Niger

Multi-year Strategy 2023 – 2025

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1.1 Executive Summary

Niger is a signatory to the 1951 Refugee Convention, its 1967 Protocol, and the 1969 OAU Convention on refugees in Africa. On 20 June 1997, Niger enacted Law No. 97-016, known as the Refugee Act, followed by implementing decrees in 1998 and 2006. These laws uphold fundamental principles, ensuring refugees' access to property, security, legal recourse, basic services, and freedom from discrimination. Niger is also a party to the 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child and a signatory to the 1999 ILO Convention 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labor.

UNHCR supports refugees, IDPs, asylum-seekers, and those at risk of statelessness across various regions in Niger, including the Sahel, Lake Chad, North-west Nigeria, mixed movements, and urban areas. Since 2017, UNHCR has been implementing a multi-year protection and solutions strategy to integrate forcibly displaced people and those at risk of statelessness into national and regional frameworks. This strategy aligns UNHCR' s Sahel Plus Strategy, with Niger's 2030 Vision, Sustainable Development, and Inclusive Growth Strategy (SDDCI), with Niger' s National Resilience Programme for the Safeguard of the Nations (PRSP) 2022-2026, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework.

During the 2023 Global Refugee Forum, Niger has made three pledges around (1) education, significantly increasing refugee primary and secondary school enrollment; (2) climate change adaptation through key sets of interventions in areas impacted by forced displacement; (3) a national policy for protection and durable solutions for refugees in Niger hinging on legal, economic and social pillars, including the provision of one stop shops and social housing. The UNCT in Niger decided to support the three pledges made by the government through a UN common pledge.

To support its efforts to ensure the inclusion of refugees and IDPs in national development plans, UNHCR has established strong partnerships with development organizations such as the European Union, the World Bank, and the German Corporation for International Cooperation (GIZ). However, Niger is in an unstable region due to the increasing presence of non-state armed groups. Regional conflicts in Mali, Burkina Faso and Nigeria have led to significant population movements into Niger, negatively impacting economic activities and access to public services, a situation exacerbated by the 26 July 2023 coup d' état in Niger. Limited economic opportunities for families and youth, restricted land access for agriculture and low educational levels have further worsened the socio-economic situation. The active presence of non-state

armed groups places the youth at risk. Climate-related risks, such as frequent floods and droughts, exacerbate rural poverty, particularly among vulnerable populations, and strain public service delivery due to Niger's limited disaster response capacity.

UNHCR developed two strategies for 2021-2023: one promoted access to energy for refugees in and outside camps, and the other focused on environmental protection in host areas in Niger. The organization provides a comprehensive protection response, including community protection, child protection, education in emergency approaches, gender-based violence (GBV) prevention, and protection monitoring. An Area-Based Multi-Sectoral Plan (AMSP) addresses emergencies related to forced displacement and pandemics such as COVID-19. Special attention is given to survivors of violence and women at risk of GBV. The focus will be on implementing the GBV strategy action plan, guided by UNHCR's GBV policy and set interagency minimum standards. UNHCR engages communities, promotes positive masculinities, builds capacity
The protection response is complemented by a multi-sectoral approach in all refugee-hosting areas, covering sectors such as water, sanitation, hygiene, education, health, nutrition, shelter, environmental protection, and livelihoods. Socio-cultural similarities between refugees, displaced individuals, and host communities are vital for social cohesion. The government's commitment to promoting an out-of-camp policy enables UNHCR and partners to provide socially and economically sustainable services, fostering peaceful coexistence between displaced people and host communities. It also fosters coordination

Niger's geographical position makes it a crossroads for mixed migration movements, often including asylum-seekers, refugees, and people at risk of statelessness. Agadez is the last major city in northern Niger before heading to Libya or Algeria. In recognition of this, UNHCR has established an office in Agadez to identify asylum-seekers in mixed flows. Niger has thus become a significant hub for mixed movements towards North Africa (Libya, Algeria) and the Mediterranean, while also witnessing a rise in people fleeing Libya or being expelled from Algeria. These flows encompass both economic migrants and those in need of international protection. Within the UNHCR's framework of route-based approach, and in close coordination with IOM- in line with IOM-UNHCR framework of engagement [i]1⌷ UNHCR's primary goal is to ensure that those that are in need of international protection can access protection, receive assistance

