

Niger

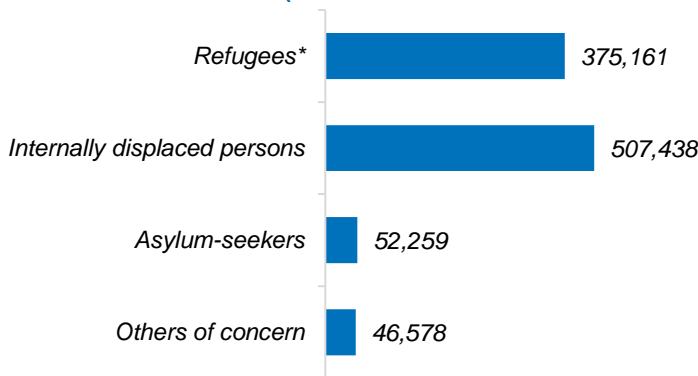
October 2024

On 28 October, **schools across Niger reopened for the 2024/2025 academic year, with 81 primary and secondary schools in the Tahoua region welcoming 2,242 displaced children.** UNHCR and its partners are supporting access to education in Niger, by building and equipping classrooms, providing school supplies, and covering teachers' salaries in some schools.

In October, **UNHCR provided cash assistance to about 6,895 displaced people (1,379 households), including flood victims** in Niamey, Tillabéri, and Maradi. The cash covered core relief items, education, shelter/latrines and construction. Cash enhances refugees' dignity, enabling them to address priority needs while fuelling the local economy.

Between January and October 2024 UNHCR facilitated **departures of 954 people for resettlement/complementary pathways to third countries, totalling 6,647 departures** since the emergency transit mechanism project in Niger in 2017. About 208 evacuees are remaining at the ETM centre at Hamdallaye.

STATISTICS ON REGISTERED FORCIBLY DISPLACED PEOPLE IN NIGER (AS OF 31 OCTOBER 2024)

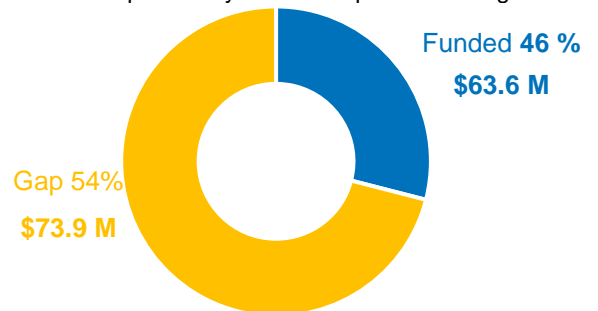


* Including non-registered refugees.

FUNDING AS OF 31 OCTOBER 2024

\$137,6 M

Requested by UNHCR Operation in Niger in 2024



With cash assistance, refugees in Niamey like Seybata, whose house was swept away by floods, can build back better. © UNHCR

Operational context

Despite the security, political, and economic challenges exacerbated by the July 2023 coup in Niger, the country continues to host 427,420 refugees and asylum seekers—primarily from Nigeria (57%), Mali (30%), and Burkina Faso (9%)—alongside 507,438 internally displaced persons. Additionally, 46,578 people, including Nigerien returnees from conflict-affected regions, remain under UNHCR's protection.

Military operations by Niger's armed forces continued along the borders with Mali and Burkina Faso, as part of the 2023 mutual security pact signed by the three Sahel countries. It is feared that these operations, combined with the increased activities of non-state armed groups (NSAGs) in Mali, Burkina Faso and within Niger itself will provoke further population movements towards the localities of Téra, Abala, Tillia, Tassara and Tchintabaraden in the Tillabéri and Tahoua regions.

UNHCR's intervention in Niger is characterized by an approach focused on the provision of protection services, assistance, and durable solutions for forcibly displaced people. Particular attention is paid to the most vulnerable groups, including women, children, and people with special needs. This approach focuses on strengthening community structures.

Despite the security challenges, in October UNHCR operations continued across Niger, except in areas designated "military operation zones," where humanitarian activities have been suspended since the months following the 2023 coup. Armed escorts remain mandatory in some locations. UNHCR and other humanitarian organizations are advocating with regional authorities for gradual easing of these restrictions to ensure aid reaches those in need whenever security allows. This approach has helped limit the impact on humanitarian efforts, though conditions remain challenging, in Tillabéri, Tahoua, Diffa, and Maradi.

Faced with this complex operational context, UNHCR continued to strengthen communication channels with government authorities. **Discussions with officials from the Ministries of Interior, Humanitarian Action, and Justice are facilitating the continuity of humanitarian operations**, including the free movement of personnel, resources, and enabling vital processes like refugee status determination.

