

# Annual Results Report

**2025**

**Niger**

## Acknowledgements

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### **Note:**

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

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# Section 1: Context and Overview

## 1.1 Changes to the Operational Context

In 2025, the protection situation in Niger reached a critical threshold, with the number of forcibly displaced people exceeding one million for the first time, including refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced persons. This milestone significantly shaped UNHCR's operational priorities and underscored the scale and severity of protection needs. The operating environment remained highly volatile due to persistent insecurity along the borders with Mali, Burkina Faso and Nigeria. Attacks by non State armed groups, including the use of improvised explosive devices and abductions, continued to trigger new displacement in Tillabéri, Diffa and Tahoua while severely constraining humanitarian access and protection monitoring.

To mitigate access limitations, UNHCR strengthened early warning and anticipatory action mechanisms. In Tillabéri and Diffa, community based protection monitoring networks were expanded to enable earlier detection of population movements and protection incidents. Anticipatory action protocols were reinforced through the pre positioning of emergency supplies and the establishment of pre agreed referral pathways with national authorities, allowing faster responses during limited access windows. Similar readiness measures were introduced in Tahoua to address potential spillover from cross border insecurity.

The institutional context further evolved following Niger's withdrawal from the Economic Community of West African States alongside Mali and Burkina Faso. This development weakened regional cooperation frameworks and complicated coordination on cross border displacement and asylum procedures. UNHCR responded by intensifying bilateral engagement with national authorities to sustain access to protection monitoring, civil documentation and asylum procedures previously supported through regional harmonization.

Niger's role as a key transit country within regional mixed movement dynamics continued to generate protection and operational challenges. Increased arrivals in northern transit areas, particularly Assamaka, and sustained movements through Agadez placed additional pressure on reception, identification and protection screening capacity. UNHCR implemented contingency readiness measures in Agadez, including reinforced staffing, pre agreed coordination protocols and stockpiling of essential supplies, to enable the rapid scaling up of services in response to fluctuating movement volumes.

Climate related shocks further exacerbated protection risks. Seasonal flooding destroyed homes and livelihoods, eroding the coping capacities of communities already hosting displaced populations and requiring emergency responses across multiple operational areas. At the same time, significant funding shortfalls constrained the scale and coverage of UNHCR's response, necessitating strict prioritization. Despite these constraints, enhanced risk monitoring, border screening and route-based protection analysis supported preparedness and contingency planning in high risk regions.

## 1.2. Progress Against the Desired Impact

### 1. Impact Area: Attaining Favorable Protection Environments

**By 2025, forcibly displaced populations and persons at risk of statelessness benefit from an enabling environment of protection and access to basic human rights.**

Population Type	Indicator	
	Baseline	Actual (2025)
<b>1.1 Proportion of people seeking international protection who are able to access asylum procedures</b>		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	95.00%
<b>1.2 Proportion of people who are able to move freely within the country of habitual residence</b>		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%

Updated Narrative - In 2025, UNHCR, in close collaboration with national authorities and partners, made tangible progress in strengthening the protection environment for refugees, asylum-seekers and persons at risk of statelessness in Niger, with a clear contribution to enhanced national and local preparedness and response capacity. Interventions focused on reinforcing access to asylum procedures, strengthening national protection systems and expanding access to essential protection services, thereby improving the ability of institutions and communities to anticipate, identify and respond to protection risks in a timely manner.

The deployment of 92 border monitors enhanced early warning and response capacities at key entry points, enabling the timely identification and referral of 14,400 asylum-seekers to the national asylum system. This contributed to mitigating refoulement risks and ensured that approximately 95 per cent of asylum-seekers accessed refugee status determination procedures. Targeted support to border posts and authorities strengthened operational readiness and equipped national actors with the tools and procedures necessary to manage mixed movements and respond effectively in emergency contexts.

Institutional capacity of the national asylum system was further reinforced through training and strategic partnerships with government institutions, contributing to sustainable preparedness. Capacity-building efforts reached 14 eligibility officers and 79 police officers, while collaboration with the national Police School established a pool of 25 trainers, supporting the institutionalization and scalability of protection-sensitive border and asylum management. The development of an Asylum Roadmap, alongside progress in legal reforms governing the entry and stay of foreigners—including safeguards for persons in need of international protection—further strengthened the normative framework underpinning national preparedness and response.

Access to legal assistance was expanded through the establishment of a legal clinic in partnership with the University of Niamey and strengthened engagement with civil society organizations, enhancing the availability of protection services and ensuring more effective case management and response at community level.

Efforts to prevent statelessness contributed to risk mitigation and longer-term resilience through strengthened civil registration systems, with 18,100 births registered within legal deadlines and awareness campaigns reaching over 60,000 individuals. Protection services for persons with specific needs were also expanded, including gender-based violence and child protection programmes reaching 8,100 women and girls and 25,400 children and caregivers. At the same time, community-based protection mechanisms were reinforced, enhancing local capacities to identify risks, mobilize responses and support preparedness for potential protection emergencies.

## 2. Impact Area: Realizing Rights in Safe Environments

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

Population Type	Indicator	
	Baseline	Actual (2025)
<b>2.2 Proportion of people residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities</b>		
IDPs	80.00%	80.00%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	80.00%	85.00%
<b>2.3 Proportion of people with access to health services</b>		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	83.41%

In 2025, progress was made towards improving the socio-economic conditions and access to essential services for forcibly displaced people and host communities in Niger through strengthened collaboration between UNHCR, national authorities and partners. Efforts focused on promoting inclusion in national systems, enhancing community participation and expanding access to basic services.

Participation and accountability mechanisms were reinforced through support to the revision of the National Social Protection Policy and the expansion of community-based accountability and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse mechanisms. Consultations reached 6,500 refugees, while approximately 3,600 individuals accessed communication channels. UNHCR also supported 404 community structures, 210 local organizations and 426 community focal points, contributing to stronger community engagement and social cohesion.

Accountability systems enabled affected populations to raise concerns and receive feedback. Approximately 255,600 users accessed these mechanisms, with 90 per cent receiving responses. Communication channels included a hotline that processed 5,300 feedback entries, 7,400 interactive voice response calls through VIAMO and around 30,000 listening sessions, contributing to improved dialogue and trust between communities and humanitarian actors.

Access to protection services remained high, with over 432,500 refugees and 516,000 internally displaced persons receiving support. In addition, around 85 per cent of internally displaced persons lived in sites assessed as physically safe and equipped with basic services.

Access to education improved but remained constrained by structural and resource limitations. School enrolment reached 29 per cent, including approximately 7,800 children in preschool, 34,100 in primary education and 4,700 in secondary school. Inclusive education initiatives supported children with disabilities and retention programmes assisted vulnerable students. UNHCR and partners also trained 190 teachers, supported 78 schools and constructed or rehabilitated 21 classrooms and sanitation facilities.

Health and nutrition services further contributed to improved well-being. A total of 108,400 medical consultations were provided, including vaccinations, referrals and mental health support. Nutrition programmes supported the treatment of nearly 2,400 malnourished children and reached almost 19,800 pregnant and breast-feeding women through awareness and preventive activities.

### 3. Impact Area: Empowering Communities and Achieving Gender Equality

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

Indicator		
Population Type	Baseline	Actual (2025)
<b>3.1 Proportion of people who have the right to decent work</b>		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	83.41%
<b>3.2a Proportion of children and young people enrolled in primary education</b>		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	48.86%	38.00%
<b>3.2b Proportion of children and young people enrolled in secondary education</b>		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	10.64%	10.00%
<b>3.3 Proportion of people feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark</b>		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	35.00%	88.00%

In 2025, the situation of forcibly displaced people and host communities in Niger showed gradual progress towards greater inclusion, participation and resilience, supported by strengthened collaboration between UN-HCR, national authorities and partners.