Despite opportunities in Niger, humanitarian and emergency needs persist, particularly in terms of assistance and protection. Escalating conflict has led to new displacements

in areas like Tillabéry, Tahoua, Maradi, and Diffa, as well as mixed movements to broader regions. This necessitates that UNHCR and its partners maintain

In most areas hosting refugees and internally displaced persons, social protection structures, including initiatives against gender-based violence, child protection, child welfare services, and civil registration, were relatively weak before or during the crisis. The challenge lies in incorporating these concerns within community mechanisms and in addressing the diverse needs of populations, mainly comprising vulnerable children, youth, and women exposed to multiple protection risks in terms of identification, referral, and case management. Protracted and new or multiple displacements require adjusting protection mechanisms, including community-based child protection initiatives, while strengthening collaboration with national services and other stakeholders. Prospects for durable solutions continue to be explored. UNHCR has identified

While resettlement involves a small number of refugees, UNHCR persists in promoting the local integration of refugees and asylum-seekers through livelihoods, the promotion of inclusive education and vocational training, and capacity-building initiatives. The education of school-age children, including boys, girls, those with disabilities and refugees as well as IDPs, faces interruptions due to unprepared education systems, cultural practices, and frequent household displacement due to conflict. To address this challenge, UNHCR collaborates with partners to facilitate access to the Niger education system for refugee children from northern Mali, those caught in mixed movements and IDPs.

One of the challenges in supporting the inclusion of Malian refugee children into the national system is overcoming long-established customs and traditional practices, such as young boys tending livestock and young girls marrying early. This requires efforts in raising awareness of the importance of education. Additionally, there is a need to better meet the needs of children living with disabilities, in terms of infrastructure and capacity, to ensure conducive learning conditions. For refugees from northern Mali, where social services, including education, are scarce, parents often have little interest in sending their children to school. Boys may tend to livestock, while girls are married off at an early age or engaged in household and commercial activities to support their families. The school environment is often inadequate in terms of capacity and suitability, particularly for disabled children, as the infrastructure and certain teaching materials are not adapted to facilitate their inclusion and optimal

For English-speaking Nigerian refugees, there is a language barrier, in addition to the fear parents have of sending their children to school after experiencing attacks in their country of origin.

[i] https://emergency.unhcr.org/sites/default/files/UNHCR-IOM%20Framework%20Agreement%20-%20Serving%20and%20Protecting%20Together%2030.06.2022.pdf

1.2 Situation Analysis

Niger is a signatory to the 1951 Refugee Convention, its 1967 Protocol, and the 1969 OAU Convention on refugees in Africa. On 20 June 1997, Niger enacted Law No. 97-016, known as the Refugee Act, followed by implementing decrees in 1998 and 2006. These laws uphold fundamental principles, ensuring refugees' access to property, security, legal recourse, basic services, and freedom from discrimination. Niger is also a party to the 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child and a signatory to the 1999 ILO Convention 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labor.

UNHCR supports refugees, IDPs, asylum-seekers, and those at risk of statelessness across various regions in Niger, including the Sahel, Lake Chad, North-west Nigeria, mixed movements, the Emergency Transit Mechanism (ETM) in Agadez, and urban areas. Since 2017, UNHCR has been implementing a multi-year protection and solutions strategy to integrate forcibly displaced people and those at risk of statelessness into national and regional frameworks. This strategy aligns UNHCR's Sahel Plus Strategy, with Niger's 2030 Vision, Sustainable Development, and Inclusive Growth Strategy (SDDCI), with Niger's National Resilience Programme for the Safeguard of the Nations (PRSP) 2022-2026, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework.

During the 2023 Global Refugee Forum, Niger has made three main pledges around (1) education, significantly increasing refugee primary school enrollment; (2) proactively addressing through a set of key interventions the impact of climate change in areas impacted by forced displacement; (3) Develop and implement through targeted interventions a national policy on asylum, protection and solutions for refugees in Niger. The UNCT in Niger on its side decided to make a common pledge aligned on the three pledges made by the government.