Meanwhile, **flooding from heavy rains between June and September continued to affect eight regions, impacting about 1,438,627 people**, according to the Ministry of Humanitarian Action. The disaster claimed 391 lives, destroyed over 152,232 homes, and damaged critical infrastructure, including schools, food stores, and granaries, severely disrupting livelihoods. UNHCR supported government relief efforts by distributing multipurpose cash and emergency shelter kits.

Tillabéri region

Context: As of 31 October 2024, the Tillabéri region is home to 303,274 forcibly displaced people, including 223,950 internally displaced people and 41,420 refugees, mainly from Mali, and 37,924 asylum-seekers, mainly from Burkina Faso.

Since the arrival of Malian refugees in Tillabéri in 2012, UNHCR and the Niger Government have actively collaborated to **promote their socio-economic inclusion within host areas and communities**, adopting an **"out-of-camp" strategy**. Thanks to the support of development actors and integration initiatives within local communities, Malian refugees and their hosts have benefited from a diverse range of services, access to land, housing, and livelihood opportunities. Significant improvements have been made to national infrastructures in the fields of health, education, and water supply.

To **foster peaceful coexistence** between different communities, UNHCR has facilitated closer ties by establishing "common areas" such as village cereal banks and livestock feed stores, as well as through the creation of various joint community-based committees.

- In October, repeated **threats from non-state armed groups (NSAGs) caused secondary displacements of 432 Burkinabe asylum-seekers (55 households) from remote villages to Tera** department's main town and the Desa council area in Tillaberi department. About 4,181 people have fled from Burkina Faso to Tera since May 2024. Additionally, 432 IDPs (55 households) fled Korkotia and Koriya villages in Desa towards Gabou and Tera towns. Local authorities reported that most of the displaced were women and children.
- On 22 October, UNHCR and Niger's National Eligibility Commission better known as the CNE, launched a **physical verification exercise targeting 8,724 Malian refugees (1,973 households)** in Ouallam. By 31 October, 3,369 refugees (860 households) had gone through the exercise.
- In Gotheye UNHCR and partners donated office and ICT materials to the Prefecture, to support efforts by local authorities to improve access to territory to strengthen protection for refugees.
- **In Say department, UNHCR and its partners distributed 1,000 birth certificates to pupils** across 23 schools, contributing to statelessness prevention and enhancing child protection. These certificates were issued following a mobile court session organised by UNHCR partner CIAUD Canada in collaboration with relevant government civil registry services, to facilitate to the process.
- **In Abala, UNHCR and partner ADES continued the construction of two classrooms** in Bloc B of the primary school, which serves both refugee and host community pupils at the Abala urbanised site, to enhance the learning environment. ADES also facilitated the enrolment of 52 pupils in Bloc A of the primary school at the site.
- UNHCR and its partner RET Germany improved **protection for at-risk children in Abala by distributing food and core relief items** such as soap, mosquito nets, and underwear to nine refugee children.
- In Ouallam, UNHCR and its partner APBE distributed **shelter kits and core relief items (CRIs) to 200 households affected by recent floods**, including 151 refugee and 49 host community families. Each shelter kit comprised wood, traditional mats, and rope, while the CRI kits contained cooking supplies, clothing, blankets, plastic mats, soap, and jerrycans.
- On 14 October UNHCR also participated in an extraordinary meeting of the Regional Flood Committee (CRGI), chaired by the Governor of Tillaberi, focused on developing a roadmap to prepare for the school term. Key objectives included providing support to free classrooms occupied by flood victims, coordinating actors for rebuilding collapsed classrooms, and repairing damaged ones.
- RET Germany also distributed food items such as rice and oil to 17 refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) who are survivors of gender-based violence (GBV) in Abala, helping to ease social and economic hardship within families, sometimes identified as a leading cause of GBV.
- In Ayorou and Abala, technical expertise was provided to **200 refugees and host community members who benefitted from the distribution of seeds and tools** to cultivate crops such as millet and peas on community farms supported by UNHCR and partners. 15 refugees and host community members operating a traditional bakery in Abala, established with UNHCR support, received expert advice. These initiatives aim to boost self-reliance and promote peaceful coexistence.



A Malian refugee pupil enjoys lessons in a classroom built and equipped by UNHCR in Abala. © UNHCR

Tahoua region

Context: The Tahoua region hosts Malian refugees in its northern areas, while the southern part shelters Nigerian refugees and Nigerian returnees—nationals who previously resided in Mali but were forced to return to their country of origin. **As of 31 October 2024, there were 211,791 forcibly displaced people in the Tahoua region, including 120,047 refugees, 81,142 internally displaced people, and 10,602 other people, notably returnees.**

Due to persistent insecurity along the border, particularly in the Ménaka area of Mali, new refugees have been registered in recent months in the localities of Tchintabaraden, Telemcess and Tillia. In addition, **Madaoua department, on the border with Nigeria, continues to receive asylum-seekers from Nigeria** (Sokoto State) due to recurrent incursions into border villages by non-state armed groups.

