

Annual Results Report

2022

Niger

Acknowledgements

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

[Contact us](#)

www.unhcr.org

Downloaded date: 03/05/2023

Table of Contents

Section 1: Context and Overview

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

Section 2: Results

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

Section 3: Resources

- 3.1 - Financial Data
- 3.2 - Resources Overview

Section 1: Context and Overview

1.1 Changes to the Operational Context

In 2022, UNHCR supported the Government of Niger in strengthening protection and assistance to forcibly displaced people and host communities in a context characterized by a persistent volatile security situation linked to the activities of regional-based non-state armed groups (NSAG) in the Sahel Region and renewed attacks targeting security forces and the civilian population from neighboring countries. Therefore, Niger continued to host many refugees and asylum seekers fleeing violence and instability in Mali, Burkina Faso, Chad, and Nigeria, as well as evacuees from Libya and Algeria, through its Emergency Transit Mechanism (ETM).

As of December 2022, close to 679,000 forcibly displaced people were declared in Niger, representing a 28 % increase compared to the previous year. The figures include refugees, asylum-seekers who increased by 13 %, and a 48 % increase in internally displaced people (IDPs) because of armed attacks in certain regions, despite a government-initiated IDP return program. Most displaced persons were women, children, and other vulnerable groups with extremely limited or no access to basic social services and livelihoods.

Climate-related shocks, notably floods and droughts, also plunged already impoverished communities, especially in the Diffa and Maradi regions, into deeper levels of hardship. Yet the socio-economic situation of Niger remained relatively stable without major disruptions to UNHCR response. This response prioritized advocacy for the inclusion of forcibly displaced people in national frameworks. Activities are implemented under the umbrella of strengthened coordinated humanitarian and development efforts in line with the international and national instrument like the Humanitarian Development Peace Nexus, the Global Compact on Refugees, Niger Government's Vision 2030 detailed in its Sustainable Development and Inclusive Growth Strategy, the Economic and Social Development Plan (PDES) 2022-2027, the SDGs, the UNSDCF, the Regional Protection and Solutions Strategy for the Sahel region, and the Bamako Process.

1.2. Progress Against the Desired Impact

1. Impact Area: Attaining Favorable Protection Environments

Attaining a favourable Protection environnement

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Actual (2022)
1.1 Proportion of individuals seeking international protection who are able to access asylum procedures.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%
1.2 Proportion of PoC who are able to move freely within the country of habitual residence. [GCR 2.1.2]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%

Almost all individuals in need of international protection had access to territory and asylum procedures in a favorable protection environment. Niger continued to receive refugees from Mali (in the Tahoua and Tillaberi regions) and from Nigeria (in the Diffa, Tahoua, and Maradi regions) due to increased insecurity around the borders. They benefited from prima facie refugee status under existing laws. New arrivals from Burkina Faso were considered asylum seekers by the Niger Government following UNHCR's advocacy for their prima facie recognition. Individual asylum seekers, including those expelled from Algeria or coming from Libya, were also registered in Agadez and Niamey among mixed movements, especially in the first half of 2022.

There was free movement of forcibly displaced and stateless people, thanks to advocacy, capacity-building for local authorities, ongoing biometric verifications in three regions, and establishing protection documents by the Niger Government with support from UNHCR and its partners. However, a state of emergency, declared for 13 departments of the Tillaberi Region, led to restrictions on movement for the entire population. Lucky enough, no cases of refoulement were recorded by UNHCR.

Awareness-raising efforts targeting local authorities, religious leaders, security forces, and partners in the regions identifying people in need of international protection. UNHCR and implementing partners worked with Niger's Police Academy and National Guards to introduce a module on international protection and refugee law into their curriculum. UNHCR also facilitated training sessions for police trainers, who subsequently incorporate the protection of refugees and the identification of potential refugees at borders into training programs for recruits throughout the country. This will ensure that displaced persons' rights are respected and their specific needs are identified and referred to asylum authorities and relevant bodies.

2. Impact Area: Realizing Rights in Safe Environments

Realizing basic rights in safe environment

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Actual (2022)
2.2 Proportion of PoCs residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities	IDPs	100.00%	100.00%
2.2 Proportion of PoCs residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%
2.3 Proportion of PoC with access to health services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%

By the end of 2022, all forcibly displaced persons in physically safe and secure settlements managed by UNHCR and partners had access to basic facilities to improve their health and well-being, thus

strengthening their protection. To ensure access to clean drinking water and hygiene facilities, preventing diseases among displaced persons and host community members, UNHCR and partners built, rehabilitated, and conducted maintenance of sanitation facilities and water systems, such as expanding the potable water network in Agadez from the peripheries to the Humanitarian Centre, directly benefiting about 5,000 people. UNHCR also coordinated hygiene promotion activities, solid waste management, and community mobilization between humanitarian actors, ensuring that 88 %% of all forcibly displaced persons used safe drinking water, while 11 %% accessed a safe household toilet.

To improve access to and guarantee rights to quality primary healthcare for all refugees, IDPs, and other displaced people, UNHCR and partners advocated for their inclusion and integration into national health plans, including mass inoculation drives. By the end of 2022, about 94 %% of children under 1 year of age had been vaccinated against measles, yellow fever, and other diseases, while 83 % of births had been attended by qualified personnel. UNHCR supported the Niger Government efforts to strengthen local health systems through capacity building for medical practitioners, construction, rehabilitation, and equipment of health centres. These services also benefited host community members in the targeted zones.

3. Impact Area: Empowering Communities and Achieving Gender Equality

Empowering communities and achieving gender equality

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Actual (2022)
3.1 Proportion of PoC who have the right to decent work [GCR, 2.1.1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	10.00%	13.78%
3.2a Proportion of PoC enrolled in primary education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	21.00%	35.64%
3.2b Proportion of PoC enrolled in secondary education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	3.00%	1.48%
3.3 Proportion of PoC feeling safe walking alone in their neighborhood (related SDG 16.1.4).	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	35.02%	48.02%

In 2022, UNHCR supported various vocational pieces of training and income-generating activities (IGAs), positively impacting employability, decent work, and livelihoods for refugees and asylum-seekers in urban and rural areas. About 14,000 beneficiaries, 70 % of whom were women, experienced sustainable improvements in household income and living standards. Streamlining gender equality and inclusiveness guaranteed women's ship roles within associations and participation in identifying needs, planning, execution, monitoring, and evaluation of activities, enabling them to take ownership of projects and sustain their achievements. This process empowered women to manage IGAs better. It provided them with revenue to meet domestic needs while granting them relative economic autonomy and reducing dependence on their husbands. This resulted in reduced risks of domestic conflicts. Trainings in leadership and good governance of IGAs also enabled forcibly displaced people to acquire conflict management skills, significantly contributing to peaceful coexistence with host communities.