To support its efforts to ensure the inclusion of refugees and IDPs in national development plans, UNHCR has established strong partnerships with development organizations such as the European Union, World Bank, German Corporation for International Cooperation (GIZ), Agence Française de Développement (AFD), and African Development Bank (AfDB). However, Niger is in a turbulent region due to the increasing presence of non-state armed groups. Regional conflicts in Mali and Nigeria

have led to significant population movements into Niger, negatively impacting economic activities and access to public services, a situation exacerbated by the 26 July 2023 coup d' état in Niger. Limited economic opportunities for families and youth, restricted land access for agriculture, and low educational levels have further worsened the socio-economic situation. The active presence of non-state armed groups places the youth at risk. Climate-related risks, such as frequent floods and droughts, exacerbate rural poverty, particularly among vulnerable populations, and strain public service delivery due to Niger's limited disaster response capacity. UNHCR supports Nigerien authorities in implementing environmental protection measures to address climate change risks.

UNHCR developed two strategies for 2021-2023: one promoted access to energy for refugees in and outside camps, and the other focused on environmental protection in host areas in Niger. The organization provides a comprehensive protection response, including community protection, child protection, gender-based violence (GBV) prevention, and protection monitoring. An Area-Based Multi-Sectoral Plan (AMSP) addresses emergencies related to forced displacement and pandemics such as COVID-19. Special attention is given to survivors of violence and women at risk of GBV. The focus will be on implementing the GBV strategy action plan, guided by UNHCR's GBV policy and set interagency minimum standards. UNHCR engages communities, promotes positive masculinities, builds capacity, and collaborates with other sectors to respond to, mitigate risks, and prevent GBV among people in forced displacement situations, including children and those with specific needs, guided by a community-based and accountability to affected persons (AAP)-focused approach.[A1]

The protection response is complemented by a multi-sectoral approach in all refugee-hosting areas, covering sectors such as water, sanitation, hygiene, education, health, nutrition, shelter, environmental protection, and livelihoods. Socio-cultural similarities between refugees, displaced individuals, and host communities are vital for social cohesion. The government's commitment to promoting an out-of-camp policy enables UNHCR and partners to provide socially and economically sustainable services, fostering peaceful coexistence between displaced people and host communities. It also aligns planning with development partners.

Niger's geographical position makes it a crossroads for mixed migration movements, often including asylum-seekers, refugees, and people at risk of statelessness. Factors such as the colonial legacy, deteriorating living conditions, insecurity in Libya and the central Sahel (Mali and Burkina Faso), and the Lake Chad Basin (Chad, Cameroon, and Nigeria) due to activities of non-state armed groups and transnational crime, along with internal challenges related to droughts and flooding, and the principle of free movement in the ECOWAS Protocol, all influence mixed movements in Niger.

Agadez is the last major city in northern Niger before heading to Libya or Algeria. In recognition of this, UNHCR has established an office in Agadez to identify asylum-seekers in mixed flows. Niger has thus become a significant hub for mixed movements

towards North Africa (Libya, Algeria) and the Mediterranean, while also witnessing a rise in people fleeing Libya or being expelled from Algeria. These flows encompass both economic migrants and those in need of international protection. UNHCR's primary goal is to ensure the latter can access protection, receive assistance, and seek asylum. In doing so, UNHCR in Niger strengthens the country's asylum system and aids displaced individuals within the nation and the region.

Despite opportunities in Niger, humanitarian and emergency needs persist, particularly in terms of assistance and protection. Escalating conflict has led to new displacements in areas like Tillabéry, Tahoua, Maradi, and Diffa, as well as mixed movements to broader regions. This necessitates that UNHCR and its partners maintain robust emergency response capabilities in the most affected areas.

In most areas hosting refugees and internally displaced persons, social protection structures, including initiatives against gender-based violence, child protection, child welfare services, and civil registration, were relatively weak before or during the crisis. The challenge lies in incorporating these concerns within community mechanisms and in addressing the diverse needs of populations, mainly comprising vulnerable children, youth, and women exposed to multiple protection risks in terms of identification, referral, and case management. Protracted and new or multiple displacements require adjusting protection mechanisms, including community-based child protection initiatives, while strengthening collaboration with national services and other stakeholders. Prospects for durable solutions continue to be explored. UNHCR has identified 14,550 refugees in need of resettlement, which continues to serve as a protection tool for those with acute needs and as a response for those at risk of secondary displacement.