First, progress was observed towards greater inclusion in national systems. Engagement in national policy processes, including contributions to United Nations flagship initiatives and the revision of the National Social Protection Policy, supported efforts to align humanitarian responses with national development frameworks. These processes contributed to increasing recognition of refugees and internally displaced persons within national policy discussions and created opportunities for their progressive inclusion in public services and social protection mechanisms.

Second, community participation and accountability mechanisms were strengthened. Community leadership structures increasingly contributed to identifying priorities and shaping local responses. Participation of women and young people in community processes expanded, supporting more representative decision-making and strengthening community ownership. At the same time, accountability systems facilitated dialogue between affected populations and humanitarian actors. Increased use of feedback channels reflected greater awareness of available services and growing trust in these mechanisms.

Third, socio-economic and protection support contributed to strengthening resilience. Cash-based assistance and community-based programmes helped vulnerable households meet basic needs and maintain access to essential services. Efforts to promote gender equality improved awareness of available support and strengthened referral pathways for survivors of violence. Youth-focused initiatives expanded opportunities for education and skills development, contributing to improved prospects for social and economic participation.

However, structural constraints continued to affect progress. Limited economic opportunities, resource constraints and pressures on basic services in host communities continued to affect prospects for sustainable livelihoods and long-term self-reliance for many displaced families.

Overall, these developments contributed to strengthening community resilience and reinforcing the foundations for more inclusive protection responses in Niger, while underscoring the importance of sustained national and international support to consolidate these gains.

## 4. Impact Area: Securing Solutions

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

Population Type	Indicator	
	Baseline	Actual (2025)
<b>4.1 Number of refugees who voluntarily return in safety and dignity to their country of origin</b>		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	8,025	17,089
<b>4.2a Number of people who departed on resettlement</b>		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	951	364
<b>4.2b Number of people who departed through complementary pathways</b>		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100	4
<b>4.3a Number of stateless people for whom nationality is granted or confirmed</b>		
Stateless Persons	0	10
<b>4.3b Number of refugees for whom residency status is granted or confirmed</b>		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0	10

In 2025, progress towards durable solutions for refugees in Niger reflected both evolving global dynamics and strengthened national and regional frameworks supporting solutions pathways.

First, access to third-country solutions declined significantly. Changes in global resettlement policies, including the suspension of refugee admissions by the United States—previously one of the principal resettlement partners for Niger resulted in a sharp reduction in departures compared with 2024. This development reduced immediate opportunities for some refugees with protection needs to access resettlement and highlighted the sensitivity of third-country solutions to shifts in international policy environments.

Second, progress was made in strengthening frameworks for voluntary repatriation. Bilateral engagement between the Governments of Niger and Nigeria advanced discussions on structured approaches to support safe, voluntary and informed returns. The revitalization of the Mali–Niger–UNHCR Tripartite Framework further strengthened regional dialogue and information-sharing on conditions in areas of origin. These mechanisms reinforced cooperation between States and helped establish conditions for more coordinated approaches to future voluntary returns, while recognizing that security conditions in some areas remained fragile.

Third, pathways toward local integration continued to expand. Progress in implementing national legal frameworks, combined with sustained advocacy and institutional support, strengthened prospects for longer-term legal inclusion for refugees in Niger. Steps towards nationality acquisition for long-term refugee populations reflected growing recognition of local integration as a viable durable solution and contributed to improved prospects for stability and self-reliance.

Overall, developments in 2025 highlighted the importance of strengthening solutions within Niger and the region, while continuing to advocate for sustained international responsibility-sharing through resettlement and complementary pathways.

Despite progress made, significant challenges remain in addressing the diverse needs of children, women, men, older persons and other groups at heightened risk. Children continue to face elevated exposure to violence, early marriage, family separation and psychosocial distress, compounded by limited access to specialized services and inconsistent case follow-up in remote locations. Women and girls remain disproportionately affected by harmful socio-cultural norms, economic dependency, denial of resources and GBV risks, particularly in areas where insecurity limits regular outreach. Men and boys face distinct risks, including increased exposure to arrest, exploitation, and pressure to engage in negative coping

mechanisms. Older persons and persons with disabilities encounter barriers to mobility, documentation, service access and participation in decision-making structures. These challenges are further exacerbated by funding limitations, restricted humanitarian access and insufficient inclusion of persons with specific needs in community-based mechanisms and national service systems. Addressing these gaps will require strengthened inclusive programming, improved data disaggregation and enhanced multi-sectoral coordination.

## 1.3 Challenges to Achieving Impacts

In 2025, progress toward protection outcomes and durable solutions for forcibly displaced and stateless people in Niger continued to face several structural and operational constraints, although opportunities remain to strengthen responses over time.

First, insecurity in parts of the country remained a major operational barrier. Armed violence and incidents affecting civilians in regions such as Tillabéri, Tahoua and Diffa continued to trigger displacement while also limiting humanitarian access in certain areas. In some locations, humanitarian actors operated under heightened security arrangements, increasing operational costs and reducing the frequency and geographic reach of assistance and protection monitoring.

Second, operational and regulatory constraints affected programme implementation. Adjustments to certain delivery modalities, including restrictions affecting cash-based interventions in parts of Tillabéri, required humanitarian partners to adapt programme designs and rely on alternative mechanisms, sometimes reducing operational efficiency and flexibility.

Third, declining international humanitarian funding significantly constrained the scale of the response. Reductions in contributions from several traditional donors required UNHCR and partners to prioritize interventions across key sectors, including protection, health, education and shelter, at a time when humanitarian needs continued to grow.

Fourth, prospects for durable solutions remained limited. Continued insecurity in areas of origin in neighbouring countries restricted opportunities for voluntary repatriation for many refugees. At the same time, reduced global resettlement opportunities and administrative delays affected access to complementary pathways, while progress toward local integration continued to evolve gradually within national policy and resource constraints.

Despite these challenges, several factors offer prospects for overcoming these barriers. First, continued engagement with national authorities provides opportunities to strengthen national systems, including asylum procedures, civil documentation and pathways toward inclusion in public services. Second, increased alignment between humanitarian, development and peace actors offers potential to address structural drivers of vulnerability through investments in livelihoods, basic services and resilient infrastructure. Third, strengthened community-based approaches and coordination with national and development partners can help maximize the impact of limited resources and progressively improve protection outcomes for displaced and host communities.

Overall, while the operational context remains challenging, sustained partnerships and coordinated approaches provide a basis for gradually strengthening protection responses and advancing solutions for forcibly displaced populations in Niger.

To face these challenges, the operation will improve its preparedness by updating contingency plans, strengthening protection monitoring tools, early-warning systems, and creating clear ways to work together with national and local partners. It will also focus more on risk analysis, anticipatory actions, surge capacity, and stronger community-based preparedness. These actions will help ensure faster, more predictable, and scalable responses in situations with sudden displacement, limited access, and unstable security.

## 1.4 Collaboration and Partnerships

Progress toward protection and inclusion outcomes for forcibly displaced and stateless people in Niger was supported by partnerships increasingly anchored at community and local governance levels. UNHCR strengthened collaboration with national institutions, local authorities, civil society organizations, academia and private sector actors to reinforce locally driven responses and promote inclusion of forcibly displaced populations within national and local systems.

First, engagement with line ministries, regional authorities and municipal actors helped reinforce Government-led displacement management and supported the integration of displacement considerations into sectoral planning, including social protection, education and basic service delivery. These partnerships contributed to strengthening local governance capacities and promoting greater inclusion of refugees and internally displaced persons within public services and community development initiatives.

Second, partnerships with civil society and community-based organizations strengthened protection delivery and community participation. Local organizations played an increasing role in implementing protection activities, facilitating community consultations and supporting accountability to affected populations. These collaborations helped reinforce feedback and complaints mechanisms, enabling displaced and host communities to participate more actively in programme design and monitoring.

