-refoulement.

2. Impact Area: Realizing Rights in Safe Environments

By 2025, the socioeconomic conditions (access to education, health, water and sanitation, shelter provision, nutrition) and well-being of people of concern to UNHCR are improved.

Population Type	Indicator	
	Baseline	Actual (2024)
2.2 Proportion of people residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities		
IDPs	100.00%	80.00%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	80.00%
2.3 Proportion of people with access to health services		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%

By the end of 2024, all displaced people were housed in secure shelters provided by UNHCR and its partners, with access to basic services for their health and well-being, thereby enhancing their protection. Efforts increased access to drinking water (92%) and sanitation (36%), reducing risks of diseases amongst displaced people and host communities. Some 400,000 refugees/asylum-seekers, and 22,000 IDPs, received assistance in essential items.

The integration of refugees into the national health system was strengthened, reaching 16,165 children through vaccination services and ensuring 2,300 births by qualified attendants, reflecting significant progress in maternal and child health. UNHCR supported 174,000 individual consultations in health centres, while 87,000 forcibly displaced people benefited from reproductive health services and HIV care. This support ensured increased access to primary health care for refugees.

The integration of mental health care into primary health services continued with the training of 36 medical practitioners of the Ministry of Health and the assignment of 13 full-time specialized professionals.

In 2024, 36% of refugee and asylum-seeking children were enrolled in the national education system. 16,000 school kits were distributed to refugee, IDP, and host community children, while four classrooms were built. Some 200 schools were supported (including preschools, primary and secondary schools); 900 teachers were trained (300 women), and 16 "Back to and Stay in School" campaigns were conducted to encourage the return and retention of children in school.

In 2024, 1,000 households in the Maradi region and 200 households in the Tahoua region were assisted with lanterns/solar kits for lighting. Overall, 3% of households received energy assistance in 2024.

In the field of legal assistance, in 2024, UNHCR worked with a law firm JURIPARTNERS, monitoring and assisting 13,000 cases, including 44 refugees (including 39 minors) and one asylum-seeker who were detained.

3. Impact Area: Empowering Communities and Achieving Gender Equality

By 2025, more people of concern to UNHCR enjoy economic opportunities and decent jobs in productive service sectors. By 2025, more women are in leadership positions and more host community members gain the capacity to self-manage and provide solutions to inter-communal challenges. By 2025, socioeconomic inclusion mechanisms in place promote the peaceful coexistence, leadership and participation of

Indicator		
Population Type	Baseline	Actual (2024)
3.1 Proportion of people who have the right to decent work		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	19.27%	100.00%
3.2a Proportion of children and young people enrolled in primary education		
IDPs	14.72%	14.72%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	34.87%	48.86%
3.2b Proportion of children and young people enrolled in secondary education		
IDPs	22.34%	22.34%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	9.20%	10.64%
3.3 Proportion of people feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark		
IDPs	35.00%	35.00%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	30.00%	35.00%
Stateless Persons	35.00%	35.00%

In 2024, host communities continued to show solidarity with displaced people, sharing resources and promoting peaceful coexistence. Multi-sectoral protection programs benefited both refugees and host communities. A total of 707,000 refugees, including 385,000 women and 6,500 internally displaced children (4,000 girls), received at least one protection service. Of these, 3,000 accessed primary and 700 secondary education.

Gender equality remained a priority and was included in various sectoral interventions: 170 of the 630 community structures led by forcibly displaced women such as Community Based Organizations (CBOs) or Refugee-led Organizations (RLOs), or stateless people received coaching and various support; a grant agreement was signed with an RLO. Women were involved in community self-management structures with a participation rate of 48% compared to 46% (1,840/3,983) in 2023. In 2024, 37% of refugees and internally displaced people felt safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark, compared to 35% in 2023. Improved security, driven by factors like proactive security force presence, community solidarity, localized collaboration, and essential service access, has enabled UNHCR and partners to refine interventions with a stronger gender lens. This has notably increased women's participation in assistance programs, rising to 59% from 56% in 2023.

The Albert Einstein DAFI program advanced gender equality in education, with women as 14% of beneficiaries. Livelihood assistance prioritized women, reaching 72% in 2024. Niger strengthened gender-sensitive programming through a global network and implemented prevention programs like the Engaging Men through Accountable Practices (EMAP) approach and Ecole des Maris to empower girls and address violence against women and girls.

In 2024, it is noteworthy that 240 households in the Tahoua region and 1,000 households in the Maradi region were assisted with lanterns/solar kits for lighting. Overall, 3% of households received energy assistance in 2024. In the field of legal assistance, in 2024, 13,000 cases were monitored and assisted by the law firm JURIPARTNERS, including 44 refugees and one asylum-seeker who were detained, including 40 minors.

4. Impact Area: Securing Solutions

By 2025, more people of concern to UNHCR in Niger benefit from a durable solution, voluntary repatriation, local integration, or resettlement and complementary pathways.

Population Type	Indicator	
	Baseline	Actual (2024)
4.1 Number of refugees who voluntarily return in safety and dignity to their country of origin		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2	8,025
4.2a Number of people who departed on resettlement		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	595	951
4.2b Number of people who departed through complementary pathways		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2	100
4.3a Number of stateless people for whom nationality is granted or confirmed		
Stateless Persons	0	0
4.3b Number of refugees for whom residency status is granted or confirmed		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0	0

Over 300,000 refugees were registered at year-end, including 15,000 with specific needs considered most vulnerable. Access to most refugees was limited due to insecurity, particularly in Tillabéri (38,600), Tahoua (119,000), Maradi (80,000), and Diffa (121,400). Resettlement challenges include unwillingness or difficult profiles, such as polygamy, among vulnerable households identified by protection and field colleagues.

Connectivity issues persisted as a significant obstacle to field research. Recording interviews and uploading data proved difficult due to unreliable internet, impacting data collection and analysis. Remote interviews conducted from Niamey were often affected by unstable connections.

The operation addressed needs and sought durable solutions for refugees, asylum-seekers, and IDPs. Voluntary repatriation remained unfeasible due to instability. However, in collaboration with IOM, assistance is provided to refugees and asylum-seekers in Niamey and Agadez who wish to return home or to their initial asylum countries.

To support the integration of Chadian refugees in Gouré, Niger, a needs assessment revealed that 85.5%

of 104 surveyed intend to naturalize after 30+ years in the country. Capacity-building sessions on international protection, UNHCR mandate, migration management, and durable solutions were also conducted for local authorities and security forces to promote refugee and IDP integration.

A durable solutions strategy for IDPs was developed, emphasizing voluntary return, local integration, and relocation. UNHCR has positioned itself to support the implementation of this strategy alongside other actors.