While resettlement involves a small number of refugees, UNHCR persists in promoting the local integration of refugees and asylum-seekers through livelihoods, vocational training, and capacity-building initiatives. The education of school-age children, including boys, girls, and those with disabilities, faces interruptions due to unprepared education systems, cultural practices, and frequent household displacement due to conflict. To address this challenge, UNHCR collaborates with partners to facilitate access to the Nigerian education system for refugee children from northern Mali and those caught in mixed movements.

One of the challenges in supporting the inclusion of Malian refugee children into the national system is overcoming long-established customs and traditional practices, such as young boys tending livestock and young girls marrying early. This requires efforts in raising awareness of the importance of education. Additionally, there is a need to better meet the needs of children living with disabilities, in terms of infrastructure and capacity, to ensure conducive learning conditions. For refugees from northern Mali, where social services, including education, are scarce, parents often have little interest in sending their children to school. Boys may tend to livestock, while girls are married off at an early age or engaged in household and commercial activities to support their families.

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1.3 Vision and Strategic Orientation

In a context marked by volatile security and political uncertainty, UNHCR's operation in Niger is guided by a vision articulated around the protection, the well-being, the empowerment of communities and the active search for sustainable solutions for populations affected by forced displacement (refugees, IDPs and host communities) and at risk of statelessness.

Central to this strategy is the recognition that humanitarian assistance is a temporary measure; thus, efforts must concentrate on implementing a sustainable solutions plan. This approach seeks to empower people and communities to regain control over their lives and futures by promoting interventions that enhance resilience and self-sufficiency.

The strategy focuses on two primary areas of intervention: firstly, providing emergency aid to those newly displaced by violence and persecution; and secondly, initiating measures that support the socioeconomic inclusion and empowerment of displacement-affected communities. While emergency assistance addresses immediate needs, the long-term goal is to tackle the root causes of dependency induced by displacement and prolonged aid, preparing these communities to build and achieve durable solutions.

This strategy aligns with UNHCR' s Sahel Plus Strategy, with the Niger UNSDCF, adheres to the key principles of the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) and contributes to achieving the 3 pledges made by the Government of Niger at the 2023 Global Forum on Refugees (GRF).

Key areas of focus include livelihood projects, eco-friendly durable shelters, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) solutions, improved healthcare access, and educational

opportunities. Additionally, predictable and appropriate responses to protection cases, including those involving individuals with special needs, gender-based violence (GBV), and child protection issues, will be prioritized.

Addressing the potential impact of climate change on displacement-affected communities is also a priority. Enhanced collaboration with strategic partners, such as the World Bank (through the HASKE energy project and the LIRE education project), UNDP (on access to solar energy), and WFP (on land restoration), are pursued.

A renewed capacity strengthening programme for the Government of Niger aims to enhance the existing asylum system, making it more effective and reliable. Continued resettlement offers for acute protection cases will also remain a priority. UNHCR's engagement with mixed movements will necessitate a reviewed and strengthened partnership with International Organization for Migration (IOM).

In line with the Regional Bureau' s 3D approach and Sahel+ Strategy, the operation is committed to mobilizing a broad spectrum of stakeholders, including governmental and UN partners, donors, international organizations, and non-governmental entities (civil society and other community-based organizations). This will help prevent duplication of aid and to initiate and sustain meaningful dialogue on how to provide a robust and sustainable response to forced displacement, while bridging the gap between humanitarian assistance and development. Non-transactional collaborative partnerships with key development actors in Niger will be developed, emphasizing resource and expertise pooling and regular coordination to ensure displaced communities are included and effectively targeted in development plans. This new approach will require regular monitoring of interventions and active involvement in survey-based data collection and management to gain insights into the impact of development projects and the overall socioeconomic situation of targeted communities.

Beyond traditional funding sources aimed at lifesaving and protection activities, more suitable funding instruments are essential to sustain multi-year solutions projects. The team in Niger acknowledges the importance of leveraging resources from development partners and multilateral institutions to support project-based initiatives that provide durable socioeconomic solutions to displacement-affected communities, compensating for the reduction in core humanitarian funding. Hereby, engaging and briefing development donors is key as many are still ' hesitant' to fully engage in Niger, following the coup in July 2023.