- **In October, UNHCR and the CNE continued biometric registration and verification for 14,076 Malian refugees (2,758 households)** in Tchintabaraden, producing 6,873 refugee identity cards and 2,690 certificates to inform planning and enhance their protection.



Malian refugees wait for their turn during a biometric registration and verification exercise in Tchintabaraden, Tahoua region. © UNHCR

- On 28 October, **schools across Niger reopened for the 2024/2025 academic year, with 81 primary and secondary schools in the Tahoua region welcoming 2,242 displaced children.** This includes 46 schools in Madaoua hosting 1,081 displaced children, 27 in Tillia with 651 children, five in Tchintabaraden with 132, and three schools in Tahoua itself with 378 pupils. Ahead of the new term, CIAUD held five awareness sessions on the importance of school enrolment, reaching 168 people across the departments of Konni, Sabon Guida, Madaoua, and Malbaza. UNHCR and its partners are supporting educational access by building and equipping classrooms, providing school supplies, and covering teachers' salaries in some schools.
- **To strengthen gender-based violence prevention and response,** UNHCR and partner INTERSOS distributed dignity kits comprising clothing, personal hygiene items such as reusable sanitary towels and lamps to 75 at-risk refugee, IDP and host community women in Tchintabaraden. Cash transfers were also made to 44 GBV survivors in Bangui, Kataguir, Guidan Bagoari and Jataka villages to support their economic reintegration.
- **UNHCR and partners also supported 46 at-risk refugee and IDP children,** including unaccompanied minors in Tchintabaraden, with essential kits such as clothes, mosquito nets and personal hygiene items, to improve living conditions and reduce vulnerability to risky behaviours.

- In Madaoua, **UNHCR partner INTERSOS distributed four kits comprising two wheelchairs and two sets of crutches, to three refugees and a returnee** in the locality of Jataka and Guidan Bagori. The materials will ease movement for these displaced people with disabilities as well as strengthen their protection.
- From 24 to 25 October, UNHCR held a **capacity -building workshop on international protection** for local administrators, civil registry personnel and security personnel from the departments of Madaoua, Konni, Illela and Bagaroua. These participants-mostly experts in women's rights and child protection improved their knowledge on the rights of refugees, international protection and the responsibilities of the State of Niger.
- **Health authorities in Niger reported the continuing spread of a cholera epidemic with over 950 cases, including 18 fatalities, predominantly in the Tahoua region.** To support government response, UNHCR provided fuel to the four affected health districts and the regional public health department, to ease supervision and movement of health workers and equipment. Together with its partner ADKOUL, the UN Refugee Agency also conducted eight awareness-raising sessions on cholera prevention between 7 and 11 October, reaching 797 refugees in Bangui, Tillia, and Telemcess. Other partner organizations are ramping up their human resource capacities to strengthen epidemic management in the districts impacted.
- To foster economic inclusion and peaceful coexistence, **UNHCR and partners distributed market gardening implements comprising seeds, watering tools, fertilizers and pesticides** to five groups of market gardeners and two teams of landowners in Sabarou and Takorka in Bangui commune, Madaoua department. Each group is made up of six refugees and four host community members.
- CIAUD trained management committees from four village savings and loans associations (VSLAs) in financial education. The 12 trainees from the localities of Tarkoka and Sabarou, received stationery and other office materials to facilitate the functioning of their associations. **These VSLAs set up with the support of UNHCR across refugee hosting areas in Niger, are helping displaced persons and hosts find alternative sources of funding for various self-reliance activities.**

Diffa region

Context: Since 2013, the Diffa region has been home to Nigerian refugees fleeing terrorist violence in the north-eastern states of Nigeria. As of 31 October, **the region was home to 339,759 people in situations of forced displacement**, comprising 120,530 refugees, 11,709 asylum-seekers, 171,852 internally displaced people and 35,668 Nigeriens residing in Nigeria and forced to flee to their country of origin. Many of these individuals have experienced repeated displacement, and the majority reside in informal settlements or host communities.

Refugees from Nigeria continue to seek safety and better living conditions at the Sayam Forage camp and at other reception sites in the region. **The Sayam Forage camp, Niger's only refugee camp, is currently home to 32,273 people.**

- UNHCR and other protection actors have continued to carry out activities such as **community-based protection**, referrals, resettlement interviews, profiling, registration and documentation, identification, and support for individuals living with specific needs, protection of individuals and groups from gender-based violence, sexual abuse and exploitation, and child protection. UNHCR also continues to provide **multi-sectoral assistance to refugees in Sayam Forage camp**, such as access to education, health services, drinking water and sanitation, as well as livelihood promotion.
- **In Maine Soroua, the Ministry of Humanitarian Action in partnership with UNHCR launched the registration and physical verification of IDPs, reaching 9,808 people(3,167 households)** by 31 October. About 18,603 IDPs have been targeted. Mostly people fleeing cross-border attacks by

NSAGs from various villages around Maine Soroua have been targeted for the ongoing registration and verification exercise.