To strengthen refugees and asylum-seekers' access to quality primary education, UNHCR and partners supported enrolment in primary schools for about 21,000 pupils (including 10,000 girls) and representing about 35 % of over 59,000 identified school-aged children. Regular awareness-raising coupled with distribution of school kits, equipment, teaching aids, and infrastructure enabled displaced and host community children to enjoy better learning conditions.

Material support was also provided at the secondary level. Still, the enrolment of refugees and asylum-seekers remained low, with only 1.4% (about 900 (including 261 girls) of the 61,000 identified children aged between 13 and 17) attending public secondary schools in 2022. Assessments underline the need for school canteen programs the construction of more accessible infrastructure to scale up the enrolment rate and improve attendance at both primary and secondary levels.

4. Impact Area: Securing Solutions

Securing solutions

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Actual (2022)
4.1 Number of refugees who voluntarily return in safety and dignity to their country of origin. [RF/GCR 4.2.1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	25	70
4.2a Number of PoC who departed on resettlement. [GCR 3.1.1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	569	485
4.2b Number of PoC who departed through complementary pathways	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	10	13
4.3a Number of stateless persons for whom nationality is granted or confirmed.	Stateless Persons	0	0
4.3b Number of refugees for whom residency status is granted or confirmed.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0	1

UNHCR facilitated protection and durable solutions for vulnerable evacuees from Libya by extending the memorandum of understanding signed with the Government of Niger, governing the Emergency Transit Mechanisms (ETM) from 13 July 2022 until 12 July 2024 and by receiving two evacuation flights with 353 evacuees.

The ETM allows for the continuation of the resettlement programme for non-ETM refugees registered in Niger. In 2022, about 498 refugees departed to various resettlement countries, including 266 ETM evacuees and 232 refugees under the Niger caseload. In addition, UNHCR developed its collaboration with third countries and NGOs engaged in complementary pathways leading to the departure of 13 refugees, primarily for study purposes.

In 2022, about 70 refugees and asylum seekers were assisted to return or repatriate in safety and dignity to their country of origin, to Côte d'Ivoire, in the context of the preparation of the implementation of the cessation clause. Six other refugees were assisted with readmission to their first countries of asylum. Based on data from the first phase of the verification exercise in the Diffa region, approximately 10,000 people have returned spontaneously to Nigeria in recent years.

Niger government policy ensures access to basic services for refugees on par with Niger nationals. While efforts towards the socio-economic inclusion of refugees were ongoing throughout the country, the legal pillar of local integration was achieved with the naturalization of one refugee. In addition, 2,000 nationality certificates were issued with the help of implementing partners and the Ministry of Justice to persons who had been at risk of statelessness.

1.3 Challenges to Achieving Impacts

The worsening security environment posed challenges to attaining a favourable protection environment and securing solutions. No Malian refugees were repatriated under the existing tripartite agreement and the tripartite commission did not meet in 2022. Efforts continued towards a tripartite agreement between UNHCR, the governments of Niger and Nigeria for the possible repatriation of Nigerian. However, an agreement was not signed, in part, due to competing priorities for Nigerian.

Slow processing by resettlement countries was a hurdle impacting 2022 departures: the average time between ETM arrivals and departures based on 2022 departures was 595 days (19,5 months), mainly exceeding the informally agreed six months, which also impacted the reception of new evacuees from Libya due to limits set by the Niger Government for the number of evacuees allowed on its territory at a given time.

Access to basic services and economic opportunities was hindered by limited resources from government, humanitarian, and development actors, and by insecurity due to incursions and rights violations committed by non-state actors against the displaced, host communities and local infrastructures (schools, water supplies, health centres), resulting to secondary movements.

Despite an overall favourable protection environment, approximately 30 LGBTIQ+ individuals who expressed a need for international protection based on their sexual orientation or gender identity and five individuals with otherwise sensitive claims were not allowed to register their asylum claim with the authorities despite UNHCR advocacy

1.4 Collaboration and Partnerships

As part of the implementation of its 2022 interim strategic plan and in line with the practice of coordinating mixed situations, UNHCR used the sector working group coordination platforms while maintaining the lead in the refugee response in all sectors. UNHCR provided its response through implementing partners and ensured the coordination of operational partners in connection with consultation frameworks. The Niger operation worked closely with other UN agencies and continued to leverage relationships with the government (which remains essential for the continuation and success of its interventions) and donors.

To strengthen and expand its donor base, UNHCR conducted various forms of donor briefings, meetings, and missions to the field, including high-level visits by government ministries and shared key information on a timely and regular basis. This multifaceted engagement has resulted in significant funding, a diverse donor base, and the willingness on the side of the donors to support UNHCR Niger politically vis-à-vis the government of Niger. Strategic relationships with donors and development actors at the non-transactional level were also improved to ensure aligned strategies and the inclusion of refugees in development projects/national services.

Through Niger's pledges as part of the Global Refugee Forum, 2022 saw the advancement of several achievements in line with the government's engagement, such as the renewal of the ETM mechanism, the quasi-completion of housing for 40,000 refugees, and the ongoing reform of the asylum process and statelessness law.

The various platforms for meetings set up have made it possible to meet the expectations of stakeholders, an essential element in strengthening coordination in refugees' response. Despite the level of cooperation between UNHCR and the various actors, the harmonization of interventions, the pooling of achievements, and the conflicting agendas of the various actors remain challenges.