Third, engagement with academia and the private sector expanded opportunities for innovation, knowledge-sharing and socio-economic inclusion. Collaboration with universities supported research, legal assistance and policy dialogue on protection and statelessness, while partnerships with private sector actors contributed to skills development and livelihood opportunities for displaced and host populations.

At the same time, coordination with United Nations agencies and development partners continued to support collective approaches to displacement within national development frameworks, including through the 4 flagship programmes co-created with the government of Niger, the Common Country Analysis and monitoring of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework. Together, these partnerships strengthened locally grounded protection responses, enhanced community resilience and supported the progressive inclusion of displaced populations within national and local systems in Niger. Partnerships with government counterparts, local NGOs and community structures also strengthened anticipatory action and preparedness through early warning, pre-positioning and decentralized coordination; CERF resources enabled anticipatory action for floods in 2025, supporting faster, locally led response and scale-up in collaboration with government, communities and other agencies.

## 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 with and for whom UNHCR works.

##### Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
<b>1.1 Proportion of refugees and asylum seekers registered on an individual basis</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	80.79%	100.00%	83.41%
<b>1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	59.98%	100.00%	84.03%
<b>1.3 Proportion of people with legally recognized identity documents or credentials</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	80.00%

##### Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator	
	Actual (2025)	
<b>01.1.1 Number of people registered on an individual basis</b>		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	23,393	
<b>01.2.1 Number of people supported to obtain civil status, identity or legal status documentation</b>		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	3,275	

### Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, progress toward strengthened protection outcomes in Niger was reflected in improvements in border protection, legal identity and the prevention of statelessness, supported through collaboration between UN-HCR, national authorities and partners.

First, protection at borders and along key mobility routes improved. Earlier identification and referral of individuals in need of international protection enabled more timely responses and facilitated access to asylum procedures. These developments contributed to reducing risks of refoulement and improving access to territory for people seeking protection. UNHCR supported these advances through the deployment and training of border monitoring teams, strengthened protection screening mechanisms and the application of a route-based protection approach along key migration corridors. National authorities, particularly border management and security institutions, played a central role in implementing referral procedures and facilitating access to national asylum mechanisms.

Second, progress was made in strengthening access to legal identity and documentation. Expanded civil

registration and documentation activities enabled more individuals, particularly children, to obtain birth registration and legal identity documents. This helped reduce protection risks associated with irregular legal status and improved access to essential services. UNHCR supported these efforts through technical assistance to civil registry institutions, awareness campaigns and partnerships with legal aid organizations. National civil registry authorities, local institutions and civil society organizations contributed to improving outreach and facilitating access to documentation services.

Third, efforts to prevent statelessness were reinforced. Stronger coordination between communities, civil registries and legal service providers enabled earlier identification of individuals at risk of statelessness and strengthened referral pathways for legal assistance. UNHCR contributed through capacity development, policy dialogue and support to legal frameworks addressing statelessness. Government institutions, academic partners and civil society organizations supported research, community engagement and policy discussions aimed at strengthening national responses to statelessness risks.

Together, these efforts contributed to strengthening national protection systems and improving access to protection and legal identity for forcibly displaced and at-risk populations in Niger, while reinforcing the foundations for more sustainable protection responses.

Evidence informing the analysis was drawn from key participatory assessments, programme monitoring exercises, community consultations and feedback mechanisms implemented throughout 2025. A total of 6,466 refugees and asylum-seekers participated in AGD consultations, while more than 255,600 individuals used UNHCR-supported feedback channels including the hotline (5,300 entries), interactive voice response (7,400 calls) and over 30,000 community listening sessions providing critical insights into priority needs, service gaps and protection risks. Findings from participatory assessments conducted with both refugees and internally displaced persons in Tillabéri, Diffa, Maradi, Tahoua and Agadez directly informed sectoral prioritization, including protection monitoring modalities, documentation support, community-based protection activities and GBV and child protection interventions. Regular programme monitoring missions and partner reports further substantiated the trends reflected in the Annual Results Report and supported evidence-based adjustments in operational response.

## 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 (2025)	Actual (2025)
<b>2.2 Proportion of people undergoing asylum procedures who have access to legal representation</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
<b>2.3 Proportion of people undergoing asylum procedures who have access to an effective appeal mechanism after first instance rejection of their claim</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

### Core Output Indicators

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

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, progress toward strengthened asylum systems in Niger was reflected in institutional strengthening, improved procedural safeguards and protection-sensitive responses to emerging displacement situations. These advances were achieved through close collaboration between the Government of Niger, UNHCR and operational partners.

First, institutional strengthening of the national asylum system progressed. Continued policy dialogue between UNHCR and national authorities supported the resumption of legislative review processes aimed at aligning the national asylum ordinance and its implementing decree with international refugee protection standards. Through sustained engagement, the Government reaffirmed its commitment to maintaining access to asylum and strengthening the legal and institutional framework governing refugee protection.

Second, improvements in case management and procedural safeguards contributed to more consistent asylum procedures. Despite financial and operational constraints, refugee status determination processes remained functional. UNHCR supported these improvements through technical assistance, capacity development and guidance to national asylum authorities, including efforts to strengthen case management systems and data tools. These measures helped reduce case backlogs and improve the consistency and predictability of asylum decisions. National asylum institutions played a central role in implementing these procedures and maintaining operational continuity.

Third, protection responses adapted to emerging displacement situations. Following the escalation of conflict in Sudan, UNHCR and the Government adopted a protection-sensitive approach toward Sudanese asylum-seekers. Recognition under international and regional refugee frameworks expanded access to protection, while previously rejected cases were reopened to ensure fair procedures during the emergency context. This response demonstrated the capacity of the national asylum system to adapt to evolving regional dynamics.

Together, these efforts contributed to sustaining access to asylum and reinforcing the institutional foundations of refugee protection in Niger, despite resource constraints and a challenging operational environment.

### 3. Outcome Area: Protection Policy and Law

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

#### Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
<b>3.1 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1951 Convention and/or its 1967 Protocol</b>			
None	Data not available	Progressing toward alignment	Progressing toward alignment
<b>3.2 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness</b>			
None	Data not available	Progressing toward alignment	Progressing toward alignment

## Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
<b>03.1.1 UNHCR has engaged in legislative and judicial processes to strengthen laws and policies for the protection of refugees, IDPs, returnees and stateless people and/or the reduction and prevention of statelessness</b>	
IDPs	Yes
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Yes

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, Niger advanced efforts to prevent and reduce statelessness through strengthened collaboration between UNHCR, national authorities and partners. Expanded access to civil registration and legal documentation reduced risks of statelessness, particularly for children, refugees and internally displaced persons. These efforts were supported by actions under the Global Action Plan to End Statelessness.

Across key regions, more than 25,000 people at risk of statelessness were identified through awareness and monitoring activities and referred to civil registration procedures. Mobile teams and legal support helped individuals obtain birth registration and nationality documentation. As a result, more than 24,000 individuals obtained legal recognition, including 18,072 people referred to civil registration procedures, over 16,500 birth certificates and declaratory judgments issued, and 1,000 nationality certificates delivered.

UNHCR also strengthened national capacity through training and institutional support. Training reached 290 public officials, including civil registry officers and local authorities trained on the implementation of Law 2019-29 on civil status. Ten civil registry centres were digitalized in 2025, bringing the total to 40 since 2023. Statelessness working groups were also established in Diffa, Maradi and Tahoua, strengthening coordination between national and local actors.

These efforts strengthened legal identity systems and contributed to preventing statelessness in Niger.