- In Goure, UNHCR and the CNE registered around 92 Chadian refugees who recently fled attacks by NSAGs in Chad. **Approximately 2,701 refugees from Chad have arrived in the Diffa region since the beginning of 2024.**
- Meanwhile, **UNHCR and CNE distributed 72 refugee identity cards to Nigerian refugees** in October, thanks to a system of continuous registration established by UNHCR. About 1,365 Nigerian refugees have sought safety in the Diffa region since January 2024.
- UNHCR and partners provided **cash assistance to 50 GBV survivors from Diffa**, the Sayam Forage refugee camp, and Maine-Soroua, supporting them in developing income-generating activities that will facilitate their socio-economic reintegration.



A view of homes built by UNHCR and partners, with hydraform (eco-friendly brick) material in Diffa. © UNHCR

- Between 21 and 25 October, UNHCR and its partners completed the **production of 280,000 hydraform bricks for constructing 100 environmentally friendly, durable houses** in Gueskerou commune. Physical verification of the 100 identified beneficiaries of the durable shelters was also conducted. Additionally, UNHCR distributed 50 emergency shelter kits to 50 Nigerian refugee families at the Sayam Forage camp in Diffa, ensuring access to safe and secure shelters.
- UNHCR and partners provided training in crop management for high yields to 139 refugee vegetable producers at the Sayam Forage market gardening site. The refugees grow bell peppers, tomatoes, okra, moringa, lettuce, onion, and cabbage, providing nutritious foods for their families and supplying the local market, thereby **improving food security and boosting self-reliance**. About 1,833 other vegetable producers at the Sayam Forage site also harvested over 100 kilograms of millet and other crops from community farms supported by UNHCR through the distribution of tools, seeds, and training in high-yield farming techniques.

Maradi region

Context: For over four years, the conflict in north-western Nigeria has forced **82,635 Nigerians to flee to the Maradi region**. In addition, repeated incursions by armed bandits into Nigerian territory have resulted in **the internal displacement of 18,697 people, while 308 other persons such as returnees are also in Maradi**. Armed criminal gangs operate regularly on both sides of the border, mainly targeting farmers and herders, and carrying out kidnappings for ransom. As of 31 October 2024, there were 101,640 forcibly displaced people in the Maradi region.

UNHCR's response strategy in Maradi focuses on helping refugees so who wish, to relocate to a safer distance from the border, while also providing assistance to host communities to relieve the pressure resulting from the strong presence of displaced people. Development hubs are being developed in neighbouring villages, offering various services to refugees and host communities, including enhanced access to water, healthcare, education and protection services. These settlements have been designated Villages of Opportunity (VO). There are three of these VOs in the Maradi region, located near the villages of Chadakori, Dan Dadji Makaou and Garin Kaka.

- In October UNHCR and the CNE continued the physical verification of Nigerian refugees in Madarounfa department which resumed in September 2024. As of 31 October, **5,999 people (1,759 households, have been biometrically registered and verified**, including some 1,839 individuals with special needs. The exercise targets about 33,173 Nigeria refugees.



Refugees with special needs receive food items during biometric registration in Farou, Maradi region. ©UNHCR

- A capacity-building workshop held in Maradi from 22 to 23 October **trained local protection actors on combatting human trafficking and implementing route-based approaches.** Organized by UNHCR, in collaboration with the National Agency Against Trafficking in Persons (ANLTP) and CIAUD Canada, the event highlighted best practices in partnership with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and ANLTP in Niger's anti-trafficking efforts.
- Following the start of the 2024/2025 school year on 28 October, **UNHCR and its partners distributed 1,151 school kits to pupils at three schools** built by UNHCR in Chadakori, Dan Dadji Makaou, and Garin Kaka. These kits comprising bags, books stationery and other items, aim to enhance learning conditions for Nigerian refugee children and host community students, supporting the Nigerien
- At a 7 October meeting, regional authorities reported that 1,013 classrooms now serve as shelters for displaced people, 59 school latrines were destroyed, and 6,842 desks were lost, due to severe floods in Maradi region between June and September. Authorities have identified an urgent need to build 1,128 new classrooms, rehabilitate 728, and repair the damaged latrines. In collaboration with partners UNHCR continues to support flood-affected households by providing cash assistance for rebuilding homes and shelters and for essential non-food items. Targeting is also underway to assist over 3,050 households with shelter and essential goods. About 2,000 women at risk of GBV will receive multipurpose cash support, and 1,000 girls will receive dignity kits.
- To address shelter needs for refugees, UNHCR and partners completed 17 of 25 planned permanent shelters and 17 latrines in Chadakori. Construction is ongoing for 55 additional shelters and 80 latrines in Garin Kaka and 20 blocks of latrines and bathing facilities in Dan Dadji Makaou.
- From 30 to 31 October, a national strategic workshop was held to analyze and refine the study on refugee willingness and capacity to contribute to water services. The workshop gathered key water sector stakeholders, including administrators from refugee-hosting zones, officials from the Ministry of Water, private water service providers, refugees, and both national and international NGOs, alongside UNICEF and UNHCR. Led by the Governor of the region, the session highlighted institutional issues and key actions to support refugees in contributing to community water management. Discussions also addressed the 2026–2028 sector strategy, concluding with recommendations to strengthen refugee capacity and willingness to support public water services in line with Niger's water code.
- In partnership with APBE and the Guidan Roudji health district, UNHCR organized a mobile clinic offering free medical consultations to 554 people, including 125 refugees, in the host villages of Batchaka, Kataré Moussa, and Guidan Alkali, where both refugees and IDPs reside. Since the start of