Section 2: Results

2.1. Outcomes and Achievements

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

Access to registration and documentation

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
1.1 Proportion of refugees and asylum seekers registered on an individual basis.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	84.00%	100.00%	73.37%
1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority. [SDG 16.9.1 - Tier 1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	40.00%	55.00%	73.27%
1.3 Proportion of PoC with legally recognized identity documents or credentials [GCR 4.2.2].	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	54.00%	60.00%	60.00%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

While some level-1 registrations of new arrivals by Government are ongoing in some regions, UNHCR supported Niger with a country-wide individual biometric verification and registration exercise for all asylum seekers and refugees to obtain more reliable data, issue relevant documentation and update specific needs categories. By December 2022, the exercise had begun in three regions out of the six targeted, and covered over 110,000 individuals (28,000 households) and involved over 280 partners, government and UNHCR staff members. UNHCR also supported the Government of Niger with data collection on internal displacement.

UNHCR and partners supported the Ministry of Justice with capacity building and awareness raising for communities, government officials, including the civil registries and civil society on the importance of birth registration in Niamey and the seven other regions. Mobile clinics and outreach resulted in the (late) birth registration of 16,500 individuals in 2022. Among them, 672 births were registered within the time limit under national law, 6,665 certificates issued to children under 5 years of age, 7, 124 certificates were issued to children between 5 and 18 years old and 2, 039 to adults.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

The country-wide verification exercise of asylum seekers and refugees is a complex effort. It requires adequate logistical, financial, and human resources in addition to communication with communities and upholding protection principles. Delays and obstacles in these areas led to an overall delay in the implementation of the exercise.

In addition, with continued flows of new arrivals and sometimes challenging security conditions, authorities face challenges ensuring even basic registration of new arrivals within reasonable timelines.

Awareness of the importance of birth certificates and birth registration procedures among refugees, IDPs and host communities remains low.

2. Outcome Area: Status Determination

Status determination

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
2.1 Average processing time (in days) from registration to first instance asylum decision (disaggregated by individual and group procedures).	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	550.00	550.00	622.00
2.2 Proportion of individuals undergoing asylum procedures who have access to legal advice or representation.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
2.3 Proportion of individuals undergoing asylum procedures who have access to an effective appeal mechanism after first instance rejection of their claim.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Registration of new asylum seekers, their asylum interviews and the drafting of assessments is done by the eligibility staff of Niger's National Eligibility Commission (Commission Nationale d'Eligibilité-CNE) under the Ministry of Interior. Applications are then submitted to the eligibility commissions at first instance or appeal, whose sessions are organized by the CNE. Two sessions of the first instance body took place in 2022, and one of the appeal bodies, deciding on applications of about 432 asylum seekers.

UNHCR supports the Government of Niger in implementing its asylum law by conducting refugee status determination on behalf of the Government, for asylum seekers who are evacuated from Libya within the ETM. In 2022, 353 people were evacuated in the last four months of the year and 141 RSD decisions were finalized, including 55 under regular RSD. Evacuees who are not found to be refugees by UNHCR can enter the regular asylum procedures managed by the Government of Niger.

Asylum seekers have access to legal advice through UNHCR staff members who provide individual counselling sessions regarding their asylum procedure with the Government of Niger or under the ETM. UNHCR was present at three sessions of government eligibility bodies as an observer, provided training to the new members of the appeals body and contributed to the substance of asylum claims when necessary. Asylum seekers rejected at first instance are allowed to submit an appeal within 60 days of being notified of the decision.

In 2022, the Government took steps towards the asylum law reform as per its pledge at the 2019 Global Refugee Forum (GRF) with contributions from UNHCR. If adopted in 2023, the efficiency of procedures may be enhanced, notably by addressing the functioning and composition of the first instance and appeal eligibility bodies.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

The processing time by CNE until adjudication is over a year and the average time between registration and decision for applications treated in 2022 was 622 days. Among other factors, the delays are caused by late recruitment of new eligibility agents in Agadez, low output of CNE staff in Niamey and Agadez, prolonged absences of asylum seekers and challenges in organizing first instance and appeal sessions due to competing priorities of the members.

RSD processing under ETM faced staffing challenges and an increasing number of applicants with serious credibility concerns, exclusion and cancellation considerations which all contributed to a longer processing time.

Availability of lawyers with expertise in refugee protection is limited. Therefore, while it may be possible to

be represented, it did not take place in practice in 2022. Moreover, the asylum law is silent on whether asylum seekers can have legal representation during interviews and sessions of the eligibility bodies.

3. Outcome Area: Protection Policy and Law

Protection policy and law

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
3.1 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1951 Convention and/or its 1967 Protocol.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Not Adequate	Not Adequate	Not Adequate
3.2 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.	Stateless Persons	Not Adequate	Adequate	Adequate

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2022, Niger took steps to revise its two main legal instruments regarding asylum: the law 97-016 and its application decree, as per the Government's pledge at the 2019 GRF. UNHCR was invited to present commentaries and observations in December 2022, which were considered. Though concerns remain, the draft law and decree include proposals that aim to improve processing and uphold international standards. The law was not adopted by the end of 2022 therefore, the indicator has not changed during the year.

Niger's legal framework, notably the nationality law and the law on civil registration, includes safeguards against statelessness or the risk of statelessness, including at birth. UNHCR, through its partnership with the Ministry of Justice, contributed to awareness raising for relevant actors on the importance of preventing statelessness and the existing legal framework, aiming to ensure that the application of the law does not face administrative hurdles upholding the safeguards. The Government committed in 2019 to review the nationality law to further improve the prevention of statelessness. This review did not take place in 2022

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

The main legal obstacle to asylum seekers' rights is the limited scope of the appeal, requiring adducing new facts to reverse a first-instance negative decision. 100% of the cases adjudicated by the appeal body (Comité de recours gracieux) in 2022 were rejected. While the CNE took substantial steps towards adopting a new asylum law and decree, it was not possible to adopt a revised law in 2022 due to delays on the Government's side in various steps of the consultative process.

4. Outcome Area: Gender-based Violence

Gender-based violence

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
4.1 Proportion of PoC who know where to access available GBV services	IDPs	49.88%	65.00%	72.99%

4.1 Proportion of PoC who know where to access available GBV services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	50.00%	65.00%	73.00%
4.2 Proportion of POCs who do not accept violence against women.	IDPs	60.00%	70.00%	91.30%
4.2 Proportion of POCs who do not accept violence against women.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	60.00%	70.00%	93.88%
4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with SGBV case management services.	IDPs	60.00%	70.00%	91.30%
4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with SGBV case management services.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	60.00%	70.00%	90.00%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

To prevent, respond to, and mitigate gender-based violence (GBV) risks, several awareness-raising activities for community engagement, capacity building of actors, coordination, and development of reference documents were conducted by UNHCR and partners for refugees, asylum seekers, IDPs, and host communities.