In the context of local integration, at least 90 naturalization files are being prepared with the assistance of the durable solutions unit. Workshops in partnership with the Ministry of Justice, following the Dosso workshop in October 2023, to raise awareness among rights holders in the regions of Diffa, Maradi, and Tahoua on the application of Article 10, which will grant nationality to foundlings, children of unknown parents, or children born in Niger. Reform of the asylum framework, including establishing a Stateless Status Determination (SSD) procedure, is pending adoption by Nigerien authorities. Due to the lack of an SSD procedure, there are currently no statistics on stateless people in Niger.

1.3 Challenges to Achieving Impacts

Humanitarian operations in Niger face significant challenges. Security threats, particularly in Tillabéri, Diffa, and Tahoua, limit access to displaced populations and increase operational risks for aid workers. Frequent attacks by non-state armed groups disrupt supply chains and force temporary suspensions of activities. Administrative constraints, including delays in obtaining authorizations and bureaucratic hurdles, further slow humanitarian responses.

Funding shortages remain a critical issue, exacerbated by reduced international aid and shifting donor priorities. The suspension of key humanitarian actors, including health service providers like APBE, has severely impacted healthcare access, especially for refugees and internally displaced people (IDPs). Protection programs, including prevention of violence against women and girls, and child protection, have also been affected. Additionally, political uncertainty and evolving governance structures at national and local levels create difficulties in engagement, requiring continuous adaptation of strategies.

Despite these challenges, several strategies offer potential solutions. Strengthening partnerships with local actors and community-based organizations can enhance service delivery and improve access in insecure areas. Advocacy efforts aimed at policy adjustments and improved coordination with authorities may help reduce administrative barriers.

Diversifying funding sources, including engagement with non-traditional donors and private sector partners, could mitigate financial constraints. Investing in resilience-building programs, such as livelihood initiatives and social cohesion projects, can empower displaced populations and reduce long-term aid dependency. Regional cooperation and cross-border coordination will also be crucial in addressing the root causes of displacement and improving humanitarian responses.

Adaptability and strategic planning will remain essential to sustaining humanitarian efforts in an evolving operational context. Leveraging innovation, data-driven decision-making, and flexible programming approaches will be key to overcoming barriers and ensuring the protection and well-being of displaced populations.

1.4 Collaboration and Partnerships

Key partnerships and collaborations have been crucial in addressing humanitarian needs and advancing long-term solutions in Niger. UNHCR has worked closely with government entities, including the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Humanitarian Action and Disaster Management, and decentralized authorities, to facilitate protection responses and ensure displaced populations' inclusion in national services. Local municipalities have been key actors in supporting community-based solutions and local integration. National and refugee-led organizations, including the Nigerien Red Cross and rights groups, have played a significant role in delivering protection and assistance. Their contributions have been vital in ensuring access to vulnerable communities, particularly in areas affected by insecurity. In response to the

suspension of certain humanitarian organizations, local civil society organizations have stepped in to fill critical gaps in health, education, and protection services.

Collaboration with development actors has been central to linking emergency response with resilience-building efforts. UNHCR has partnered with UNDP, the World Bank, and the African Development Bank to promote economic inclusion through vocational training, microfinance, and livelihood initiatives. Under the Global Refugee Forum commitments, joint programs have focused on integrating refugees into national social safety nets and expanding access to education and healthcare in line with Sustainable Development Goal targets.

UNHCR has also actively engaged in regional refugee response mechanisms, working with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the G5 Sahel to address root causes of forced displacement and enhance cross-border coordination. These coalitions have been instrumental in advancing the objectives of the Global Compact on Refugees by fostering responsibility-sharing and durable solutions. Despite operational constraints, strengthened partnerships remain key to overcoming challenges and ensuring sustainable humanitarian and development outcomes for displaced communities in Niger.

Section 2: Results

2.1. Outcomes and Achievements

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

By 2025, systems and mechanisms in place support asylum-seekers' access to territory and the systematic registration and documentation of people of concern to UNHCR

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
1.1 Proportion of refugees and asylum seekers registered on an individual basis			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	84.32%	100.00%	80.79%
1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority			
IDPs	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	43.00%	55.00%	59.98%
1.3 Proportion of people with legally recognized identity documents or credentials			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	69.00%	80.00%	100.00%

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2024)
01.1.1 Number of people registered on an individual basis	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	44,372
01.2.1 Number of people supported to obtain civil status, identity or legal status documentation	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	3,584

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2024, the monitoring system for mixed movements at the borders deployed 29 monitors at various border posts in Niger, with an operational forecast of 35. This coverage performance is explained by the extension of the system to the departments of Tassara and Tchintabaradem in the Tahoua region, and the reinforcement of teams in Assamaka, Téra, Madaoua, and Konni, in response to the influx of Malian, Nigerian refugees, and Burkinabe asylum seekers.

The presence of monitors at the borders has improved access to the territory and reduced the risk of refoulement. Thus, as of 31 December 2024, 33,114 asylum-seekers and refugees benefited from referrals to state services in charge of asylum (for a forecast of 30,000) to initiate the process, compared to 27,241 in 2023. This 22% performance increase is due to capacity-building sessions for actors in Niger's asylum system. During these training sessions, 300 officials were trained. These sessions provided a framework for popularizing the national referral mechanism for victims of human trafficking.

Additionally, in collaboration with the National School of Civil Protection, the integration of refugee protection into the training curriculum for students was initiated. Collaboration with the National Guard

Command allowed for the revision of the module on the protection of forcibly displaced people taught to trainees. In connection with improving reception conditions at border posts, support was provided to the Say police station in the Tillabéri region, and educational materials were provided to the National Police School and for continuing education.

Missions were conducted at various border posts to analyze the conditions of access to the territory for forcibly displaced people. Alongside these missions, advocacy efforts were made to facilitate access to the territory with the competent national authorities. During the various influxes in the regions of Tahoua, Tillabéri, and Diffa, rapid protection assessments were conducted. These assessments served as a basis for mobilizing actors to deliver a response.

Furthermore, during the review period, a weekly dashboard on mixed movements in Niger was initiated. This tool was of crucial importance for monitoring the situation of incoming and outgoing flows in Niger. The analysis of the infographic highlights the functioning of Niger's asylum system.

2. Outcome Area: Status Determination

By 2025, all asylum-seekers and refugees have access to fair and efficient refugee status determination procedures.

Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator			
Population Type	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
2.2 Proportion of people undergoing asylum procedures who have access to legal representation			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	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			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	31.49%	90.00%	100.00%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The reorganization of the Ministry of the Interior following the July 2023 coup d'état impacted the General Directorate of Civil Status, Migration, and Refugees (DGEC MR), which serves as the Permanent Secretariat of the National Eligibility Commission (CNE) and the Committee for Gracious Appeals (CRG). Consequently, delays were experienced in organizing eligibility sessions for international protection and CRG sessions throughout 2024.