the year, UNHCR has conducted three rounds of medical supplies and ten mobile clinics in host villages. Refugees in the three villages of opportunity also receive free healthcare, with UNHCR regularly supplying essential medicines, medical and hygiene materials to local health centres.

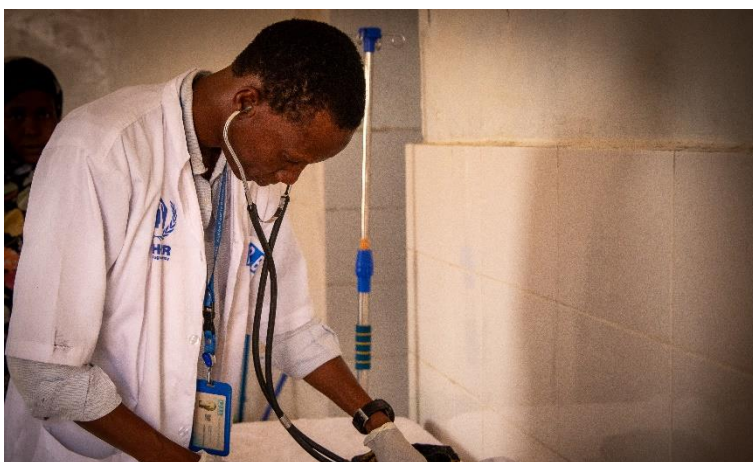
- UNHCR’s partner CIAUD is training 14 individuals from both refugee and host communities in auto mechanics and woodworking in the Maradi region. Upon completion, trainees will receive certification and starter kits to support business creation, enhancing livelihoods within their communities.
- To boost agricultural productivity and food security, CIAUD conducted training in high-yield farming techniques for 160 individuals, including 110 refugees and 50 host community members, in Garin Kaka and Dan Dadji Makaou.
- UNHCR partner GoodNeighbors (GN) is constructing two sheds in Chadakori to support training in welding and auto mechanics for refugees and host community members. GN has procured equipment and materials for mechanics, sewing, and food processing, and is conducting quality assessments for trainers from Maradi’s regional vocational centre.

Agadez

Context: Niger is a hub for mixed migration flows, including movements towards the Mediterranean and Europe, as well as for individuals fleeing Libya or deported from Algeria. Forced displacement towards Agadez continued through October 2024, placing significant strain on host communities, particularly in the border town of Assamaka, which accommodates migrants, asylum seekers, and refugees, including 4,334 Malian refugees (813 households) expelled by Algerian authorities. As of 31 October, around 7,495 displaced individuals (5,388 refugees and 2,107 asylum seekers) were sheltered in Agadez, including in the humanitarian centre and “transit homes” for the most vulnerable. Assamaka’s border area has also seen both official and unofficial convoys of individuals expelled from Algeria or arriving independently, with over 47,000 arrivals recorded from January 2023 to October 2024, including some 15,000 this year.

The repeal of the 2015 law against migrant smuggling by the Niger Government in November 2023, has raised concerns about increasing migration flows towards Agadez and onwards to North Africa and Europe via the central Mediterranean route. UNHCR’s objective remains ensuring that individuals in need of international protection within these mixed migration flows can access protection, asylum, and humanitarian assistance.

- Between 13 and 14 October, 224 more Malian refugees (39 households) arrived in Assamaka, bringing the total Malian arrivals since June 2023 to 4,334 people (813 households). No further arrivals were reported since an attack by non-state armed groups on security forces in Assamaka on 19 October.



A health worker attends to a refugee child in a health centre supported by UNHCR in Agadez. © UNHCR

- In October, UNHCR and the CNE registered 67 new Sudanese refugees (24 households) who arrived in Agadez via Libya, having fled the ongoing conflict in Sudan. This brings the number of Sudanese refugees who have arrived in Agadez since April 2024 to 432. The newly registered refugees received essential relief items including mats, blankets, buckets, and mosquito nets.
- UNHCR and its partners improved primary healthcare access by providing free medical consultations for 7,495 people at the Infirmary of the Agadez humanitarian centre, the Toudou health centre and at the site hosting Malian refugees in Assamaka.