Of the reported cases of GBV, 54% are refugees, while 32% are IDPs. Women and girls comprise 84% of all the cases, while 39% are people under 18 years old. The typologies show that 12% were rape cases, 30% early marriages, and five% sexual assault. Only 10% of rape cases were assisted within 72 hours. About 61% of survivors received psychosocial support.

The geographical distribution shows the region of Tahoua in the lead with 38% of reported cases, followed by Diffa with 20.7%; the region of Niamey recorded the lowest rate at 2.4%. The situation in Tahoua is explained by the high number of cases of early marriages; that of Niamey by the dwindling number of forcibly displaced people.

2,252 dignity kits were distributed, while 304 other survivors received material assistance and support for income-generating activities. UNHCR Conducted 56 coordination meetings, including 11 organized from the country office. About 896 people were trained on GBV-related issues, including the deployment of UNHCR's GBV policy.

At the community level, 26 GBV committees have been set up, with women representing 49% of members; About 40,064 people (42% women) benefitted from 937 awareness-raising sessions. Community interviews on the UNHCR multi-year GBV strategy and policy, the organization of International Women's Day, and the 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence campaign strengthened the knowledge and involvement of communities in GBV prevention.

A satisfaction survey was conducted to identify strengths and weaknesses related to case management and to determine the effectiveness of the activity meeting needs of beneficiaries; gather feedback from survivors and propose solutions. 91% of participants felt that they were satisfied, although a lot of effort still needs to be made to provide assistance to rape survivors during the 72 hours and to enable them to access legal services.

GBV reference documents have been developed, such as the multi-year GBV risk prevention response and mitigation strategy and the roll-out of the policy in Niger, the mapping of GBV services and case managers in UNHCR sub-offices.

At the inter-agency level, UNHCR supported the flagship program "accelerate the implementation of the women, peace and security agenda and the promotion of gender in the humanitarian, development and peacebuilding nexus in Niger;" the establishment of the GBV sub-working group in Tillabéri and strengthened collaboration with the regional directorate for the advancement of women and child protection

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

The resurgence of attacks by non-state armed groups has resulted in the closure of 878 schools in four regions (Tahoua, Tillaberi, Maradi, and Diffa), exposing about 73,864 students, including 35,990 girls, to risks of GBV. Additionally, long distances between services and communities, limited decision-making power of survivors to request assistance, the absence of listening rooms and 'safe houses' to ensure safety plans, and the specific case of LGBTIQ+ have constituted major challenges.

The lack of funding for the roll-out of the UNHCR GBV policy and the implementation of the multi-year GBV strategy has hindered the community from taking ownership of preventive and response measures. The lack of commitment from men, insufficient resources to set up mobile teams and provide dignity kits, and limited empowerment opportunities for women, including vocational training, have contributed to negative coping mechanisms such as survival sex and early marriages.

5. Outcome Area: Child Protection

Child protection

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
5.1 Proportion of children at heightened risk who are supported by a Best Interests Procedure.	IDPs	51.98%	60.00%	63.82%
5.1 Proportion of children at heightened risk who are supported by a Best Interests Procedure.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	51.99%	60.00%	63.77%
5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes	IDPs	30.00%	40.00%	47.56%
5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	29.98%	40.00%	47.58%
5.3 Proportion of unaccompanied and separated children who are in an appropriate alternative care arrangement	IDPs	69.96%	70.00%	70.73%
5.3 Proportion of unaccompanied and separated children who are in an appropriate alternative care arrangement	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	70.01%	70.00%	70.74%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Activities for the protection of children under UNHCR's mandate continued in 2022 in the five regions hosting refugees and internally displaced people and in urban areas in Niamey.

Documentation was made through the tools of assessment and determination of the best interests for refugee and asylum-seeking children in the context of the search for durable solutions and for individualized protection and assistance. Among the 4,095 children at risk, 934 children, including 457 girls, benefited from a best interest assessment (BIA); 16 best interest determination (BID) panel meetings and 65 case management meetings were held.

Faced with the many needs in terms of preventive and corrective actions to the risks of children and young people, 1 260 survivors, including 646 girls (reported cases of abuse, violence, neglect, or exploitation of children), benefited from services depending on age and gender. Another 2 010 children and adolescents (47 % of those in need) took part in targeted community programs, and 5,634 birth certificates were issued,

of which 52 % were for girls.

Within the framework of community mechanisms, national child protection systems have been initiated in collaboration with the authorities for the consideration of refugees (Decree No. 2019.-369 on the creation, composition, attributions, organization, and functioning of protection of children). Thus, 22 child-friendly spaces established and functional were attended by 14,742 children. Awareness-raising reached more than 45,000 people, 43 % of whom were women.

Capacity-building sessions for child protection focal points were organized by UNHCR and its partners. Themes such as the mandate of the UNHCR, the protection of children's rights, the national framework for the protection of children in Niger, the procedures of the best interest for children under the mandate of the UNHCR, and the mechanisms of protection adapted to children impacted 293 people (86 women and 207 men).

As part of the coordination, several meetings were organized, including six in Niamey through teams. In addition, meetings were held within the child protection sub-cluster as well as with the child protection working sub-groups in the regions of Tillaberi, Tahoua, Maradi, Diffa, and Agadez as part of the joint mission with the Ministry for the Promotion of Women and Protection and UNICEF. The exchanges in this context made it possible to understand the opportunities for the inclusion of refugee children in national child protection systems.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Financial resources allocated to addressing persistent cultural practices harmful to the best interests of children have remained insufficient, making it difficult to achieve expected results. Persistent insecurity and extremely limited access for humanitarian interventions in villages affected by population movements (in Diffa, Maradi, Tillaberi, Tahoua) have led to the reduction of monitoring missions, thus limiting the identification of protection cases.

While national child protection services in emergency areas are almost non-existent or insufficient, the reduction of operational capacities (human and budgetary resources) for the response in the child protection sector, as well as the delay in the redeployment of partners, have prevented the achievement of the expected results in terms of child protection in the regions of Agadez, Niamey, and Maradi.

The coordination team for activities at the national level has also been reduced.