Despite challenges, three CNE sessions were held. The first in August 2024 reviewed 105 cases, followed by 110 cases in November, and 56 in a third session. While registration increased the asylum seekers backlog, particularly in Agadez, the unit in charge of Determination of Refugee Status (DSR) advocated for more sessions, and 271 cases were processed, a satisfactory outcome.

CRG sessions were also delayed, but two were held: one in September (35 cases) and another in January 2025 (39 cases). Overall, the five eligibility sessions from August 2024 to January 2025 yielded an 83.8% recognition rate.

The DSR unit, representing UNHCR, observed the sessions, providing information on countries of origin, training on international protection and refugee status determination, and guidance on UNHCR return positions and legal issues related to secondary movement.

The DSR unit also collaborated with DGEC MR to conduct a capacity-building workshop for 64 delegated administrators from key regions, along with representatives from DGEC MR and regional governorates, to strengthen understanding of international protection principles and the UNHCR mandate.

3. Outcome Area: Protection Policy and Law

By 2025, normative frameworks enable forcibly displaced people to enjoy and fulfil their rights.

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Niger is dedicated to improving asylum and statelessness laws, building on 2019 pledges at the Global Refugee Forum (GRF) and the High-Level Segment on Statelessness (SHN). As of late 2024, updates to Law 97-016, governing asylum and refugee rights, awaited approval. These aim to simplify asylum, align with global standards, and create a formal statelessness process.

To prevent statelessness, following a 2019 pledge to revise nationality law, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees worked with the Ministry of Justice, reaching Diffa, Maradi, Zinder, and Tahoua regions in 2024. They engaged civil registry services, magistrates, and child protection, revealing illegal barriers to issuing documents to children without parental information, despite their legal right. This was evident in feedback. Similar work is planned for Tillabéry and Agadez in 2025, and the Ministry of Justice plans a directive.

To improve identifying and protecting those at risk of statelessness and asylum-seekers, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees provided resources to key institutions, including civil registry centers, judges, the National Agency for Legal and Judicial Assistance, and the Nigerien Agency for the Fight Against Human Trafficking. A digital form and data method were also developed and used by protection monitors across the regions.

The repeal of Law 2015-36 on migrant trafficking in 2023 led to increased cooperation with the Nigerien Agency for the Fight Against Human Trafficking in 2024 to reduce impacts on trafficking case detection. This repeal contributed to renewed increase in migration flows from North Africa. As of 20 November 2024, border monitoring showed 32,353 people traveling to Libya via Dirkou and 16,190 to Algeria via Arlit, facing risks including abandonment in the desert.

4. Outcome Area: Gender-based Violence

By 2025, prevention mechanisms are improved and all survivors of gender-based violence have safe and adequate access to gender-based violence services and receive a comprehensive response that meets their needs.

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
4.1 Proportion of people who know where to access available GBV services			
IDPs	42.00%	100.00%	80.00%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	95.02%	100.00%	80.00%
4.2 Proportion of people who do not accept violence against women			
IDPs	60.00%	100.00%	80.00%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	97.38%	100.00%	80.00%
4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with GBV case management services			
IDPs	60.00%	75.00%	100.00%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	89.25%	90.00%	100.00%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
04.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from specialized GBV programmes	
IDPs	5,112
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	8,472

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2024, insecurity continued to drive displacement and exacerbate the risks of violence against women and girls. Interventions focused on risk mitigation through awareness, capacity strengthening, care, mobilization, and coordination. Data revealed that of the women and girls supported 28% experienced psychological violence, 20% physical assault, 20% denial of resources, and 18% early marriage. Tahoua region experienced a higher incidence of early marriages (82 cases) due to socio-cultural norms and economic hardship.

Specialized programs provided women and girls who survived violence with dignity 52%, psychosocial support 15.5%, while 4% received health services and 3% accessed justice services. Referrals were made for 9%, and 1% benefited from socio-economic reintegration.

Eighty percent of the population reported awareness of available services for women and girls who survived violence. Among the groups surveyed, 80% of refugees, 10% of internally displaced people, and 9% of the host community condemned violence against women and girls, and all surveyed survivors reported satisfaction with services. The Engaging Men through Accountable Practices (EMAP) approach was implemented in Tillabéry, Tahoua, and Maradi, engaging 233 refugees.

Capacity building reached 1,475 individuals, and 118 community committees participated in prevention. Partnerships with community-based organizations in Diffa reached 1,952 individuals, and outreach in Ouallam engaged 265 people. A safety audit was conducted across Tahoua, Maradi, Diffa, Tillabéry, and Niamey, with the participation of 550 women, 638 men, 354 girls, and 27 boys.

5. Outcome Area: Child Protection

By 2025, child protection is strengthened through improved access to social services, response mechanisms to the violation of children's rights and interventions responding to their needs, including Best Interest Determination (BID) procedures for separated and unaccompanied children.

Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator			
Population Type	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
5.1 Proportion of children at heightened risk who are supported by a Best Interests Procedure			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	20.50%	80.00%	83.11%
5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes			
IDPs	30.00%	50.00%	2.51%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	12.91%	50.00%	32.00%
5.3 Proportion of unaccompanied and separated children who are in an alternative care arrangement			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	29.23%	90.00%	98.99%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
05.1.1 Number of children and caregivers who received child protection services	
IDPs	7,701
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	89,695

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2024, efforts identified 1,275 children at risk, predominantly refugees and asylum-seekers (907 individuals). Service provision reached 99% of refugee and asylum-seeking children and 15% of internally displaced children. Consequently, the Best Interests Procedure (BIP) supported 83% of high-risk children, including 661 through Early Intervention Services (EIS) and 94 through Direct Intervention Services (DIS). Support structures included 27 case management meetings and collaborative forums such as DIS panels and inter-agency meetings.

Community-based child protection programs engaged 32% of refugee and asylum-seeking children, and while IDP participation was lower (2.5%), this aligned with broader progress metrics reported by the Child Protection Area of Responsibility (CP AoR). Interventions involved establishing 139 inclusive community mechanisms, including children's clubs, and training 75 parents through the "Parents in Action" program. These efforts addressed 72 protection cases and provided awareness activities to over 30,000 individuals, alongside psychosocial support (PSS) activities that reached nearly 80,000 children across 39 Educational Action Entities (EAE).

Alternative care arrangements benefited 99% of unaccompanied and separated children through strengthened foster families supported by non-food item kits and cash assistance. These children received life skills training, material assistance, and resettlement support, including 39 unaccompanied children. Capacity building initiatives trained 276 personnel from various agencies on protection topics. Joint commemorations of the Day of the African Child and World Children's Day in 2024 fostered collaboration with local authorities through awareness campaigns and advocacy, thereby promoting children's rights.