- In October, UNHCR partner INTERSOS distributed 350 water, hygiene, and sanitation (WASH) kits to 300 Malian refugee and 50 vulnerable host families in Assamaka. The kits included soap, buckets, and other hygiene essentials. Additionally, a slide and swing set were donated to displaced children at the Agadez centre to support recreational and cognitive activities, enhancing child protection.
- To promote good hygiene practices, UNHCR's partner ADKOUL distributed laundry soap to 1,645 refugees and asylum seekers at the Agadez humanitarian centre.
- ADKOUL completed the rehabilitation of two classrooms and continued building four emergency shelters to accommodate 89 recent flood victims and new arrivals at the Agadez humanitarian centre. The flood-affected families had been temporarily using the Mai Adaoua 2 host community primary school, which is supported by UNHCR.
- As part of livelihoods and peaceful coexistence initiatives, RET-Germany provided support kits to 16 refugees and five host community women with special needs at the humanitarian centre, enabling them to engage in the food service sector. CIAUD's also identified and submitted a list of 100 refugees interested in or already active in economic activities such as commercial motor bikes, petty trade, food services, and incense-making.
- Additionally, two women who received support in 2023 for traditional incense production have been selected to participate in the International Women's Craft Fair (SAFEM), an event dedicated to promoting women's empowerment, which will be held in Niamey from 28 November to 8 December 2024. This event will gather over 700 exhibitors from 16 African countries, showcasing their products in the Mahamat Grandi Hall, with a special focus on Nigerien culture.

Niamey

Context: As of 31 October 2024, Niamey was home to some 6,853 IDPs, 5,141 refugees and 519 asylum-seekers. The majority, 89%, come from Mali. In accordance with Niger legislation, Malian victims of the conflict in northern Mali benefit from prima facie recognition, while people of other nationalities follow the government's regular refugee status determination (RSD) procedure.

The urban context of Niamey has led UNHCR to establish a "One-Stop Shop," bringing together partners involved in the protection and assistance of urban refugees and asylum seekers under a single structure. This approach not only reduces operational costs but also enables an integrated, coordinated delivery of services by multiple partners. Refugees and asylum seekers receive support and guidance on documentation and access to assistance, such as medical assistance, psychological support, and education. **The centre also operates a free helpline, allowing refugees to seek information, request assistance, or file complaints.**

In addition, UNHCR and its partners conduct regular home visits to monitor the well-being of refugees and asylum seekers in Niamey. **Temporary shelter houses, managed in collaboration with partner organisations, offer additional protection to individuals with specific vulnerabilities.** To strengthen community structures, UNHCR and the Nigerien government also provide ongoing support and cooperation with the Central Refugee Committee of Niamey, comprising representatives from the various refugee communities residing in the city.

- Between October 6 and 7, the Government of Niger ordered the temporary transfer of over 400 migrants from Niamey to the Emergency Transit Mechanism (ETM) centre in Hamdallaye. The migrants had been squatting near the Seyni Kountché Stadium in Niamey. IOM later transferred about 40 migrants from Sierra Leone to one of its centres in Niamey.

- Discussions with IOM addressed medical response planning, as the UNHCR-supported Hamdallaye health centre was already overburdened with an estimated 100 new arrivals daily. IOM provided additional medication, and three new health workers were deployed, including one from the Kollo health district. The Hamdallaye ETM centre, established in 2017, was originally intended to host evacuees from Libya awaiting resettlement processing. As of 31 October, the centre hosts around 208 evacuees.
- On 18 October, UNHCR and its partner ADES donated 80 benches, eight chairs, and seven office tables to the primary school in Hamdallaye, 40 kilometres from Niamey. The furniture will improve learning conditions for both refugee and host community children. Currently accommodating 993 pupils, the school will require further furniture to meet its growing needs.
- UNHCR provided cash assistance to 31 urban refugee households in Niamey affected by recent floods. The aid enabled them to leave temporary shelter in schools and begin rehabilitating their flood-damaged homes, as well as to purchase essential non-food items.
- On 14 October, CIAUD launched a vocational training programme for 16 girls from Hamdallaye and nearby communities, focusing on aesthetics, especially makeup. Held at the Niamey one-stop-shop, the two-day training ended with a certification ceremony, equipping participants to start income-generating businesses.



Pupils of Hamdalleye Centre study on benches donated by UNHCR. © UNHCR

Resettlement

Since its creation, the **Emergency Transit Mechanisms (ETM) in Niger** has ensured safe transit for about 4,242 vulnerable people registered by UNHCR in Libya. The ETM aim to identify durable solutions such as resettlement and other complementary legal avenues, thanks to EU financial support and resettlement commitments from EU member states and other donors.