## 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 (2025)	Actual (2025)
<b>4.1 Proportion of people who know where to access available GBV services</b>			
IDPs	80.00%	100.00%	95.98%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	80.00%	100.00%	80.00%
<b>4.2 Proportion of people who do not accept violence against women</b>			
IDPs	80.00%	80.00%	80.00%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	80.00%	80.00%	80.00%
<b>4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with GBV case management services</b>			
IDPs	100.00%	80.00%	100.00%

Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	80.00%	100.00%
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## Core Output Indicators

Indicator		Actual (2025)
Population Type		
<b>04.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from specialized GBV programmes</b>		
IDPs		308
Refugees and Asylum-seekers		7,722

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, persistent insecurity and displacement in Niger continued to heighten risks of gender-based violence (GBV), particularly for women and girls. In response, UNHCR and partners prioritized prevention, risk mitigation and access to survivor-centred services, with a focus on strengthening community-based protection, supporting the inclusion of displaced women and girls in national programmes, and integrating gender considerations across humanitarian sectors.

A total of 8,068 women and girls accessed specialized GBV services during the year. Reported incidents were primarily related to denial of resources (28.6%), followed by psychological violence and early marriage (21.6% each), physical assault (17.7%), rape (6.6%) and sexual assault (3.9%). Tillabéri recorded the highest number of cases involving denial of resources, while Tahoua reported the highest incidence of early marriage, reflecting the combined impact of displacement, economic pressures and harmful social norms.

Survivors received a range of assistance, including dignity kits (13.9%), psychosocial support (10.4%), health care (3.7%) and legal assistance (0.2%). Multisectoral referrals were provided in 6.5% of cases, while 1.2% of survivors accessed economic reintegration support. Community-based prevention mechanisms were reinforced through 158 community structures and engagement with 300 religious leaders, contributing to improved early identification of risks and stronger community responses.

Awareness-raising activities reached 58,500 people (97% of the target population), improving knowledge of available services. Outreach particularly benefited refugees (63%), internally displaced persons (28.5%), host communities (6.9%) and returnees (1.5%). Satisfaction levels remained high, indicating that services were perceived as safe and responsive. Among respondents, 72.1% were women, 22.7% girls, 3.3% men, 1.7% boys and 0.2% persons with disabilities.

In line with localization efforts, 729 organizations were mapped and four grants were provided to women-led associations in Diffa and Madaoua, supporting more than 17,000 people, including 805 women and girls who received training and empowerment support. In parallel, 18 psychosocial workers completed advanced training, strengthening the quality of survivor support services.

Coordination among protection actors was reinforced through regular meetings of the protection, GBV, child protection and gender inclusion working groups, as well as continued follow-up on recommendations from the 2024 GBV safety audit. In addition, 22 prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse trainings reached 455 participants, while 74 awareness sessions reached over 10,400 people.

Despite ongoing security constraints, these efforts contributed to strengthening GBV prevention and response systems in Niger, improving access to services for survivors and reinforcing community-based protection mechanisms in collaboration with local authorities, partners and women-led organizations.

## 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

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
<b>5.1 Proportion of children at heightened risk who are supported by a Best Interests Procedure</b>			
IDPs	Data not available	66.67%	66.67%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	83.11%	90.00%	91.39%
<b>5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes</b>			
IDPs	2.51%	60.00%	11.00%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	32.00%	60.00%	5.80%
<b>5.3 Proportion of unaccompanied and separated children who are in an alternative care arrangement</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	98.99%	100.00%	100.00%

### Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator	
	Actual (2025)	
<b>05.1.1 Number of children and caregivers who received child protection services</b>		
IDPs	10,760	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	14,617	

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, child protection efforts in Niger responded to a context in which children represented 57% of refugees and asylum-seekers, with approximately 12.7% identified as facing heightened risks of violence, abuse, exploitation, neglect or family separation. In collaboration with national authorities and partners, UNHCR strengthened child protection systems to enable more timely and consistent responses for children at risk. As a result, 91.45% of identified children received support through Best Interests Procedures, reflecting strong progress toward operational targets.

A total of 25,367 children and caregivers accessed protection services during the year, including individual case management, specialized referrals, psychosocial support and community-based assistance. The capacities of 257 frontline actors (including 155 women) were strengthened through training on Best Interests Procedures, contributing to improved quality, consistency and timeliness of decisions affecting children. Six Best Interests Panels in Agadez, Abala and Niamey were also revitalized, enhancing coordination and harmonizing decision-making practices across operational areas.

Through an expanded community-based protection approach, 34 child protection mechanisms were established or reactivated, strengthening early identification of children at risk and improving referral pathways to appropriate services. Capacity-building activities for 25 members of the Abala communal committee, together with equipment support provided to 20 community committees valued at more than 10 million

FCFA, reinforced the role of local institutions in child protection and strengthened collaboration with the Ministry of Population, Social Action and National Solidarity.

Overall, these interventions improved access to essential protection services for children, strengthened responses to violations of children's rights and ensured systematic consideration of the best interests of the child, particularly for separated and unaccompanied children.

## 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 (2025)
<b>06.1.1 Number of people who received legal assistance</b>	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2,737

### Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, UNHCR Niger strengthened legal and judicial assistance programmes, improving access to justice for refugees and asylum-seekers despite institutional and resource constraints.

Collaboration with the law firm JURIPARTNERS provided civil and criminal legal representation, including cases before the Anti-Terrorism Chamber. Individual case follow-up, improved documentation and the continuation of an alternative detention monitoring mechanism helped reduce risks of arbitrary detention, strengthen procedural safeguards and prevent case abandonment.

At the same time, UNHCR expanded efforts to prevent legal risks and empower refugees by improving access to legal information and counselling. Legal guidance and support were provided throughout the refugee status determination procedure, helping asylum-seekers better understand and exercise their rights.

The establishment of legal clinics in partnership with Abdou Moumouni University of Niamey represented an important step toward strengthening legal aid systems. The clinics combined free legal assistance for vulnerable individuals with practical training opportunities for law students, expanding services while building national capacity in refugee law.

Partnerships with the Niger Bar Association, United Nations agencies and the National Agency for Legal and Judicial Assistance strengthened coordination and supported the gradual integration of refugee legal assistance into the national legal aid system.

These efforts laid the foundation for a more inclusive and sustainable legal aid mechanism in Niger.

## 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 (2025)	Actual (2025)
<b>7.1 Extent participation of displaced and stateless people across programme phases is supported.</b>			
IDPs	Data not available	Extensive	Extensive
Others of Concern	Data not available	Extensive	Extensive
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Data not available	Extensive	Extensive
Stateless Persons	Data not available	Extensive	Extensive
<b>7.2 Proportion of people who have access to safe feedback and response mechanisms</b>			
IDPs	79.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	79.00%	100.00%	100.00%
<b>7.3 Proportion of women participating in leadership/management structures</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	65.00%	70.00%	60.01%

### Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
<b>07.1.1 Number of people consulted through Participatory Assessments</b>	
IDPs	3,200
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	6,466
<b>07.2.1 Number of people who used UNHCR- supported feedback &amp; response mechanisms to voice their needs/ concerns/feedback</b>	
IDPs	12,000
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	25,560
<b>07.3.1 Number of people who received protection services</b>	
IDPs	516,076
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	432,527

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, UNHCR Niger strengthened socio-economic inclusion and participation of women and young people by reinforcing community mechanisms and national inclusion frameworks. The operation contributed to the revision of the National Social Protection Policy, supporting the integration of refugees, asylum-seekers and internally displaced persons into national systems and promoting stronger institutional coordination.

Five integrated regional accountability, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, and localization groups strengthened community participation. Through age, gender and diversity consultations, 6,466 refugees were consulted, while 3,600 people assessed communication channels. Support to 404 community

structures, 210 local organizations and 426 community focal points expanded the participation of women, young people and vulnerable groups in local decision-making processes. These combined efforts strengthened social cohesion and community engagement, reaching more than 10,000 people.

Accountability to affected populations also improved. More than 255,000 people used UNHCR-supported feedback mechanisms, and 90% received a response. Use of feedback channels increased compared with 2024, indicating growing awareness of these systems while also highlighting continuing needs for information and assistance. During the year, over 430,000 refugees and asylum-seekers and more than 516,000 internally displaced persons accessed protection services.