6. Outcome Area: Safety and Access to Justice

Safety and access to justice

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2022, refugees, asylum seekers and IDPs faced increasing insecurity and protection incidents (3281 reported, extortion, assassinations and sexual violence) while there was an increasing sense of insecurity among displaced populations. Despite these negative trends, information and knowledge about these incidents partially improved, thanks to establishment of strengthened protection monitoring mechanisms. UNHCR intensified collaboration with the monitoring partners who conducted monitoring through focus group discussions and the use of monitoring household and key informant questionnaires, strengthened with the help of the P21 project. The tools cover among others legal protection/documentation, education, GBV child protection, solutions, shelter, health, WASH, food security. This resulted in improved data collection, triangulation, and analyses, also with the help of P21, which were disseminated in the humanitarian community to inform the response, including the humanitarian needs overview (HNO) and the humanitarian response plan (HRP).

In the course of 2022, no case of arrest or detention related to immigration control or legal status came to

the attention of UNHCR. Asylum seekers and refugees who are in detention (about 180 people) are at various stages of criminal proceedings. UNHCR established and built relations with several actors with a view to improve understanding of the situation, needs and to explore responses and solutions. A referral mechanism with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) was initiated and a working relation with the national agency for legal aid (ANAJJ), was established.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Legal assistance in criminal proceedings can be provided by qualified lawyers only. However, they are hardly present outside Niamey and their services are costly. This situation is challenging for considering for instance most forcibly displaced people in criminal proceedings are in Diffa (about 140 persons out the total 180). The limited availability of lawyers and interest of the legal community in Niamey impacted negatively on UNHCR's ability to engage with a legal aid provider through an unsuccessful call for expression of interest launched in 2022. The legal framework does foresee legal aid for all accused in criminal proceedings who are in need, but the reality is that such pro-bono services are not sufficiently available.

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

Community engagement and women empowerment

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
7.1 Proportion of PoC who participate meaningfully across all phases of the OMC.	IDPs	84.00%	100.00%	85.00%
7.1 Proportion of PoC who participate meaningfully across all phases of the OMC.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	84.00%	100.00%	85.00%
7.2 Proportion of PoC who have access to effective feedback and response mechanisms.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	85.00%	100.00%	88.89%
7.3 Proportion (and number) of active female participants on leadership/management structures.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	40.00%	45.00%	44.16%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Women, men, girls, and boys participate at all levels of the programming cycle. About 1,141 forcibly displaced people (449 refugees, 72 returnees, 144 IDPs, 195 asylum seekers, and 93 host community members) participated in the 2022 participatory assessment exercise. Among these participants were 125 people with specific needs. The needs identified during these consultations were considered for the 2023 planning, and feedback sessions on the prioritized needs were organized with all partners, including forcibly displaced people.

The Niger operation has 263 community structures/organizations, including management committees (central committee, women's committee, and youth committee) and sectoral committees (Wash committee, complaints management committee, GBV committee, protection committee children, etc.). The number of sectoral structures varies from one locality to another and is linked to the activities implemented. The Tahoua Region has the largest number of community structures due to the dispersion of forcibly displaced people in the departments of Tillia. There are 95 structures in Tahoua, 78 in Diffa, 38 in Maradi, 35 in Tillaberi, and 17 in Niamey.

The overall proportion of women's participation in community structures is 44.17 % (1,975 women out of a total of 4,472). The representation of women is slightly higher than the average in Abala and Maradi. The representativeness rate in the Maradi region increased significantly in 2022 (51 %, against 47.58 % in

2021).

At the community level, 56 complaints management committees are active and are composed of refugees and IDPs. 75 complaints boxes are set up and are accessible to forcibly displaced people. There is also a green line operational every working day with wide coverage of the entire area of operation. Of the 289 complaints received in 2022, 237 (about 82 %) were resolved. They are related to delays or lack of assistance, the asylum application, and medical care. Community awareness-raising sessions were organized on the functioning of the complaint management mechanism. 40,064 individuals (with 42 % women) received vital information during these sessions. The members of the complaints management committees have been trained on their role and responsibilities as well as on the types of complaints they can manage.

All communities (refugees, asylum seekers, returnees, internally displaced, and host populations) have actively participated in the planning and celebration of events such as International Women's Day on 08 March, the Day of the African Child on 16 June, World Refugee Day on 20 June, and the 16 days of activism against gender-based violence.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Due to security constraints, participatory assessments were not conducted in the 3-border area of the Tillaberi region, some host villages in Maradi and in the locality of Bosso in Diffa.

Disruption of the telephone network, the lack of and weak coverage of certain localities in the country, obsolete equipment and insecurity (in the 3-border area) did not allow some forcibly displaced people to use the Helpline made available to channel complaints related to nefarious cultural practices that constitute a major setback to the achievement of gender equality in community structures. Women represent 44.17 % of members of the set-up committees.

8. Outcome Area: Well-Being and Basic Needs

Well-being and basic needs

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
8.1 Proportion of PoC in need that receive cash transfers or in-kind assistance.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	50.00%	55.00%	56.27%
8.2 Proportion of PoC with primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology [SDG 7.1.2 Tier 1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	5.00%	10.00%	9.66%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Supply of domestic energy is a fundamental problem as wood, the main source, did not cover the energy needs of the host populations even before the arrival of the refugees. To reverse this trend, efforts were made to change behaviour related to the use of forest resources to reduce environmental impacts to the barest minimum.

In 2022, the focus was on activities to improve access to energy for forcibly displaced people, notably the supply of gas and the promotion of energy-saving technologies. In this regard, the following achievements have been made:

- Distribution of 397 gas kits and 3,573 refills in Diffa
- 1,581 gas refills made in the Maradi Region
- 2,200 multi-purpose improved stove kits and banco stoves were provided to 1,200 households in sites in the

Diffa and Tahoua regions

-Training and awareness-raising for refugees, IDPs, and host communities on the advantages linked to the use of improved stoves and other sources of energy as a substitute for wood, thus enhancing understanding of the importance of reducing pressure on natural resources.

Overall, cooking energy interventions reached 10 % target set by the Niger operation, though this remained insufficient given the increasing number and needs of forcibly displaced people.