- In October, 154 people departed from Niger on resettlement and through complementary legal pathways to Italy Canada and the USA, totalling 954 departures since January 2024**(including 605 Niger-registered refugees and 349 evacuees from Libya). Since the beginning of the ETM in 2017, 6,647 people have left Niger for resettlement and complementary pathways. The later includes amongst others, study visas and family reunification.
- As of 31 October, **280 evacuees were remaining in Niger**, 95 of whom are awaiting interviews or decisions from resettlement countries. 37 are awaiting departure , while 76 are pending submissions.
- UNHCR and its partners continued to provide essential services to the evacuees at the Hamdallaye centre and to members of the host community, including health care, water, and sanitation.

Partnerships

UNHCR oversees the coordination of the Protection Cluster in Niger, which, in collaboration with all protection partners, guides and harmonizes interventions towards internally displaced individuals, ensuring a coherent response across the country. The Cluster also shares information with all relevant partners, addresses identified gaps, and provides strategic direction for the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP).

UNHCR interventions aim to progress towards economic integration and social inclusion of displaced communities. This approach is fully supported by the Government of Niger and aligns with the **Global Compact on Refugees and the Humanitarian-Development and Peace Nexus**, and with the Niger Government's out-of-camp policy. UNHCR seeks to enhance relationships with donors, national and international non-governmental organizations, the private sector, universities, and media outlets. The office also collaborates with other government bodies, operational and implementation partners both nationally and internationally. UNHCR Niger works closely with the Directorate General of Civil Status and Refugees (DGEC-R), the main counterpart of UNHCR, to ensure adequate international protection for all refugees and asylum-seekers present in Niger.

Special thanks to donors who contributed to UNUNHCR Niger operation 2024.

United States of America | CERF | European Union | Italy | Republic of Korea | Germany | Belgium | France | Luxembourg | Canada | Denmark | Switzerland | Central Emergency Response Fund | United Nations Peacebuilding Fund | United Kingdom | Monaco | United Nations HIV/AIDS Program | WHO | Private donors.

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FOR MORE INFORMATION

For more information, please visit the **NIGER GLOBAL FOCUS** and **PORTAL WEBSITES**.
Keep up to date via our **@UNHCRNIGER** on x (previously twitter) and **UNHCR Niger** on Facebook pages.

NIGER
PERSONNES RELEVANT DE LA COMPÉTENCE DU HCR
31 Octobre 2024

981,436
TOTAL PERSONNES EN DÉPLACEMENTS FORCÉS

375,161 Réfugiés dont **285,008** enregistrés
52,259 Demandeurs d'asile dont **41,885** enregistrés
507,438 PDI dont **333,625** enrôlées

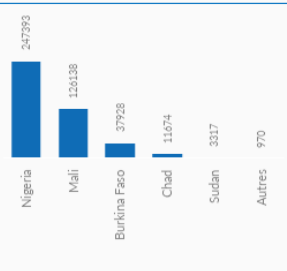
46,578 Autres personnes dont **46,578** enregistrés

La population des réfugiés et demandeurs d'asile représente une augmentation de **2% par rapport à octobre 2023**. Elle constitue 43% de la population concernée au Niger dont 36% de réfugiés et 5% de demandeurs d'asile. Les réfugiés proviennent principalement du Nigeria (36%), du Mali (29%) et du Burkina Faso (9%).

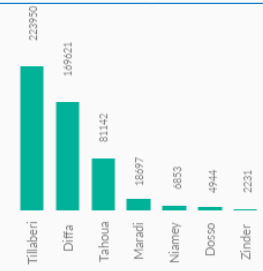
Le nombre de personnes déplacées à l'intérieur du pays est estimé à plus de **507,000** soit 52% des personnes relevant du HCR et une augmentation de **25% en un an**. La région de Tillabéri accueille 44% de la population déplacée, alors que celle de Diffa recense 33%.

La situation du Sahel compte 53% des personnes déplacées. Celle du Nigeria totalise le deuxième plus grand nombre (45%). La majorité étant des personnes déplacées d'origine du Nigeria.