Women's participation and leadership were strengthened through support to women-led and community-based organizations. Skills development activities, economic support and referrals to specialized services benefited women and girls, while awareness campaigns reached more than 17,000 people. A nationwide mapping of 729 local organizations, including women-led and refugee-led groups, supported localization efforts across five regions.

Cash assistance programmes integrating age, gender and diversity considerations supported 28,833 people, primarily women and girls, strengthening autonomy and access to services. Education initiatives also supported children with disabilities and youth, including a university partnership, a language immersion programme benefiting more than 40 English-speaking youth, employability training for 28 refugee and host community youth, and awareness activities on violence against women and girls involving 267 university students.

## 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

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
<b>8.1 Proportion of people that receive cash transfers and/or non-food items</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	9.41%	12.00%	22.50%
<b>8.2 Proportion of people with primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	4.54%	30.00%	4.55%

### Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2025)
<b>08.1.1 Number of people who received cash assistance</b>	
Host Community	49,890
IDPs	25,996
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	65,363
<b>08.2.1 Number of people who received non-food items</b>	
IDPs	14,848
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	41,577
<b>08.3.1 Number of people supported with improved cooking options</b>	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2,341

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, UNHCR's cash assistance programmes provided flexible financial support to 130,785 people, including 58,449 refugees, 23,791 internally displaced persons and 48,545 members of host communities. A total of \$3.28 million, representing 13.92% of the operational budget, was distributed to help households meet essential needs in a context of prolonged displacement and economic pressure.

Cash assistance was adapted to household size, sectoral priorities and specific vulnerabilities, with particular attention to gender-related risks. Support covered shelter and basic infrastructure, food and energy needs, education and health care, including treatment for chronic illness, as well as protection and durable solutions such as support for survivors of gender-based violence and voluntary repatriation. This multisectoral approach strengthened self-reliance among displaced households while also supporting local markets and the wider economy.

Food assistance delivered through cash transfers supported 3,129 households in Agadez, Dosso, Niamey and Hamdallaye, benefiting both displaced populations and vulnerable host communities throughout the year. This support helped stabilize food consumption and reduce negative coping strategies among households facing persistent livelihood challenges.

Continued displacement and flood-related shocks sustained high demand for essential household items. UNHCR distributed core relief items and clothing to 58,653 people and supported 10,345 vulnerable host community households, helping restore basic living conditions and supporting peaceful coexistence in flood-affected areas.

Efforts to expand access to cleaner cooking solutions reached more than 1,200 households with domestic gas and supported the distribution and production of improved cookstoves. Awareness activities reached more than 40,000 people, encouraging safer cooking practices and reducing protection and health risks associated with firewood collection and smoke exposure.

## 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 (2025)	Actual (2025)
<b>9.1 Proportion of people living in habitable and affordable housing</b>			
IDPs	80.00%	100.00%	78.42%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	85.00%	100.00%	76.13%
<b>9.2 Proportion of people that have energy to ensure lighting</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	9.47%	20.00%	11.47%

### Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
<b>09.1.1 Number of people who received shelter and housing assistance</b>	
IDPs	2,202
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	27,858

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, UNHCR provided emergency shelter assistance to 14,200 people (1,699 households) in Diffa, Maradi, Tahoua and Tillabéri, including 12,100 refugees and 2,100 internally displaced persons. Emergency shelter kits enabled families to improve temporary housing conditions and better withstand weather-related risks, particularly during the rainy season.

To promote more durable housing solutions, 96 shelters constructed with permanent materials were completed for 480 refugees in Diffa and Maradi, improving safety, stability and living conditions.

UNHCR also expanded access to sustainable household energy solutions in displacement-affected communities. Solar home systems and lighting kits were distributed to 241 households in Tahoua and Maradi, improving household safety and enabling access to basic electricity.

At the Hamdallaye Emergency Transit Mechanism, improved maintenance of solar infrastructure reduced fire risks and reliance on diesel generators, lowering carbon emissions. Through the End-User Subsidy project supported by EnDev/GIZ, more than 9,000 subsidized solar kits were distributed in Tahoua and Maradi. De-spote these efforts, energy supply remains insufficient to meet growing demand in displacement sites, high-lighting the need for additional investment in sustainable energy.

Improved lighting reduced protection risks, including gender-based violence around homes and exposure to hazards such as reptile bites at night.

In support of UNHCR’s environmental strategy, activities focused on reducing the environmental impact of displacement and strengthening community resilience. In 2025, 79 hectares of degraded land were restored, 9,297 seedlings were planted and village woodlots in Diffa were maintained. Environmental awareness campaigns reached 40,337 people.

Village woodlot approaches proved more effective than individual tree planting due to higher survival rates and easier maintenance. Future approaches may include “one household, one tree” initiatives and protected restoration sites.

These interventions supported vegetation regeneration, improved biomass availability for livestock and provided shade and plant-based resources for communities, while contributing to carbon sequestration and climate mitigation efforts.

## 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

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
<b>10.1 Proportion of children aged 9 months to five years who have received measles vaccination</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	89.80%	100.00%	80.74%
<b>10.2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	94.80%	100.00%	95.02%

## Core Output Indicators

Indicator		Actual (2025)
Population Type		
<b>10.1.1 Number of individual consultations in UNHCR supported health care services</b>		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers		108,429
<b>10.2.1 Number of consultations in UNHCR supported mental health and psychosocial support services</b>		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers		12,210

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, in support of national efforts to achieve universal health coverage, UNHCR continued supporting the inclusion of refugees and asylum-seekers in Niger's national health system. During the year, 108,429 medical consultations were delivered. Maternal and child health services maintained steady coverage, with 21,445 children vaccinated, 5,264 assisted deliveries and 1,990 referrals for specialized care.

Mental health and psychosocial support services were expanded, with 12,210 specialized consultations provided. These services were delivered by 22 trained professionals and strengthened through the training of 146 additional health workers, supporting the integration of mental health and psychosocial care into routine health services. Sexual and reproductive health services, including services related to human immunodeficiency virus, reached 14,744 people.

In the nutrition sector, UNHCR continued supporting national nutrition surveillance systems, including the integration of SENS surveys into the National SMART Survey, strengthening collaboration with the Government and United Nations partners (UNICEF, WFP, WHO and FAO). The SMART–SENS survey results highlighted a concerning nutritional situation, with Global Acute Malnutrition at 13.0% and Severe Acute Malnutrition at 2.1%. These findings informed corrective actions through a jointly developed response roadmap.

A total of 15,043 children under five were screened for malnutrition, of whom 2,703 were identified as malnourished. Of these, 2,398 children (88.7% of identified cases) were admitted for treatment. In addition, 19,829 pregnant and breastfeeding women participated in awareness sessions on infant and young child feeding practices.

The continued integration of refugee health data into the national health information system (SNIS/DHIS2) improved evidence-based planning, monitoring and coordination, supporting a more inclusive and nationally integrated health response.

## 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

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
<b>11.1 Proportion of young people enrolled in tertiary and higher education</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0.20%	3.00%	0.50%
<b>11.2 Proportion of children and young people enrolled in the national education system</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	36.00%	25.00%	29.00%

## Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
<b>11.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from education programming</b>	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	38,834

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, UNHCR and partners strengthened access, retention and inclusion of refugee and asylum-seeking children in the national education system, reaching an overall school inclusion rate of 29%. The number of children registered in the proGres v4 database increased compared with 2024, improving education monitoring and planning.

At the preschool level, 7,841 children aged 4–5 (including 4,138 girls) were enrolled, representing 36% of the age group, including 941 newly registered children. In primary school, 34,112 children (18,322 girls) attended public schools, representing 38% of children aged 6–12, with 2,040 new enrollments recorded during the year. At the secondary level, 4,722 adolescents (2,334 girls) were enrolled, corresponding to 10% of the age group, reflecting continued progress in access to post-primary education. Inclusion efforts also expanded opportunities for children with disabilities, with 107 learners, including 58 girls, enrolled in inclusive and specialized schools.