6. Outcome Area: Safety and Access to Justice

By 2025, the justice system ensures that those who need access to fair and effective legal assistance, the rights of persons in detention are respected and they receive assistance and protection according to their needs.

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
06.1.1 Number of people who received legal assistance	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	45

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2024, Niger faced challenges in upholding the rights of refugees and asylum seekers. While no arrests related to access to the territory or irregular presence were reported, the suspension of detention monitoring

by humanitarian organizations via a Ministry of Justice circular dated 29 May 2024 raised serious concerns. This suspension hindered the essential work of independent actors in preventing torture and ill-treatment within prisons, impacting transparency and accountability, particularly given the increasing involvement of refugees and asylum seekers in common law and anti-terrorism procedures. The ability of forcibly displaced people to access legal advice on status, asylum, and registration issues, especially during protection request reviews, was also affected.

To mitigate the impact, UNHCR collaborated with the law firm JURIPARTNERS to monitor the cases of detained refugees and asylum-seekers and provide legal assistance. UNHCR also forged a strategic collaboration with the Legal and Judicial Assistance Agency to bolster community-level mechanisms for legal and judicial assistance. This repositioned UNHCR's support to various actors, including the Penitentiary Administration and Human Rights Department of the Ministry of Justice, law faculties at the Universities of Niamey and Tahoua, the network of women magistrates, the association of young lawyers, and women's human rights associations, aiming to create durable solutions for legal assistance. The detention monitoring dashboard indicated that by the end of 2024, the law firm JURIPARTNERS monitored and assisted 45 cases, comprising 44 refugees and one asylum-seeker, with three being minors. Ten cases had already received judgments, while 35 remained pending (99% refugees, 1% asylum seekers). Recurrent charges included theft, rape of minors, drug trafficking or possession, complicity with non-state armed groups, and forgery

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

By 2025, the socioeconomic inclusion mechanisms in place promote the peaceful coexistence, leadership and participation of women and youth.

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
7.2 Proportion of people who have access to safe feedback and response mechanisms			
IDPs	89.25%	100.00%	79.00%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	75.21%	100.00%	79.00%
7.3 Proportion of women participating in leadership/management structures			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	46.20%	60.00%	65.00%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
07.1.1 Number of people consulted through Participatory Assessments	
IDPs	12,569
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	3,365
07.2.1 Number of people who used UNHCR- supported feedback & response mechanisms to voice their needs/ concerns/feedback	
IDPs	7,846
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	5,848
07.3.1 Number of people who received protection services	
IDPs	129,603
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	53,599

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2024, UNHCR Niger prioritized community engagement and women's empowerment by integrating forcibly displaced people into the national system. UNHCR led the Accountability to Affected Populations working group, boosting hotline visibility for community communication and establishing regional integrated groups focused on accountability, protection from sexual exploitation and abuse, and localization with updated standard operating procedures. 71% of displaced people accessed rights and protection information via strengthened channels, including the UNHCR website. 79% accessed feedback mechanisms, leading to 5,848 addressed concerns and a high user satisfaction of 91%.

Participatory assessments, including diverse groups and 246 people with specific needs, informed 2025 planning. 626 community structures and 426 relays supported activities. 390 actors received capacity building on key issues. 2024 marked a pivotal step for UNHCR's localization agenda. There was increased representation of local NGOs and a direct partnership with a refugee women-led organization to lead projects related to gender-based violence mitigation. Commemorative days promoted rights and collaboration.

8. Outcome Area: Well-Being and Basic Needs

By 2025, forcibly displaced people will have access to food security and basic emergency items (core relief items).

Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator			
Population Type	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
8.1 Proportion of people that receive cash transfers and/or non-food items			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	7.76%	10.00%	9.41%
8.2 Proportion of people with primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	8.11%	25.00%	4.54%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
08.1.1 Number of people who received cash assistance	
Host Community	13,419
IDPs	2,462
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	26,681
08.2.1 Number of people who received non-food items	
IDPs	22,498
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	38,759
08.3.1 Number of people supported with improved cooking options	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,102

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Since 2020, UNHCR has been providing monthly cash assistance to refugees and asylum-seekers living at the Hamdallaye site and those in transit in Niamey. This assistance covers food, hygiene kits, and cooking energy, with the amount varying based on the individual's age and gender. For the year, 807 households were targeted for monetary assistance, and by the end of the year, over 802 households had received this assistance, resulting in an annual proportion of 99.4% of households in need receiving cash assistance. Regarding the implementation rate of cash assistance, this indicator increased from 2% in 2022 to 3% in 2023. This performance is the result of an increased budget for cash assistance and the extension of assistance to other sectors.

As for the effects produced, the cash interventions had positive impacts on the lives of ETM refugees and asylum-seekers in Niamey and Hamdallaye. According to the results of the post-distribution monitoring (PDM) of cash conducted in December 2023, 71% of surveyed beneficiaries reported that their living conditions improved thanks to the cash assistance, and 96.6% of recipients considered cash their preferred modality. Additionally, this assistance also contributed to the local economy, with over 69% of beneficiaries reporting that they spent their assistance in the local market of Hamdallaye and the rest in Niamey.

In 2024, 38,759 people, or 9.41% of refugees/asylum-seekers, and 22,498 people, or 4.54% of IDPs, received assistance in basic essential items throughout the Niger operation. For example, in the Maradi region, 18,669 refugees and 16,240 IDPs received basic essential items due to population movements caused by insecurity or flooding. These items helped people improve their living conditions, particularly in terms of hygiene (jerry cans for water storage, kitchen sets for food preparation and storage), and bedding and coverings (mats, blankets, mosquito nets, clothing).

Access to domestic energy is a significant challenge at sites hosting forcibly displaced populations, as wood, the primary source, did not meet the energy needs of host populations before the arrival of refugees. To reverse this trend, efforts are underway to promote alternative energy sources to wood and technologies that reduce firewood consumption.

In 2024, the focus was on activities to reduce wood consumption, including the provision of gas and the promotion of energy-saving technologies. For instance, 242 Banco stoves were made by households in the Tahoua and Tillabéry regions. Additionally, as an alternative energy source, 160 gas kits were distributed in the Maradi region, and 738 households were assisted through cash assistance at the Hamdallaye and Agadez humanitarian centers for monthly gas bottle refills.

74 awareness sessions, reaching a total of 5,780 people, were conducted on the benefits of promoting alternative energies and the advantages of using improved stoves.

Overall, cooking energy interventions reached 16% for the Niger operation.

The implemented activities not only improved the living conditions of refugees but also reduced pressure on scarce forest resources. It is therefore necessary to strengthen these efforts and, where possible, provide forcibly displaced people with other alternative energy sources such as gas, an excellent alternative given its advantages over firewood.