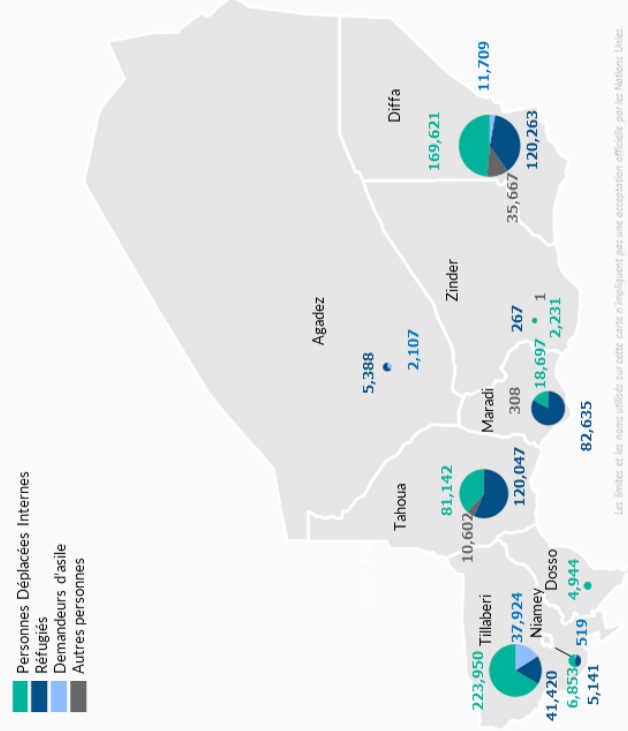
REF & DA PAR PAYS D'ORIGINE



PDI - PRINCIPALES REGIONS

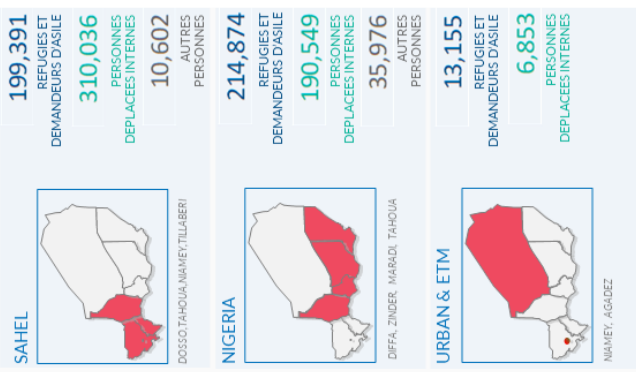


CARTOGRAPHIE DES PERSONNES EN DÉPLACEMENTS FORCÉS

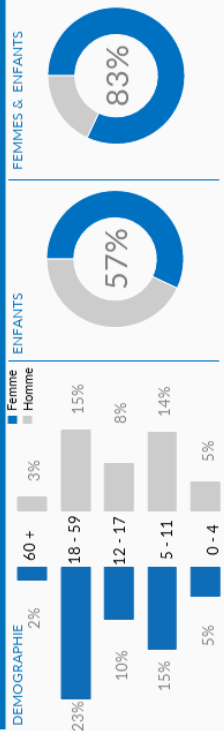


Les limites et les noms utilisés sur cette carte s'inscrivent dans une occupation officielle par les Nations Unies.

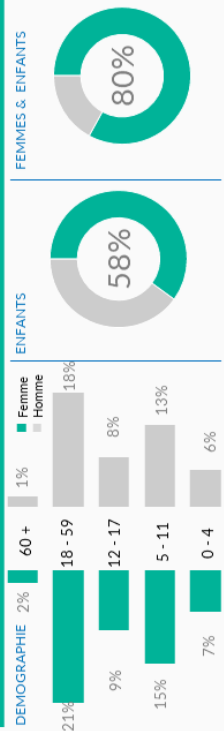
SITUATIONS



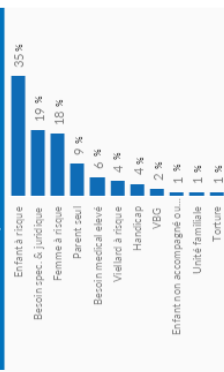
PROFIL DE LA POPULATION - REFUGIES ET DEMANDEURS D'ASILE



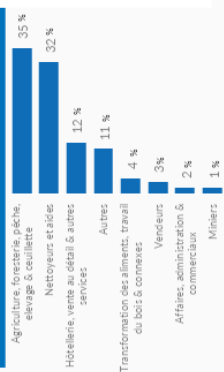
PROFIL DE LA POPULATION - PERSONNES DEPLACÉES INTERNES



BESOINS SPECIFIQUES



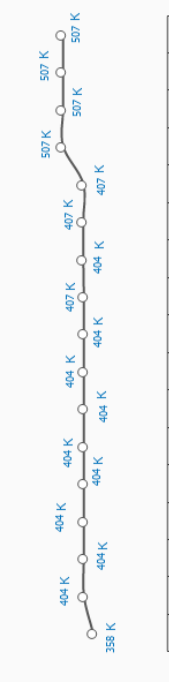
PRINCIPALES OCCUPATIONS



EVOLUTION MENSUELLE REFUGIES ET DEMANDEURS D'ASILE



EVOLUTION MENSUELLE PERSONNES DEPLACÉES INTERNES



Date de création : 18.09.2022 | Sources : Données géographiques : UNICEF pour les réfugiés et demandeurs d'asile, statistiques, données du comité central MAU/GC pour le DDI; Les statistiques doivent être considérées comme provisoires et sujettes à modification | Feedback: [feedback@unhcr.org](#) - K : milliers