Access and retention were supported through targeted interventions. One hundred girls participated in non-formal education programmes, while 575 children, including 327 girls, received cash assistance to support school attendance. Support also reached 277 internally displaced children and 1,065 children from host communities, strengthening social cohesion in host areas. In addition, 2,556 school kits, 1,026 school uniforms and 2,059 menstrual hygiene kits were distributed, helping reduce financial and material barriers to education.

Strengthening the national education system remained a priority. A total of 190 teachers (including 82 women) and 78 members of school management and community participation structures received training. Twenty-seven awareness campaigns and participation in the “Back and Maintain to School” initiative promoted enrollment and retention. Construction and rehabilitation of 21 classrooms and latrines improved the learning environment.

Academic results showed progress, with a 68% pass rate in the primary school examination (CFEPD), including 74% among girls. While results remained lower at BEPC and BAC levels, SSCE students achieved a 55% pass rate, rising to 65.5% for girls.

Access to higher education remained limited, with 174 scholarship holders, including 41 girls. Opportunities nevertheless expanded through DAFI scholarships, government schemes, connected learning programmes and alternative pathways, while new partnerships and the National Inclusion Strategy 2025–2030 strengthened the foundations for more sustainable educational inclusion.

## 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

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
<b>12.1 Proportion of people using at least basic drinking water services</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	92.00%	100.00%	88.00%
<b>12.2 Proportion of people with access to a safe household toilet</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	36.00%	50.00%	39.00%

### Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
<b>12.1.1 Number of people supported with access to water and/or sanitation services</b>	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	130,073

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, UNHCR and partners maintained access to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services for 13,073 displaced persons, slightly above the annual target of 12,226. Access to at least one basic drinking water service reached 88%, compared with a baseline of 92% and a target of 100%. While water infrastructure coverage remained high, demographic pressure and the operational performance of some systems continued to affect service continuity and reliability.

Access to safe household sanitation increased to 39%, compared with a baseline of 36%, marking steady progress toward the 50% target. The construction of 129 household latrines and 205 communal latrines improved the people-to-latrines ratio, although the transition toward individual household sanitation facilities remains gradual. Water supply systems were stabilized through routine maintenance and the installation or rehabilitation of 452 water taps. Progress toward more sustainable water services remained constrained, with three of the five planned boreholes solarized, limiting reductions in operating and energy costs.

Hygiene promotion campaigns reached 32,144 people, strengthening awareness of hygiene practices and supporting better use and maintenance of WASH infrastructure. These activities also contributed to stabilizing services, enabling targeted infrastructure improvements and strengthening data collection, while supporting a gradual transition toward more sustainable service management models in collaboration with partners and local authorities.

Overall, access to basic WASH services was maintained across displacement sites. Remaining gaps primarily reflect the need to strengthen system reliability, accelerate the transition toward solar-powered water systems and expand household-level sanitation solutions.

## 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

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
<b>13.1. Proportion of people with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	40.00%	50.00%	40.12%
<b>13.2. Proportion of people who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	71.00%	75.00%	71.77%

### Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2025)
<b>13.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from livelihoods and economic inclusion interventions</b>	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	9,513

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, despite significant budget reductions requiring strict prioritization, UNHCR and partners made progress in strengthening livelihoods for refugees, internally displaced persons and host communities across Ni-ger's six main hosting regions: Tillabéri, Diffa, Maradi, Tahoua, Agadez and Niamey.

Livelihoods interventions focused on agriculture, livestock production, vocational training, entrepreneurship, support to economic groups and improved access to land. These activities generated early positive results, contributing to improved agricultural production and food resilience, stimulating local economies, strengthening the inclusion of women and youth, and expanding access to employment opportunities and productive resources.

A total of 9,513 people benefited from economic support, including 7,580 individuals who received agricultural and production inputs and 748 members of economic associations who received training or institutional support. Livelihood activities also facilitated the integration of 2,013 people into government and local development programmes and improved access to 960.5 hectares of land through targeted advocacy with local authorities. In addition, 739 people received entrepreneurship training, strengthening prospects for self-employment and income generation in 2026.

Partners expanded these outcomes through complementary activities across hosting areas. This included support to rain-fed agriculture benefiting 5,000 people, livestock assistance to 440 households through the distribution of goats and the establishment of greenhouse market-gardening sites benefiting 450 individuals. Additional support was provided in Opportunity Villages through the distribution of business kits and livestock.

Together, these efforts improved food and nutrition security, diversified household incomes, strengthened the economic participation of women and youth, reinforced collective economic initiatives and promoted more equitable access to productive resources, particularly land. The integrated approach linking productive

support, skills development, community organization and institutional engagement contributed to greater self-reliance and resilience to economic, climatic and social shocks while supporting social cohesion between dis-placed and host communities.

## 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		Actual (2025)
Population Type		
14.1.1 Number of people who received counselling and/or information on voluntary repatriation		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers		2,304

### Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, insecurity affected both areas of return in Mali and Nigeria and regions of Niger hosting Malian refugees. These conditions significantly constrained voluntary repatriation activities, limiting opportunities for safe, voluntary and predictable returns throughout the year.

For other nationalities, requests for voluntary return remained limited. One voluntary return was facilitated for a Somali refugee whose return to Somalia was supported during the year.

Despite the challenging security environment, the authorities of Borno State in Nigeria continued facilitating the return of Nigerian refugees to Malam Fatori. The most recent phase, conducted in November 2025, involved refugees residing in Toumour and Diffa. By the end of the year, returns led by the authorities had reached 2,453 households, representing 17,889 individuals.

However, conditions in areas of return remained difficult. Returnees faced repeated attacks by non-state armed groups targeting Malam Fatori, restrictions on movement within and around the area, and limited access to basic services and humanitarian assistance. In this context of persistent insecurity and limited humanitarian presence, the sustainability of returns remains fragile. The situation is also influenced by broader security and political dynamics, including preparations for Nigeria's 2027 general elections.

In response, cross-border consultations were initiated to assess conditions in areas of return and strengthen the framework guiding return movements. In 2025, preparatory efforts led to the drafting and validation of a tripartite agreement, representing an important step toward structuring voluntary repatriation processes that prioritize safety, dignity and informed decision-making.

At the regional level, the revitalization of the Mali–Niger–UNHCR Tripartite Framework enabled the resumption of institutional dialogue and strengthened information-sharing on conditions in areas of return, improving coordination among stakeholders and reaffirming the framework as a central mechanism for supporting voluntary returns.

In parallel, refugee participation in the Bamako National Dialogue in July 2025 reflected positive momentum toward inclusive peace and reconciliation processes. Improved access to information on conditions in areas of return helped families make informed decisions and supported gradual voluntary returns where conditions allowed.

## 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 (2025)	Actual (2025)
<b>15.1 Number of refugees submitted by UNHCR for resettlement</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	704	685	220
<b>15.3 Number of people admitted through complementary pathways from the host country</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0	10	4

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, despite reduced global quotas, security constraints and additional requirements from the Government of Niger, the operation fully met the national resettlement quota of 200 places. UNHCR referred 318 individuals to the Regional Bureau in Dakar—118 above the target—to anticipate potential withdrawals and ensure continuity in departures. A total of 371 individuals departed for resettlement, including four through family reunification. Coordination with IOM, resettlement countries, the Regional Bureau and Nigerien authorities enabled continued departures despite operational adjustments, including additional medical and biometric requirements and the temporary closure of some consular services.

Extensive counselling and case-management support underpinned these results, with 632 in-person counselling sessions and 2,090 telephone consultations conducted during the year. This engagement helped manage expectations, support informed decision-making and reinforce the zero-tolerance approach to fraud.

Progress was also made in advancing complementary pathways to broaden access to durable solutions. In 2025, UNHCR developed a dedicated roadmap positioning Niger within the Route-Based Approach, focusing on the expansion of safe and regulated pathways such as education and labour mobility.