9. Outcome Area: Sustainable Housing and Settlements

By 2025, forcibly displaced people have access to adequate shelter, as part of the local integration program. Social housing is made available to the refugees, displaced, and vulnerable community.

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
9.1 Proportion of people living in habitable and affordable housing			
IDPs	51.40%	100.00%	80.00%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	36.66%	100.00%	85.00%
9.2 Proportion of people that have energy to ensure lighting			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	64.76%	15.00%	9.47%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
09.1.1 Number of people who received shelter and housing assistance	
IDPs	45,353
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	20,442

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR in Niger is implementing the out-of-camp policy, with a focus on integrating refugees into national systems to ensure access to basic social services. This initiative encompasses the establishment of "humanitarian subdivisions" in the Diffa and Tillabéry regions, as well as the implementation of a resettlement program for refugees from border areas into designated "villages of opportunities" in the Maradi region. By the end of 2024, UNHCR provided housing assistance to 18,352 households, of which 67% were refugee households, 18% were internally displaced households, and 15.7% were repatriated and vulnerable host population households. This assistance encompassed the construction of 1,588 durable houses, the provision of 8,373 emergency shelters, and the distribution of 8,391 shelter repair kits, collectively providing adequate shelter for all 18,252 households assisted. In 2024, UNHCR's covered 6% of households' needs in Diffa, 90% in Maradi, 50% in the Tillabéry, 100% in Agadez, 100% in Niamey, and 67% in Tahoua.

To improve access to energy in refugee sites in Niger, UNHCR provided solar energy kits, which included household solar kits, streetlights, and solar lanterns, to meet basic energy service needs, particularly lighting and electricity. In 2024, 233 households in Tahoua and 1,131 households in Maradi were assisted with solar kits for lighting. Overall, 3% of households were assisted in 2024. In terms of public lighting, 39 solar streetlights were installed to ensure safety in refugee reception sites. The impact of this assistance is felt through improved protection and living conditions for the populations. At the ETM Hamdallaye, solarization has reduced anarchic connections, which sometimes resulted in fires, and diesel consumption by generators, leading to a reduction of 1,127 tons of CO2 emissions per year. However, it should be noted that the efforts made remain very low compared to the demand, as they cover only 9.5% of refugee households.

Regarding environmental protection, 185 hectares of degraded land have been restored through the implementation of half-moons, and two hectares have been revitalized through the promotion of assisted natural regeneration. The reforestation initiative has resulted in the planting of 17,275 plants, with a current survival rate of 72%. Additionally, two village forests, created in 2022 and 2023, have been monitored and maintained. Finally, awareness-raising initiatives have reached 48,440 individuals.

10. Outcome Area: Healthy Lives

By 2025, forcibly displaced people have access to quality health, mental health, reproductive health/HIV and nutrition services. .

Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator			
Population Type	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
10.1 Proportion of children aged 9 months to five years who have received measles vaccination			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	99.50%	100.00%	89.80%
10.2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	89.99%	100.00%	94.80%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
10.1.1 Number of individual consultations in UNHCR supported health care services	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	154,456
10.2.1 Number of consultations in UNHCR supported mental health and psychosocial support services	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2,971

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2024, UNHCR Niger endeavored to facilitate access to health services for refugees and displaced populations while initiating a gradual disengagement, in line with the Global Compact on Refugees. This process is part of a strategy to progressively transfer the responsibility for healthcare to national structures, in alignment with the Health and Social Development Plan (PDSS) 2022-2026. In 2024, the integration of refugees into the national health system was strengthened, reaching 16,165 children through vaccination services and ensuring 2,245 assisted deliveries, reflecting significant progress in maternal and child health. Additionally, 174,512 individual consultations were conducted in health facilities supported by UNHCR, ensuring expanded access to primary healthcare for refugee populations. Furthermore, 87,043 people under UNHCR's mandate benefited from reproductive health and HIV care services, enhancing prevention and access to care for these vulnerable populations. The integration of mental health care into primary health services through the training of 36 Ministry of Health agents and the assignment of 13 full-time specialized professionals, enhanced the mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) response.

UNHCR also intensified its advocacy for the inclusion of refugees in public policies, facilitating their integration into the National Health Information System (SNIS) via DHIS2, thus contributing to more effective health monitoring and improved planning of public health interventions. A strategic milestone was reached with the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between UNHCR and WHO, as well as with WFP, consolidating inter-institutional coordination and ensuring a gradual and sustainable transition to national healthcare for refugees.

By 31 December, 2024, 56,431 children under five years old were covered by community malnutrition screening. In the structured sites, a total of 7,985 children under five years old were admitted to the malnutrition management program, including 4,388 cases of severe acute malnutrition and 3,597 cases of moderate acute malnutrition. Among them, 2,744 malnourished children were refugees (34%), and 5,241 children were from the host community (66%). 87 newborns weighing less than 2,500 grams at birth were monitored as part of (Infant and Young Child Feeding activities in structured sites, with psychosocial support for mothers and caregivers.

Approximately 27,445 refugee women were reached with various themes on essential family practices through awareness sessions conducted by partners.

11. Outcome Area: Education

By 2025, forcibly displaced people have access to national education systems whose quality is supported by a network of international partners that UNHCR promotes.

Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator			
Population Type	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
11.1 Proportion of young people enrolled in tertiary and higher education			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0.26%	2.00%	0.20%

11.2 Proportion of children and young people enrolled in the national education system			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	28.76%	30.00%	36.00%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
11.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from education programming	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	43,597

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2024, 36% of refugee and asylum-seeking children were enrolled in the national education system.

Out of 18,844 displaced children (50% girls) aged four to five years, 6,900 (49% girls) were enrolled in pre-primary education, representing 37%. Out of 80,581 displaced children (51% girls) aged six to 12 years, 32,071 (50% girls) were enrolled in primary education, representing 40%. Out of 40,024 POCs (53% girls) aged 13 to 17 years, 4,513 (49% girls) were enrolled in secondary education, representing 11%.

Additionally, 59 children with disabilities (31 girls) were supported.

A total of 666 refugee and asylum-seeker children (37% girls) aged six to 18 years participated in end-of-year exams. Among 312 primary school children (49% girls), 116 passed the CFEPD, representing 37%. At the middle school level, out of 198 students (31% girls) who took the BEPC, 25 (8 girls) passed, representing 13%. At the high school level, out of 156 students (21% girls) who took the BAC and SSCE, 99 (12 girls) passed, representing 63%.

A total of 773 children (59% girls) accessed non-formal education, and 333 others (50% girls) benefited from cash assistance. Education was facilitated for 6,479 IDP children (57% girls) and 2,456 children (58% girls) from the host community.