The Niger operation also seeks to play a catalytic role in realigning delivery point-coordination structures through the " Flagship initiative" , which will shift from a sectoral to an area-based approach and facilitate the transition from humanitarian to development interventions. This initiative seeks to offer innovative reform in the way the humanitarian response is coordinated, delivered, and financed, focusing on fit-for-purpose coordination, accountability to affected persons, solutions, and a collective response.

Overall, the vision is grounded in a commitment to a holistic, multi-sectoral, rights-based, people-centered, and solution-driven approach targeting refugees, IDPs, stateless individuals, and host communities. By prioritizing dignity, community empowerment, self-reliance, and social inclusion through a collaborative approach, UNHCR Niger aims to establish a solutions pathway that restores hope to the affected people and contributes to the stability and prosperity of the region.

1.4 Fair Access and Representation

Age, gender, and diversity (AGD) mainstreaming will be consistently applied and reinforced across all areas of interventions. In a bid to foster Accountability to Affected Persons (AAP), systematic consultations of affected communities in the design, implementation, and evaluation of all interventions will be an integral part of Niger's operations management approach.

Women, men, girls, and boys – including refugees and IDPs – will enjoy their rights and will be encouraged to participate in all decision-making bodies concerning their lives and communities. They will play a crucial role through revitalized participatory assessment groups already established. These same groups will be involved in the year-end evaluation of activities and achievements. In addition, UNHCR will engage with both grassroots and community-based organizations and, through its existing partners, invite them to contribute to the implementation of activities.

Community management structures, including central committees, women's committees, and youth committees, will be revitalized, and invited to engage more actively in resolving community-related issues. These committees will represent all social components of the community, including minority groups. Other sector-based community structures, such as the water sanitation and hygiene, environment, child protection, and GBV committees, will also undergo revitalization. Efforts will be made to enable these structures to function autonomously by the end of 2025, allowing the communities to manage certain technical sectors through skills transfer. Women's participation in community structures will reach 50 per cent or more by the end of 2025.

With the essential goal of mainstreaming community engagement in Niger, the partnerships with women's, girls', boys', and men's groups will be strengthened through regular dialogue and skills training. UNHCR will prioritize the capacity development of its outreach volunteers and will propose to other UN partners also working through outreach volunteers to pool them together into a coordinated network. The existing central hotline (" ligne verte") will be transformed, to make it more effective and responsive to the needs of the people. In addition, local AAP mechanisms will be established to enable refugees and IDPs to provide feedback and suggestions on the services offered by UNHCR and its partners or to submit complaints.

Greater efforts and adequate procedures will be introduced to ensure regular updating of personal data, allowing better use of disaggregated data and better tracking of the programme's reach among women, girls, men, and boys from all social categories.

Mixed structures composed of refugee, IDP, and host communities will be established and formalized if non-existent and properly supported to promote collaboration, social cohesion, and mutual assistance.

2. Impact Statements

Impact statement

By 2025, forcibly displaced populations and persons at risk of statelessness benefit from an enabling environment of protection and access to basic human rights.
Impact area: Attaining favourable protection environments
Outcome statements
By 2025, systems and mechanisms in place support asylum-seekers' access to territory and the systematic registration and documentation of people with and for whom UNHCR works.

Outcome area: Access to territory, registration and documentation
By 2025, normative frameworks enable forcibly displaced people to enjoy and fulfil their rights.

Outcome area: Protection policy and law

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.

Outcome area: Gender-based violence
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.

Outcome area: Child protection
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.

Outcome area: Safety and access to justice
By 2025, systems and processes can facilitate coordination and response to needs.

Outcome area: Systems and processes
By 2025, supply chain mechanisms and processes can streamline and facilitate the operational needs of UNHCR in Niger.

Outcome area: Operational support and supply chain
By 2025, strategic commitments and advocacy can be maintained and continued.

Outcome area: External engagement and resource mobilization
By 2025, all asylum-seekers and refugees have access to fair and efficient refugee status determination procedures.

Outcome area: Refugee status determination
Impact statement

By 2025, forcibly displaced populations receive better services and have a better quality of life.

Impact area: Realizing rights in safe environments
Outcome statements
By 2025, systems and processes will enable needs-based resource allocation, implementation and monitoring according to standards and facilitate the identification and management of risk and fraud cases.