The activities implemented have not only improved the living conditions of the refugees but also reduced the pressure on scarce forest resources. It is, therefore, necessary to strengthen and initiate the supply of alternative energy sources such as gas, an excellent alternative given the advantages it offers compared to firewood to forcibly displaced people.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

The challenging security context and insufficient funds have hindered efforts to reach many beneficiaries in certain remote locations. To address this, it is necessary to consider supplying gas to all households under the UNHCR mandate. However, cultural factors may pose a challenge to the adoption of gas usage for cooking certain meals, potentially leading to the continuous use of forest resources.

9. Outcome Area: Sustainable Housing and Settlements

Sustainable housing and settlements

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
9.1 Proportion of PoCs living in habitable and affordable housing.	IDPs	17.07%	25.00%	22.17%
9.1 Proportion of PoCs living in habitable and affordable housing.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	27.82%	55.00%	53.27%
9.2 Proportion of PoC that have energy to ensure lighting (close to Sphere).	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0.00%	5.00%	6.47%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The UNHCR operation in Niger is stepping up its efforts to support the government in fulfilling its commitments under the Global Refugee Forum (GRF). As one of the most advanced countries on the operationalization of the refugee inclusion program in a nexus approach, Niger plays a key role in strengthening the collective response to forced displacement, prioritizing medium- and long-term solutions that promote social cohesion, self-sufficiency, and sustainable integration into national public service systems. It is within this framework that UNHCR in Niger is pursuing the operationalization of the out-of-camp policy and the integration of refugees into national systems for access to basic social services, supported by the implementation of the "Allotment for humanitarian purposes" in Diffa and Tillaberi regions, and the resettlement program for refugees from border areas in "villages of opportunities" in Maradi Region.

By the end of 2022, UNHCR provided adequate shelter/housing assistance to 15,230 households (81 % refugees, 15 % IDPs, and four % returnee and vulnerable host populations), in the conflict-affected regions of Niger. Majority of the infrastructure were emergency shelters representing 60 %, 25 % were in the form of shelter repair kits distributed, durable shelters 13 % while only 1 % were transitional shelters. Specifically, the assistance comprised the construction of 9,183 emergency shelters, distribution of 3,847 shelter repair kits, 2,020 built durable shelters, and 180 transitional shelters providing decent and safe accommodation for both forcibly displaced and vulnerable host community members. UNHCR thus covered shelter needs for 100 % of households in Agadez and Niamey, 68.75 % in Diffa Region, 54 % in the Tillaberi Region, 39 % in

the Maradi Region, and 30 % in the Tahoua Region.

In the energy sector, UNHCR supports refugees settled in certain sites in the regions of Tillabéri, Tahoua, Maradi, and Diffa, through the supply of lighting kits (household solar kits, streetlamps, and solar stations). The aim is to meet the energy needs of refugees in terms of lighting to improve security at the reception sites and to make them more suitable for the many families who live there. Thus in 2022, UNHCR covered about 20.1 % of energy needs for households in the Maradi Region, 9.6 % in Diffa. In terms of public lighting, 13 solar streetlights were set up, improving security and mitigating GBV-related risks, especially for young women and girls.

However, efforts made remain insignificant compared to the demand because only 6.5 % of refugee households are served. In addition, the creation of new sites, such as in Madaoua, Tahoua Region, following the arrival of new refugees from Nigeria, is aggravating the situation.

To improve the situation, it would be necessary to consider supplying gas to all households of people under UNHCR mandate. However, cultural factors prevent some households from using gas to cook certain meals and thus encourage continuous use of forest resources.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

As the population of forcibly displaced people increased in 2022, so too did the shelter and energy need of refugees and IDPs. Yet, resources remained insufficient to implement shelter construction activities and improve access to energy in hosting locations in Niger. Restrictions on physical access due to insecurity, floods, and fires, as well as scarce and often poor-quality building materials with regular price hikes on the local market, were also major challenges to construction works. Acts of vandalism, difficult accessibility to certain sites, and secondary displacements triggered by armed attacks also hindered shelter construction activities. The absence of official sites for Burkinabe asylum seekers pushed them to spontaneous sites, explaining the insufficient and slow provision of shelter and infrastructure assistance to such hard-to-reach areas by UNHCR and partners, especially given the already limited financial resources. Because of occasional delays in emergency food distributions, some refugees sell their meagre belongings to provide food for their families. Several mechanisms set up and awareness-raising sessions to discourage such sales are yet to bear visible fruit.

10. Outcome Area: Healthy Lives

Healthy lives

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
10.1 Proportion of children aged 9 months to five years who have received measles vaccination.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	90.00%	90.00%	93.98%
10.2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel. [SDG 3.1.2 Tier 1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	80.00%	80.00%	83.07%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The UN Refugee Agency envisions a world in which refugees and other forcibly displaced people of all ages have a healthy life in which their well-being is promoted. UNHCR and its partners are supporting the Government of Niger to strengthen and expand fragile health systems while advocating for the inclusion of refugees and asylum-seekers in national health programs and expanded inoculation drives to prevent diseases. However, many challenges remain, both at the institutional level and the level of displaced populations and their hosts. These include the deteriorating security situation in some areas, the weakness of the health system, the decline in financial resources, and the lack of livelihoods for displaced persons,

limiting their continued access to essential services.

In 2022:

166,904 forcibly displaced persons benefited from consultations at health structures supported by UNHCR and partners, while 41,745 communicable diseases were reported through the Niger Public Health National Information System (SNIS).

18,538 people benefited from 954 awareness-raising sessions on reproductive health and the prevention of various diseases.

2,620 referrals to secondary and tertiary care structures were made.

6,712 hospitalizations were recorded.

5,766 women benefited from antenatal care while 4,065 persons benefited from services for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS.

1,774 new registrations were made for family planning services.

Qualified birth attendants conducted 1,791 assisted deliveries.

45,577 doses of vaccines were administered under the Expanded Programme on Immunization.

2,924 doses of measles vaccines were administered.

The mental health and psychosocial support team (MHPSS) conducted 6,118 psychological consultations to ensure the psychosocial well-being and good mental health of forcibly displaced people.

In line with UNHCR's objective of relieving pressure on host communities, UNHCR will coordinate support to national health systems. Thus, in 2022, UNHCR Niger implemented a partnership with the Ministry of Health to strengthen their capacity to respond to the needs of refugees and host communities.