A total of 16,419 school kits were distributed to refugees, IDP, and host community children; 4 classrooms were constructed. Additionally, 220 schools were supported; 899 teachers (39% women) were trained, and 16 "Back and Maintain to School" campaigns were conducted.

Out of 46,658 refugees (59% girls) aged 18 to 30 years, 113 (27 girls) pursued tertiary education, representing 0.2%, including 106 under various scholarship programs. For the In Zone project, 57 young refugees (16 women) received training in French and English languages and online certification courses in health.

12. Outcome Area: Clean Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

By 2025, forcibly displaced people have adequate quantity and quality of water and sanitation services

Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator			
Population Type	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
12.1 Proportion of people using at least basic drinking water services			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	97.01%	95.00%	92.00%
12.2 Proportion of people with access to a safe household toilet			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	28.41%	30.00%	36.00%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
12.1.1 Number of people supported with access to water and/or sanitation services	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	114,334

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2024, improving access to potable water and sanitation for forcibly displaced persons remained a priority for UNHCR and its partners in Niger.

In terms of access to potable water, 92% of people used at least basic potable water services, with a daily water quantity of 15 liters per person. This reduction in access levels (97% in 2023 compared to 92% in 2024) is mainly due to unmet needs for Malian refugees in the Tahoua region, where access levels dropped from 100% in 2023 to 79% in 2024. To ensure the continuity of potable water services, two new boreholes were drilled, 631 taps were installed (574 by UNHCR and 57 by operational partners), and nine pumping systems were solarized to make them functional and/or improve production capacity (four by UNHCR and five by operational partners).

In 2024, the rate of households with access to safe domestic toilets increased by 8%, to 36% in 2024 from 28% in 2023. Efforts over the past two years to transition from community latrines to family latrines resulted in the construction of 809 new family latrines, including 507 by UNHCR and 302 by operational partners. Additionally, 138 community latrines were constructed mainly in emergency situations, reducing open defecation. Alongside the construction of sanitation infrastructure, efforts were made to ensure the regular collection, transport, and disposal of solid waste. 38% of collected waste (compared to 15% in 2023) was either reused, recycled, or used as compost.

Community mobilization activities were also strengthened during the year. Through regular hygiene awareness sessions and capacity building of community structures, households were encouraged to build their own latrines through a cash intervention approach, and to set up and monitor water and sanitation management committees. Over 80% of households now know the three critical moments for handwashing, and 52% of the population has received at least one training session on good hygiene practices. As part of integrating water and sanitation services into the national system, an evaluation study was conducted on households' capacity to contribute to water services. The analysis of the results led to the development of an action plan with state structures and local communities.

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

By 2025, forcibly displaced people have access to financial services that are facilitated for refugee entrepreneurs.

Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator			
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			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	42.00%	40.00%	40.00%
13.2. Proportion of people who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	61.00%	70.00%	71.00%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
13.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from livelihoods and economic inclusion interventions	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	24,782

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2024, livelihood and economic inclusion interventions reached 24,782 displaced people (72% women) distributed as follows: 1,608 people in livestock farming, 1,550 people in income-generating activities in the refugee-hosting regions (Niamey, Tillabéry, Maradi, Tahoua, Agadez, and Diffa), and 21,624 agricultural producers (70% women). A total of 839 hectares were mobilized in the regions of Tillabéry, Diffa, Maradi, and Tahoua following advocacy efforts. Agricultural production from these interventions reached 2,052.09 tons of millet, 363.76 tons of cowpeas, 1,131 tons of sorghum, and 288.06 tons of peanuts, with an estimated value of 586 million FCFA according to the Market Information System rates in January 2025. Additionally, 22 home gardens, two tractors, two poultry farms, two mills, 20 micro-projects, two rehabilitated bakeries, and 40 savings associations were established. Handicraft production generated 1.5 million FCFA in revenue at SAFEM and \$7,906 through two international orders under the Made 51 program. In total, 22,624 agricultural jobs were created, along with 848 labor-intensive jobs for the construction of durable shelters (100% youth) and 45 self-employment opportunities promoting the inclusion of refugees in national systems.

The Ministry of Humanitarian Action's adoption of the economic inclusion strategy for refugees, internally displaced people, and host communities through Decree No. 022/MAH/GC/SG/DGRC of 19 December, 2024, in all refugees and internally displaced hosting regions in Niger, reflects successful appropriation and fruitful cooperation with the state

14. Outcome Area: Voluntary Return and Sustainable Reintegration

By 2025, refugees and internally displaced persons who opt for free and voluntary repatriation in dignity and safety benefit from sustainable reintegration.

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
14.1.1 Number of people who received counselling and/or information on voluntary repatriation	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	4,485

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The security situation in the areas of return is not conducive for the organization of voluntary repatriation. However, some pendular movements by refugees were observed, prompting UNHCR and its partners to conduct seven information sessions regarding the security situation in the areas of origin and related risks, reaching 4,270 people. Although several spontaneous returns were recorded from Maiduguri in Borno State, no Nigerian refugees benefited any support for voluntary repatriation.

In 2024, both governments of Nigeria and Niger, and UNHCR started discussions on the voluntary repatriation of Nigerian refugees.

Regarding Malian refugees, repatriation was not a priority, although a representative of Malian refugees traveled to Mali as part of the national phase of the inter-Malian dialogue for peace and reconciliation held in Bamako.

Regarding the management of individual requests, 14 people were assisted in returning to their country of origin. Overall, in 2024, 100% of refugees needing information about living conditions in their areas of origin received this information.

15. Outcome Area: Resettlement and Complementary Pathways

By 2025, the resettlement program and complementary pathways are consolidated and optimized and meet submission targets.

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
15.1 Number of refugees submitted by UNHCR for resettlement			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	970	630	704

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Although 15,000 most vulnerable refugees are in need resettlement, the quotas allocated by resettlement countries continue to decrease. In 2024, Canada allocated a quota of 575 refugees to Niger, and Italy allocated 30, making a total of 605. Throughout 2024, UNHCR Niger submitted 704 refugees for resettlement to Canada and Italy, including 52 newborns in refugee households and 38 refugees for unallocated global quotas.

Additionally, UNHCR Niger identified and submitted 98 refugees and asylum-seekers for the Italian humanitarian corridor program COMET, who departed for Italy in October 2024 to benefit from alternative

16. Outcome Area: Integration and other Local Solutions

By 2025, a comprehensive local integration plan is developed and operationalized jointly with Niger authorities. Advocacy on integration is conducted, including naturalization in some cases. .