Outcome area: Systems and processes
By 2025, forcibly displaced people have access to quality health, mental health, reproductive health/HIV and nutrition services. .

Outcome area: Healthy lives

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

Outcome area: Education
By 2025, forcibly displaced people have adequate quantity and quality of water and sanitation services

Outcome area: Clean water, sanitation and hygiene
By 2025, forcibly displaced people will have access to food security and basic emergency items (core relief items).

Outcome area: Well-being and basic needs
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.

Outcome area: Sustainable housing and settlements
Impact statement

By 2025, forcibly displaced populations have improved their capacities and livelihoods to become self-reliant.

Impact area: Empowering communities and achieving gender equality
Outcome statements
By 2025, systems and processes will be able to allocate resources according to need, implement and monitor according to standards, and facilitate the identification and management of risk and fraud cases.

Outcome area: Systems and processes
By 2025, forcibly displaced people have access to financial services that are facilitated for refugee entrepreneurs.

Outcome area: Self-reliance, economic inclusion and livelihoods
By 2025, the socioeconomic inclusion mechanisms in place promote the peaceful coexistence, leadership and participation of women and youth.

Outcome area: Community engagement and women's empowerment
Impact statement

By 2025, refugees, asylum-seekers and internally displaced persons have access to comprehensive durable solutions.

Impact area: Securing solutions
Outcome statements

By 2025, systems and processes will be able to allocate resources according to need, implement and monitor according to standards, and facilitate the identification and management of risk and fraud cases.

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

Outcome area: Voluntary repatriation and sustainable reintegration
By 2025, the resettlement program and complementary pathways are consolidated and optimized and meet submission targets.

Outcome area: Resettlement and complementary pathways
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. .

Outcome area: Local integration and other local solutions

3.Niger 2025 Indicators and Targets

Country	Results Level	Result Area	Indicator	Population Type	Baseline	Target 2025
Niger	Impact	IA1: Protect	1.1 Proportion of people seeking international protection who are able to access asylum procedures	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100%	Not applicable
Niger	Impact	IA1: Protect	1.2 Proportion of people who are able to move freely within the country of habitual residence	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100%	Not applicable
Niger	Impact	IA2: Respond	2.2 Proportion of people residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities	IDPs	100%	Not applicable
Niger	Impact	IA2: Respond	2.2 Proportion of people residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100%	Not applicable

Niger	Impact	IA2: Respond	2.3 Proportion of people with access to health services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100%	Not applicable
Niger	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.1 Proportion of people who have the right to decent work	IDPs	100%	Not applicable
Niger	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.1 Proportion of people who have the right to decent work	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	19%	Not applicable
Niger	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.2a Proportion of children and young people enrolled in primary education	IDPs	15%	Not applicable
Niger	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.2a Proportion of children and young people enrolled in primary education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	35%	Not applicable
Niger	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.2b Proportion of children and young people enrolled in secondary education	IDPs	22%	Not applicable
Niger	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.2b Proportion of children and young people enrolled in secondary education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	9%	Not applicable
Niger	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.3 Proportion of people feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark	IDPs	35%	Not applicable
Niger	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.3 Proportion of people feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	30%	Not applicable
Niger	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.3 Proportion of people feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark	Stateless Persons	35%	Not applicable
Niger	Impact	IA4: Solve	4.1 Number of refugees who voluntarily return in safety and dignity to their country of origin	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2	Not applicable
Niger	Impact	IA4: Solve	4.2a Number of people who departed on resettlement	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	595	Not applicable

Niger	Impact	IA4: Solve	4.2b Number of people who departed through complementary pathways	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2	Not applicable
Niger	Impact	IA4: Solve	4.3a Number of stateless people for whom nationality is granted or confirmed	Stateless Persons	0	Not applicable
Niger	Impact	IA4: Solve	4.3b Number of refugees for whom residency status is granted or confirmed	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0	Not applicable
Niger	Outcome	OA1: Access/Doc	1.1 Proportion of refugees and asylum seekers registered on an individual basis	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	84%	100%
Niger	Outcome	OA1: Access/Doc	1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	IDPs	100%	40%
Niger	Outcome	OA1: Access/Doc	1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	55%	40%
Niger	Outcome	OA1: Access/Doc	1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	Stateless Persons	100%	45%
Niger	Outcome	OA1: Access/Doc	1.3 Proportion of people with legally recognized identity documents or credentials	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100%	100%
Niger	Outcome	OA2: Status	2.1 Average processing time (in days) from registration to first instance asylum decision	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	740	305
Niger	Outcome	OA2: Status	2.2 Proportion of people undergoing asylum procedures who have access to legal representation	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100%	100%
Niger	Outcome	OA2: Status	2.3 Proportion of people undergoing asylum procedures who have access to an	Refugees and Asylum-	31%	100%