UNHCR's actively participated in the Presidential Forum on Immunization and Polio Eradication in Niger. The objectives of the latest were to advocate for strengthening immunization financing and accountability mechanisms at all levels, and gather input from stakeholders to create demand for immunization. Also, 600 health workers were trained throughout the country on the humanitarian intervention guide on the management and assessment of mental and neurological disorders and the use of psychoactive substances, and 17 managers from Niger's seven regional hospitals and national hospitals were trained on the new COVID-19 disease management module, in addition to support for the implementation of communication and promotion of the seventh vaccination campaign against COVID-19.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Significant challenges to access to quality healthcare and nutrition services included:

The deterioration of the security situation.

Low health coverage and weak health system.

Obsolete health infrastructure

Reduction of financial resources.

Shortage of health personnel,

Frequent shortage of hospital materials and essential drugs

the recurrence of diseases with epidemic potential (cholera, measles, meningitis, poliomyelitis, diphtheria, etc.) in the context of the COVID-19

11. Outcome Area: Education

Education

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
11.1 Proportion of PoC enrolled in tertiary and higher education.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0.00%	1.00%	0.27%

11.2 Proportion of PoC enrolled in the national education system. [GCR 2.2.1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	16.00%	20.00%	23.89%
---	-----------------------------	--------	--------	--------

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2022, about 27,942 forcibly displaced children, including 13,242 girls and 14,700 boys, were enrolled in primary and secondary schools throughout Niger, representing 25 % of school-aged children. Of the 21,481 children aged 4 to 5, only 26 %, or 5,668 (2,905 girls), were enrolled in preschool. For children aged 6 to 12 years old, out of 59,775 children (30,987 girls), only 36 %, or 21,301 (10,058 girls), were enrolled in primary school. For children aged 13 to 17, out of 61,338 children (34,685 girls), only 1 %, or 905 (261 girls), were attending secondary school. Among them, 855 disabled children (463 girls) were enrolled in preschool, primary, and secondary schools, including seven (three girls) in two specialized schools for the deaf and blind in Niamey.

About 2,203 refugees between the ages of 6 and 30 participated in the 2022 end-of-year exams. Of the 1,472 primary school children, 1,353 passed the end-of-year evaluations for the second year of middle school, representing a 92 % pass rate. For secondary (college) students, out of 284 who presented for the national end-of-course certificate exams for first cycle secondary schools (BEPC), only 208 passed, representing a 73 % success rate. For high school students, out of 134 for the Baccalaureate certificate exams, only 25 passed (19 %).

About 929 children (527 girls) had access to non-formal education, including 630 (360 girls) in the process of remediation. In addition, 678 refugee children (399 girls) benefited from cash-based interventions. Education was facilitated for 11,590 IDP children (5,907 girls) and 29,890 children (15,182 girls) from the host community.

About 54,617 school kits were distributed to refugee, IDP, and host community children, and 59 classrooms were built, with 47 rehabilitated. 230 schools were supported, including 38 preschools, 174 primary schools, and 18 secondary schools. About 194 teachers were trained, including 67 women, and 43 awareness campaigns were conducted.

Out of 30,388 refugees (16,172 girls) aged between 18 and 30, only 83 (20 girls) pursued tertiary education, representing 0.27 %. DAFI scholarship holders included 15 new beneficiaries selected in August 2022 and 20 young Nigerian refugees from education centers who were remotely following a French language bath program at the Andre Salifou University of Zinder, with a view to their inclusion in the national education system. Five other Nigerian refugees benefited from the MasterCard scholarship with full support, thanks to the partnership with African Development University.

In Diffa, 313 children participated for the first time in Niger, in the BECE (BEPC) and SSCE (BAC) exams in the special examination center for Nigerian refugees under the sponsorship of the Minister of National Education of Niger, the UNHCR Representative, and the Nigerian Embassy in Niger, all under the supervision of the Nigeria Examinations Service (NECO).

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Distance from public schools does not allow some parents to enroll their children, and the training costs of private schools are too high

Dispersion of students in more than 300 schools in some localities which does not facilitate school monitoring for the partner

Few alternatives for students excluded for insufficient end-of-year results

Lack of interest of some parents for the school and also the socio-cultural barriers

Insufficient classrooms and also school and teaching materials (kits)

Cultural constraints limiting girls' access to education and child marriage.

Language barriers for some Nigerian and Sudanese refugee children and youth

Inaccessibility of some children with disabilities to school for issues related to the exclusion mentality of parents

Schools targeted by GANES.

Pendulum movements of the parents

12. Outcome Area: Clean Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Clean water, sanitation and hygiene

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
12.1 Proportion of PoC using at least basic drinking water services [linked to SDG 6.1.1].	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	53.00%	80.00%	88.32%
12.2 Proportion of PoC with access to a safe household toilet [linked to SDG 6.2.1].	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	7.00%	10.00%	11.14%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Data provided by UNHCR showed that 93889 refugees and asylum seekers out 106300 targeted (88 %) used at least basic drinking water services at the end of the year (2022). This increased the drinking water coverage from 53 % to 88 % during the year. This progress was achieved through the construction of new water distribution systems in Diffa, Tillabéri and Maradi; extension of existing water distribution in Agadez, where 10893 meters of water pipelines have been installed, and construction and connection of additional water standpipes in host villages in Tahoua; and, by regular maintenance of existing water points, and water quality monitoring. It should be noted that water is provided through public taps or standpipes and boreholes with hand pumps, and collection time is less than 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing. However, despite this progress, four out of five people still have less than 20 liters per person per day, indicating that additional actions are required to reach a safely managed water service level.

UNHCR and partners, worked closed with water and sanitation national authorities to ensure integration of water systems constructed in refugee settlements in Maradi into the national systems; and, to maintain continuing advocacy and strong coordination on water and sanitation issues related to the persons of concerns at field and national levels.

On sanitation, 305 additional family pit latrines have been constructed in Diffa and Tillabéri, helping to increase the proportion of persons of concerns with access to a safe household latrine from 7 % to 11 % during the year. Transition from communal latrines to family latrines has been postponed due to the financial constraints, in host villages in Maradi and Tahoua, where persons of concerns are still using communal latrines. Nevertheless, to maintain access to sanitation facilities, in addition to family latrines, 74 gender-segregated communal latrines and showers have been constructed. Existing sanitation facilities have been regularly maintained and cleaned to facilitate their access and use by the persons of concerns.