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
16.1 Proportion of people with secure tenure rights to housing and/or land			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	41.03%	100.00%	100.00%
16.2 Proportion of people covered by national social protection systems			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	10.01%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
16.2.1 Number of people supported by UNHCR to acquire nationality, permanent residency status or to access naturalization procedures	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	110

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Niger provides a favorable operational framework for sustainable solutions initiatives, thanks to its generous asylum policy and the government's commitment and willingness to find solutions for protracted refugee situations on its territory. This is reflected in Niger's commitment to the 2024 Global Refugee Forum (GRF). Due to the persistent insecurity in the return areas of refugees, which hinders their repatriation, UNHCR and its partners have focused their efforts on securing access to social services (rehabilitation and construction of housing), protection (strengthening community engagement, issuing civil status documents, etc.), and economic empowerment. In 2024, a rapid assessment was conducted on the socio-economic profiling of refugee households, internally displaced people, returnees, and host populations in the Diffa region, particularly in the Sayam, Ngagam camps, and the urbanized site of Guidan Kadjji. Additionally, a study on the empowerment of displaced people and host populations was carried out to contribute to the resilience and social cohesion of the most vulnerable groups in this region. Furthermore, other offices collaborated with regional authorities to conduct follow-up missions aimed at evaluating multisectoral activities and strengthening partnerships to ensure access to services as a right, regardless of financial capacity, on par with nationals. It is also worth noting that in 2024, refugees and internally displaced people gained access to land for building shelters and for agricultural and livestock activities. Regarding the local integration of refugees on a legal level, UNHCR, in collaboration with the Nigerien government, conducted a physical verification and collected naturalization intentions from Chadian refugees. To finalize the registration of Nigerien returnees in proGres, 13,522 households representing 46,577 individuals continue to receive assistance. In 2024, discussions took place with various offices to promote a collaborative and coherent approach to ensure the effective reintegration of these returnees. The proposed sustainable solution involves integrating them into the national social protection system (Social Safety Nets), which would also allow their deactivation from the database.

2.2. Age, Gender and Diversity

To better meet the needs of the people that UNHCR works with, UNHCR Niger, in partnership with state services, operational and development partners, conducted a participatory assessment exercise following the Age, Gender, and Diversity approach in its various offices. This assessment aimed to identify protection risks, their causes, community capacities, and propose endogenous solutions. Additionally, accountability was observed towards the assisted individuals, involving reporting to those under our mandate and considering their observations and concerns. Gender issues were central, with gender integration across all sectors. The biometric verification operation provided data and refined the analysis of population profiles by age, gender, and diversity. Special attention was given to people with specific needs, their proportions relative to the total population, and strengthening community support mechanisms for these people. Women's participation in decision-making structures and programs is becoming systematic, even in a context where socio-cultural constraints remain present.

- The Niger operation ensured significant participation of forcibly displaced and stateless people, used bilateral communication methods with communities, collected and responded to feedback, and made progress in its commitments to gender equality, notably by supporting women-led organizations and signing a direct partnership with a women's organization in Diffa. Furthermore, the Niger operation strengthened its collaboration with other UN agencies and highlighted the work done for youth in line with the objectives contained in the UNSCDF.

Section 3: Resources

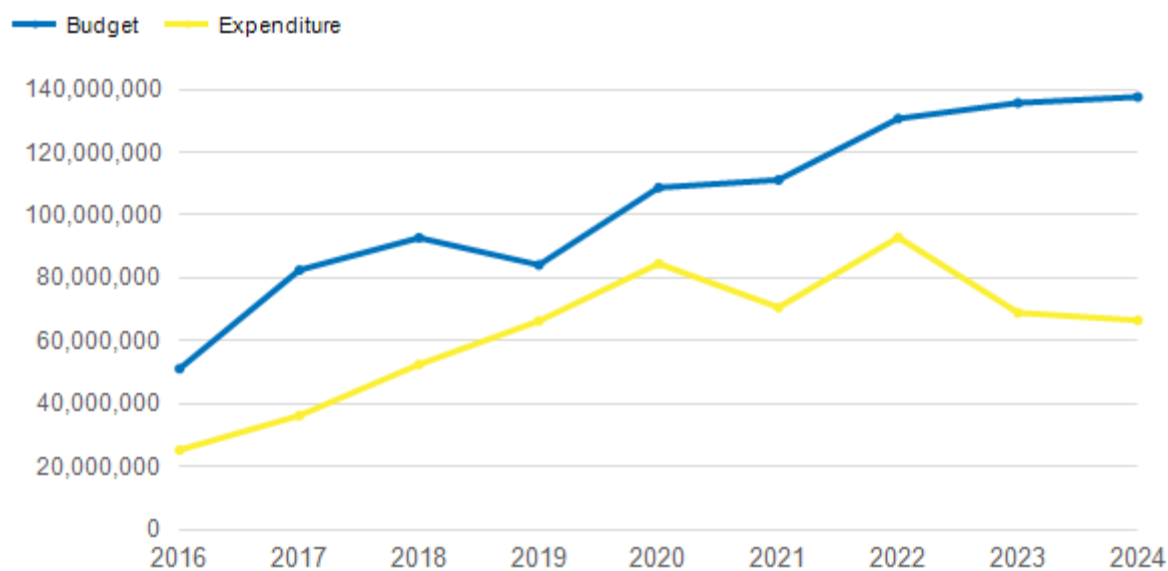
3.1 Financial Data

(Financial figures in USD)

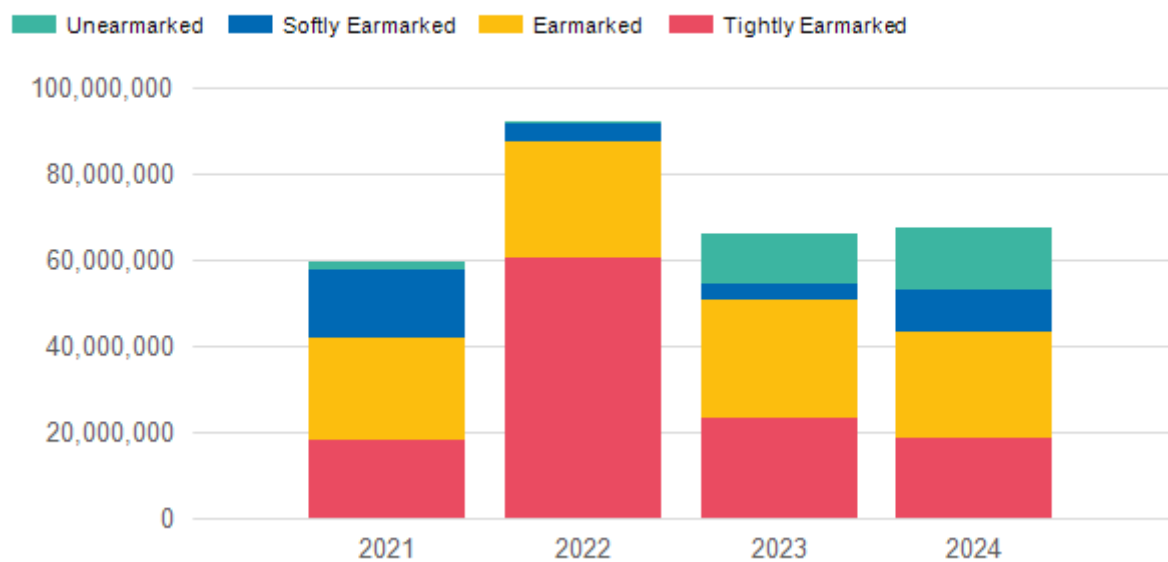
Impact Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
IA1: Protect	89,258,684	42,506,967	47.62%	42,455,940	99.88%
IA2: Assist	33,227,474	17,784,701	53.52%	17,717,102	99.62%
IA3: Empower	7,635,500	4,813,819	63.05%	4,813,819	100.00%
IA4: Solve	7,480,394	1,600,567	21.40%	1,600,567	100.00%
All Impact Areas		1,453,977			
Total	137,602,052	68,160,030	49.53%	66,587,427	97.69%