While the target of ten departures through complementary pathways was not achieved during the year, mainly due to the absence of an operational humanitarian corridor, sustained advocacy resulted in the allocation of fifty places for 2026. In parallel, no candidates from Niger were selected under the UNICORE programme in 2025, despite the submission of twenty-five applications, highlighting the need to strengthen preparation and access for education-based pathways.

The 2026 roadmap foresees strengthened identification and referral processes to increase the number of candidates for education and labour mobility opportunities. Advocacy for a machine-readable refugee travel document remains a priority to improve access to complementary pathways.

## 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 (2025)	Actual (2025)
<b>16.1 Proportion of people with secure tenure rights to housing and/or land</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	5.20%
<b>16.2 Proportion of people covered by national social protection systems</b>			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	10.01%	100.00%	42.90%

### Core Output Indicators

Indicator		Actual (2025)
Population Type		
<b>16.1.1. Government Social protection system is inclusive of forcibly displaced and stateless people</b>		
IDPs		Partially
Others of Concern		Not at all
Refugees and Asylum-seekers		Partially
<b>16.2.1 Number of people supported by UNHCR to acquire nationality, permanent residency status or to access naturalization procedures</b>		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers		10

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Progress in local integration continued in 2025, with refugees gradually strengthening their social and economic participation in host communities. UNHCR continued supporting national authorities to promote refugee inclusion in national systems, particularly in health, education and public services, through the implementation of Law 97-016.

Access to nationality also progressed under the Nationality Code (Law 2014-60). Ten naturalization cases were under review, while Chadian refugees settled in Gouré since 1990 also advanced toward this pathway. Improvements were observed in the issuance of civil documentation, the acceptance of alternative identity documents and more transparent administrative communication, supporting legal inclusion and strengthening social cohesion with host communities.

Despite budget constraints, livelihood interventions continued in 2025, focusing on agriculture, livestock production, vocational training and entrepreneurship. These activities strengthened refugees' economic self-reliance and supported their social, cultural and economic integration in host regions.

Improved disaggregated demographic data, together with the systematic integration of disability and LGBTIQ+ considerations, strengthened evidence-based planning for more inclusive integration outcomes. Community participation also expanded, with 6,466 people engaged through age, gender and diversity consultations and more than 13,200 feedback inputs collected through community listening mechanisms, helping align interventions with community priorities.

Support to 404 community structures, 210 local organizations and 426 community focal points further

strengthened social cohesion and local engagement. In parallel, four small grants totaling \$28,000 supported women's leadership initiatives, reaching more than 17,000 people through awareness and capacity-building activities and promoting more equitable participation of women in community-level decision-making.

## 2.2. Age, Gender and Diversity

In 2025, UNHCR in Niger strengthened the implementation of the Age, Gender and Diversity (AGD) Policy by improving data quality, participation and gender equality, contributing to more inclusive and responsive protection programming.

Progress was made in strengthening AGD-disaggregated data to support evidence-based decision-making. The availability of demographic data disaggregated by age, sex and nationality improved through participatory assessments and biometric verification exercises, enhancing the operation's capacity to identify specific risks and tailor responses accordingly. Disability inclusion was systematically integrated across programmes, while the needs of LGBTIQ+ individuals were considered within the constraints of the national context. However, further efforts remain necessary to improve data disaggregation for certain populations, particularly internally displaced people.

Participation and accountability mechanisms for displaced and stateless people were further reinforced. A total of 6,466 refugees and asylum-seekers participated in AGD consultations, while 3,600 individuals contributed to assessments of communication channels. Community feedback mechanisms recorded more than 13,200 users, with a satisfaction rate of 90 per cent, reflecting strong engagement and trust. Participation was further strengthened through the revitalization of 404 community structures, collaboration with 210 local organizations and the mobilization of 426 community focal points. Security constraints and movement restrictions nevertheless continued to limit direct participation in some locations.

Gender equality and the empowerment of displaced women also advanced. UNHCR supported refugee- and community-led organizations through four grants totaling \$28,000, representing an 85.7 per cent increase compared with 2024. These initiatives supported training for 142 women and girls, strengthened livelihoods for 280 women and facilitated referrals for 135 survivors of gender-based violence to specialized services. Women's participation in community decision-making spaces continued to expand, supported by the nationwide mapping of 729 community-based organizations.

AGD analysis informed programme adaptations across sectors, including child protection, gender-based violence response, accountability mechanisms and cash assistance targeting. The systematic integration of disability and LGBTIQ+ considerations improved the inclusiveness of programme design, implementation and monitoring.

Overall, these efforts strengthened inclusion, participation and accountability, reinforcing the integration of AGD principles across UNHCR's protection and assistance activities in Niger despite a challenging operational environment.

## Section 3: Resources

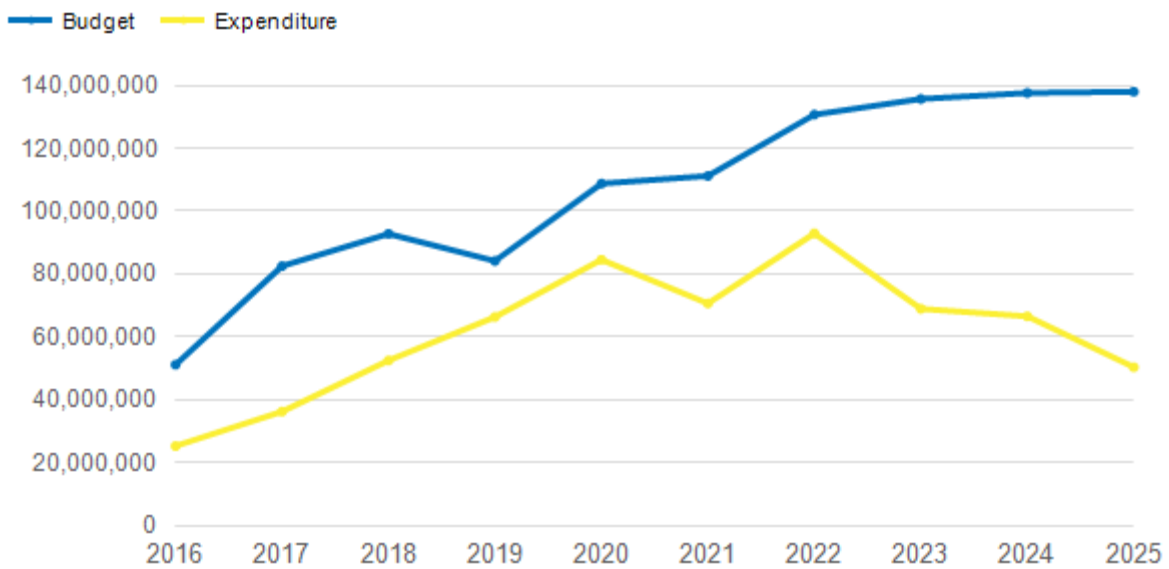
### 3.1 Financial Data

(Financial figures in USD)