			effective appeal mechanism after first instance rejection of their claim	seekers		
Niger	Outcome	OA3: Policy/Law	3.1 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1951 Convention and/or its 1967 Protocol	None	Not yet aligned: ≤69 points	Broadly aligned: ≥90 points
Niger	Outcome	OA3: Policy/Law	3.2 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness	None	Progressing towards alignment: 70-89 points	Broadly aligned: ≥90 points
Niger	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.1 Proportion of people who know where to access available GBV services	IDPs	42%	75%
Niger	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.1 Proportion of people who know where to access available GBV services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	95%	75%
Niger	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.2 Proportion of people who do not accept violence against women	IDPs	60%	80%
Niger	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.2 Proportion of people who do not accept violence against women	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	97%	80%
Niger	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with GBV case management services	IDPs	60%	80%
Niger	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with GBV case management services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	89%	80%
Niger	Outcome	OA5: Children	5.1 Proportion of children at heightened risk who are supported by a Best Interests Procedure	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	20%	90%
Niger	Outcome	OA5: Children	5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes	IDPs	30%	60%
Niger	Outcome	OA5: Children	5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-	Refugees and	13%	60%

			based child protection programmes	Asylum-seekers		
Niger	Outcome	OA5: Children	5.3 Proportion of unaccompanied and separated children who are in an alternative care arrangement	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	29%	100%
Niger	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.2 Proportion of people who have access to safe feedback and response mechanisms	IDPs	89%	100%
Niger	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.2 Proportion of people who have access to safe feedback and response mechanisms	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	75%	100%
Niger	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.3 Proportion of women participating in leadership/management structures	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	46%	70%
Niger	Outcome	OA8: Well-being	8.1 Proportion of people that receive cash transfers and/or non-food items	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	8%	12%
Niger	Outcome	OA8: Well-being	8.2 Proportion of people with primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	8%	30%
Niger	Outcome	OA9: Housing	9.1 Proportion of people living in habitable and affordable housing	IDPs	51%	100%
Niger	Outcome	OA9: Housing	9.1 Proportion of people living in habitable and affordable housing	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	37%	100%
Niger	Outcome	OA9: Housing	9.2 Proportion of people that have energy to ensure lighting	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	65%	20%
Niger	Outcome	OA10: Health	10.1 Proportion of children aged 9 months to five years who have received measles vaccination	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	99%	100%
Niger	Outcome	OA10: Health	10.2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health	Refugees and	90%	100%

			personnel	Asylum-seekers		
Niger	Outcome	OA11: Education	11.1 Proportion of young people enrolled in tertiary and higher education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0%	3%
Niger	Outcome	OA11: Education	11.2 Proportion of children and young people enrolled in the national education system	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	29%	25%
Niger	Outcome	OA12: WASH	12.1 Proportion of people using at least basic drinking water services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	97%	100%
Niger	Outcome	OA12: WASH	12.2 Proportion of people with access to a safe household toilet	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	28%	50%
Niger	Outcome	OA13: Livelihood	13.1. Proportion of people with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	42%	50%
Niger	Outcome	OA13: Livelihood	13.2. Proportion of people who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	61%	75%
Niger	Outcome	OA13: Livelihood	13.3 Proportion of people (working age) who are unemployed	IDPs	65%	30%
Niger	Outcome	OA13: Livelihood	13.3 Proportion of people (working age) who are unemployed	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	39%	30%
Niger	Outcome	OA15: Resettle	15.1 Number of refugees submitted by UNHCR for resettlement	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	970	To be confirmed
Niger	Outcome	OA16: Integrate	16.1 Proportion of people with secure tenure rights to housing and/or land	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	41%	100%

Niger	Outcome	OA16: Integrate	16.2 Proportion of people covered by national social protection systems	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100%	100%