Outcome Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
OA1: Access/Doc	43,857,823	13,445,342	30.66%	13,428,581	99.88%
OA2: Status	1,617,376	2,098,317	129.74%	2,098,317	100.00%
OA3: Policy/Law	8,446,866	1,527,362	18.08%	1,527,362	100.00%
OA4: GBV	6,551,411	5,383,055	82.17%	5,383,055	100.00%
OA5: Children	5,379,509	2,420,807	45.00%	2,420,808	100.00%
OA6: Justice	4,873,227	2,907,468	59.66%	2,907,468	100.00%
OA7: Community	3,040,644	2,364,427	77.76%	2,364,427	100.00%
OA8: Well-being	7,379,856	5,281,729	71.57%	5,281,729	100.00%
OA9: Housing	11,600,343	4,717,902	40.67%	4,717,902	100.00%
OA10: Health	4,967,816	3,502,607	70.51%	3,458,044	98.73%
OA11: Education	4,338,243	2,366,407	54.55%	2,366,407	100.00%
OA12: WASH	4,307,871	1,831,091	42.51%	1,808,055	98.74%
OA13: Livelihood	3,914,898	2,405,103	61.43%	2,405,103	100.00%
OA14: Return	1,864,638	109,727	5.88%	109,727	100.00%
OA15: Resettle	1,852,269	1,325,653	71.57%	1,325,653	100.00%
OA16: Integrate	3,174,743	99,399	3.13%	99,399	100.00%
EA17: Systems	8,031,220	4,834,171	60.19%	4,799,905	99.29%
EA18: Support	7,315,372	6,190,378	84.62%	6,190,378	100.00%
EA20: External	5,087,927	3,895,105	76.56%	3,895,105	100.00%
All Outcome Areas		1,453,977			
Total	137,602,052	68,160,030	49.53%	66,587,427	97.69%

Budget and Expenditure Trend



Contributions Trend by Type



3.2. Resources Overview

In 2024, forced population movements within and into Niger continued, increasing the needs of displaced people and overstressing host communities. Severe floods affected some 1.5 million people, destroying livelihoods and shelters across eight regions. Inflation reached a record high of 15.47 per cent, according to Niger’s National Statistics Institute. Despite the lifting of trade and economic sanctions in February, their lingering effects compounded existing challenges. Major priorities for refugees, asylum-seekers, internally displaced people, people at risk of statelessness, and vulnerable host communities remained food assistance, health, education, shelter, livelihoods, and protection. While total budgeted needs stood at \$137.6 million, UNHCR Niger covered 47 per cent (\$65 million),

ensuring efficient management, particularly for earmarked projects. UNHCR Niger adhered to its 2023–2024 multi-year strategy, making notable progress in addressing priority needs outlined in the Sahel strategy, the route-based approach to mixed movements, and conflict-related displacement in the Lake Chad region.

Humanitarian funding was secured from key government donors, including the United States, the European Union, Italy, Germany, Canada, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, Luxembourg, and Monaco. Development funding from Korea, through the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), alongside CERF allocations and private donors, further strengthened protection and livelihood support for displaced and host communities.

UNHCR prioritized engagement through bilateral meetings with the Nigerien government to secure buy-in for operations across eight regions, as well as donor briefings, missions, and timely information-sharing. Coordination was enhanced through nine project partners and the National Refugee Commission, implementing activities across all sectors, in collaboration with operational partners, including IOM, UNICEF, and WHO. Management tools were introduced, with training provided to UNHCR staff and partners to ensure effective resource management.

By 31 December 2024, despite significant efforts to provide services and solutions, unmet needs remained high, estimated at \$72.4 million (53 per cent of budgeted needs). Major gaps persisted in sectors such as shelter, water, hygiene, sanitation, and livelihoods, increasing protection risks for displaced and conflict-affected populations, who might resort to negative coping mechanisms if these needs remain unmet.

UNHCR is developing innovative strategies to adapt to the increasingly challenging resource mobilization environment, exacerbated by the recent announcement of a 90 per cent reduction in US global aid, which also impacts the Niger operation. Strategies are being progressively implemented to maximize available funds for displaced people and host communities and to engage partners to scale up humanitarian and development funding, in line with the Nexus approach and the Global Compact on Refugees.

Section 4: Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

4.1 Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

For UNHCR Niger, 2024 demonstrated that the need for prioritization based on thorough data analysis was more evident than ever to ensure targeted and better-adapted assistance, considering Niger's complex environment. Effective coordination with all partners, including forcibly displaced people, government actors, and local organizations, was highlighted as essential to optimizing resources and avoiding duplication of efforts.

The change in government, with its nationalist and pro-Sahel stance, calls for UNHCR and its partners to adapt to the current context to gain trust and secure buy-in for operations across the country. This requires regular consultations with government technical partners to understand their needs and priorities, align with national policies and plans, and adjust programmes accordingly.

Community engagement remains key to ensuring interventions are culturally relevant and responsive to the needs of displaced and conflict-affected populations. Additionally, robust monitoring and evaluation mechanisms are vital to measuring programme impact and identifying areas for improvement.

The prevailing security situation, ongoing military operations, and restricted access, including mandatory military escorts to several zones posed challenges to delivering life-saving assistance. This underscores the need for more community-based and localization approaches to effectively implement, monitor, and evaluate field activities.

These lessons will inform the 2023–2025 multi-year strategy review and guide the 2025 implementation. Strategic planning will incorporate identified priorities and gaps, while capacity-building initiatives will enhance staff and partner skills. Risk management strategies will be encouraged to anticipate and address challenges, and continuous learning mechanisms will support programme adaptation. By applying these lessons, the operation aims to improve the impact and sustainability of its humanitarian efforts in Niger.



UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

www.unhcr.org