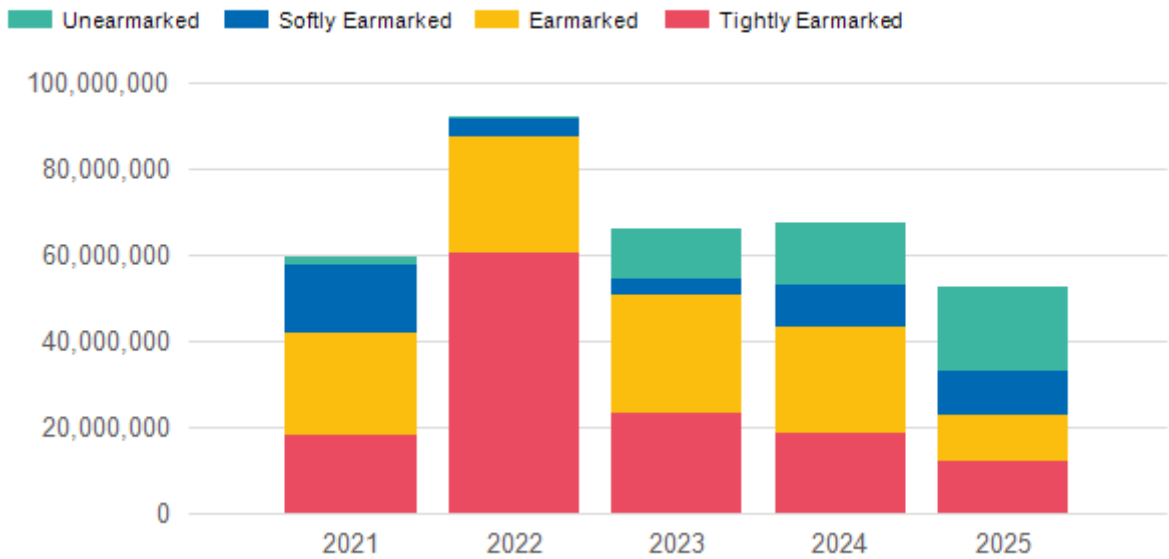
Impact Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
IA1: Protect	59,127,019	30,239,297	51.14%	30,239,296	100.00%
IA2: Respond	19,031,000	11,544,727	60.66%	10,193,988	88.30%
IA3: Empower	36,119,262	5,916,862	16.38%	5,574,276	94.21%
IA4: Solve	23,697,826	4,403,730	18.58%	4,403,730	100.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>137,975,106</b>	<b>52,104,615</b>	<b>37.76%</b>	<b>50,411,290</b>	<b>96.75%</b>

Outcome Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
OA1: Access/Doc	28,446,896	13,693,755	48.14%	13,693,755	100.00%
OA2: Status	2,502,903	3,001,029	119.90%	3,001,029	100.00%
OA3: Policy/Law	6,146,474	1,727,612	28.11%	1,727,612	100.00%
OA4: GBV	6,235,839	3,603,007	57.78%	3,603,007	100.00%
OA5: Children	5,766,814	1,645,650	28.54%	1,645,650	100.00%
OA6: Justice	4,086,491	619,682	15.16%	619,682	100.00%
OA7: Community	17,626,966	1,826,219	10.36%	1,483,633	81.24%
OA8: Wellbeing	5,295,826	1,124,362	21.23%	1,124,362	100.00%
OA9: Housing	6,153,623	3,425,822	55.67%	2,591,354	75.64%
OA10: Health	1,992,031	1,900,041	95.38%	1,865,041	98.16%
OA11: Education	3,806,095	3,720,453	97.75%	3,404,322	91.50%
OA12: WASH	1,783,425	1,374,049	77.05%	1,208,910	87.98%
OA13: Livelihood	18,492,296	4,075,001	22.04%	4,075,001	100.00%
OA14: Return	10,066,852	430,809	4.28%	430,809	100.00%
OA15: Resettle	8,853,717	3,878,007	43.80%	3,878,007	100.00%
OA16: Integrate	4,777,257	94,914	1.99%	94,914	100.00%
EA17: Systems	2,201,878	765,559	34.77%	765,559	100.00%
EA18: Support	2,419,195	4,720,228	195.12%	4,720,228	100.00%
EA20: External	1,320,529	478,415	36.23%	478,415	100.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>137,975,106</b>	<b>52,104,615</b>	<b>37.76%</b>	<b>50,411,290</b>	<b>96.75%</b>

### Budget and Expenditure Trend



### Contributions Trend by Type



## 3.2. Resources Overview

In 2025, UNHCR’s operational presence in Niger underwent significant adjustment in response to a more constrained security and funding environment. Increased insecurity along the Tillabéri–Diffa axis limited access to several operational areas, while the suspension of United States funding substantially reduced available resources. As a result, the operation prioritized areas hosting the largest displaced populations, while support to smaller but strategically important locations was reduced. These constraints increased operational risks and affected UNHCR’s ability to sustain coordination and leadership roles in certain sectors.

To adapt to this context, the operation conducted a structural review of its footprint and staffing. The number

of offices was reduced from 12 to seven, including the transformation of sub-offices in Agadez, Diffa and Tillabéri into Field Units and the reclassification of the Tahoua and Maradi sub-offices as Field Units. Operational coverage was consolidated into three clusters (Tahoua–Agadez, Maradi–Diffa and Niamey–Tillabéri), and the Niamey Field Office was closed. Cost centres were streamlined to three—Niamey/Tillabéri, Maradi/Diffa and Tahoua/Agadez/Madaoua—allowing the operation to maintain programme delivery and coordination despite reduced resources.

In October 2025, a second phase of restructuring further adjusted the operational model. Additional workforce reductions were implemented, and preparations began for the nationalization of all Field Offices, which will be led by National Officer Category staff from early 2026. This transition reflects a shift towards a leaner structure and increased reliance on nationally led management, while preserving operational continuity.

Resource prioritization focused on life-saving protection and assistance in areas with the highest displacement and protection risks. In parallel, the operation pursued targeted resource mobilization with traditional donors in priority sectors and strengthened engagement with the Private Sector Partnerships division. Flexible funding, representing 33 per cent of available resources, helped mitigate immediate gaps but remained insufficient to address the full scope of urgent needs.

Overall operational requirements were estimated at \$137.9 million. The forcibly displaced population decreased from approximately 975,800 at the end of 2024 to 942,966 by the end of 2025, reflecting returns, reductions in internal displacement and updated population estimates. Funding coverage increased from 11 per cent at the beginning of the year to 33 per cent by year-end. Of available resources, 56 per cent was implemented through 11 partners and 44 per cent directly by UNHCR, including cash assistance accounting for 11 per cent of expenditures. Despite reduced resources, the operation achieved a 100 per cent implementation rate in 2025.

## Section 4: Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

### 4.1 Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

In 2025, UNHCR in Niger operated in a highly constrained environment characterized by insecurity, restricted humanitarian access and reduced funding. Through the annual review process, including strategic reflection sessions and analysis of operational data, assessments and monitoring results, the operation identified key lessons to inform the first year of implementation of the new multi-year strategy in 2026.

First, stronger alignment between humanitarian, development and peace actors is essential to address the structural drivers of displacement. Programme reviews and coordination analyses highlighted the limitations of parallel interventions and the need for more integrated planning with government institutions and development partners. In response, the 2026 operational approach will prioritize joint planning with sectoral ministries and development actors, particularly in protection, health, education, civil registration and social affairs, to strengthen national systems and improve sustainability.

Second, earlier engagement on durable solutions is critical to reducing long-term dependency on humanitarian assistance. Operational analysis showed that delayed livelihoods and inclusion interventions limited opportunities for self-reliance among displaced populations. The multi-year strategy will therefore prioritize earlier livelihoods support in newly affected displacement areas and accelerate initiatives promoting local integration and other solutions pathways.

Third, stronger community engagement and accountability mechanisms are necessary to improve programme relevance, effectiveness and social cohesion. Feedback from participatory assessments and community consultations underscored the importance of anchoring interventions more firmly at community level and improving communication with affected populations. In 2026, the operation will expand community-based protection structures and further integrate them into national protection systems to strengthen referral pathways, enhance responsiveness and reduce tensions between displaced and host communities.

Finally, lessons from 2025 emphasized the need to strengthen emergency preparedness and reinforce national systems to ensure continuity of essential protection and assistance services in volatile contexts. Building on this analysis, the 2026 strategy will place greater emphasis on anticipatory action, systematic risk analysis, reinforced localization and improved inter-agency coordination.

Together, these lessons will guide the implementation of a more integrated, preventive and solutions-oriented approach in 2026, reinforcing national ownership while improving the effectiveness, resilience and sustainability of protection responses in Niger.



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