Hygiene promotion sessions have also been conducted on a daily basis, focused on good family practice behaviors, reinforcing facility use, and community mobilization. Regarding solid waste management, collection and transport are working well, despite some additional efforts being required to ensure proper disposal and recycling.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

The change of context characterized by influxes of new refugees and asylum-seekers in Tahoua, Maradi and Tillabéri, have impacted the planned strategy. Needs that have not been met, were mostly sanitation and water infrastructures and solid waste management.

Family latrines remained major needs for family shelters constructed in Tillabéri, to upgrade from communal

latrines to family latrines in Maradi and to improve access to sanitation facilities in Diffa. In addition, rehabilitation and construction of water infrastructures must be covered in returnee areas and refugees camp in Diffa; strengthened in host communities in Maradi and particularly in Ayorou to ensure basic service level. Soap and other hygiene items are not available on of the POCs site, are one of the main needs particularly in Maradi.

Sanitation kits, bins, landfills, regular collection, transport, and disposal systems are needed in the different interventions sites to improve the current solid waste disposal.

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

Self-reliance economic inclusion and livelihoods

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
13.1. Proportion of PoC with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider [SDG 8.10.2 Tier 1].	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	27.00%	35.00%	37.00%
13.2. Proportion of PoC who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	50.00%	55.00%	53.00%
13.3 Proportion of PoC (working age) who are unemployed.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	50.00%	55.00%	58.00%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Progress has been made by strengthening the capacities of 168 beneficiaries (including 80 % women) for income-generating activities, in Niamey. These groups were able to achieve a benefit of about 5,6 million FCA, allowing about 80 members to open a deposit account. Through the support of the MADES 51 program, 88 craftsmen from 78 refugees and 10 host communities' households were able to access the Chinese international markets in Beijing by exporting their products for about USD \$ 10,000.

In addition, 115 young (105 refugees and 10 host community members) candidates were enrolled in five centres; 30 young people (25 girls and 5 boys) in mixed group of young graduates from the vocational centres received start-up materials. Structured in four workshops (two sewing, one welding and one for woodworks).

Agriculture: rainfed agricultural campaign 2022, in the four sub-offices, a total of 1,515 households received inputs and materials. This allowed the production of 1,363,500 tons (one hectare/per household) of various food crops.

Market gardening: 481 market garden producers received training on agricultural production and conservation techniques, enabling them to earn about 14,850,000 CFA francs.

Livestock: 428 goats and Lambs from the Ayorou livestock group were treated with antibiotics and vaccinated to prevent pasteurellosis. 1,200 members of the farmers' groups have been strengthened in their capacities in breeding techniques for livestock restoration and the sanitary aspects.

Income generating activities (IGA): 410 beneficiaries (160 men, 290 women) trained in GERME on small enterprises (Sewing workshop/tailors, Weaving, jewellers, wood, carpentry, and welding)

Niger Refugees and Host Community Support Project (PARCA)/World Bank:

- 12,349 Refugee beneficiaries of cash transfer with improved access to economic opportunities in the 10 communes of the Diffa Region and five communes in Tillabéri/Tahoua.
- 604 refugee beneficiaries who received cash for agricultural and non-agricultural production in three regions (Tillabéri, Tahoua, Diffa).
- 1,698 Village Savings and Credit Associations (VSCA) trained in life skills.

The 15 council areas targeted by the PARCA project have received funding for the revision of the PDC /PDR and to strengthen the capacities of local actors to address the issue of refugees, internal displacement, and social cohesion.

ILO/PRM

- One study trip to the Songhai centre in Porto-Novo (Benin), with the participation of eight beneficiaries four refugees and four natives) of the fish farming value chain within the framework of the joint ILO/UNHCR project in Ayrou.
- Four cooperatives structured and registered by the Direction de l'Action Cooperative et de la Promotion des Organismes Ruraux (DACPOR) with 258 beneficiary members of which 50 % are refugees and 60 % are women. The 04 cooperatives are coordinated by a cooperative union called "IRNAFA", have been enabled to achieve total sales of 9,157,500 CFA francs for all products.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

- The main constraints for the sector remain underfunding and the lack of qualified technical staff at the local level to ensure the follow-up and proper coordination of activities on the ground.
- Several targets have not been reached in the Diffa Region due to the verification operation that was launched, and the floods linked to the overflow of the Koumadougou-Yobe river.
- The challenge of the growing insecurity in most of refugee communities in Niger limits their access to arable land.

14. Outcome Area: Voluntary Return and Sustainable Reintegration

Voluntary repatriation and sustainable reintegration

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
14.1 Proportion of returnees with legally recognized identity documents or credentials [GCR 4.2.2].	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
14.2 Proportion of PoC who wants to receive the CoO information actually receives it.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Considering the regional implementation of the cessation clause for Ivoirian refugees, UNHCR actively approached the Ivoirian refugees and asylum seekers in Niger to share information on the developments, return and reintegration packages etc. The majority opted to return to Cote d'Ivoire and were assisted upon arrival.

UNHCR did not actively promote the repatriation to other countries or origin but individual refugees and asylum seekers in Niamey and Agadez who expressed a desire to return to their home country received individual counselling from UNHCR, including on the situation in their area of return. The last intention return survey that took place in Diffa (2021) covered 6, 668 Nigerian refugees and showed 68% of respondents would like to return to their country of origin. While organized repatriation with UNHCR support is not taking place, also because the tripartite agreement between UNHCR, Niger and Nigeria were not signed, refugees who request information received such information on their return localities also based on inputs received from UNHCR Maidugiri in Nigeria.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

While some repatriations to Mali may initially have been foreseen, considering worsening security conditions in Burkina Faso, Mali and northwest Nigeria, repatriation of most of the refugees in Niger is not an option.

15. Outcome Area: Resettlement and Complementary Pathways

Resettlement and complementary pathways

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
15.1 Number of refugees submitted by UNHCR for resettlement.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,360	1,600	990
15.2 Average processing time from resettlement submission to departure under normal priority.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	360.00	400.00	411.00
15.3 Number of PoC admitted through complementary pathways from the host country.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	6	50	13

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2022, 941 refugees were submitted for resettlement of which 347 evacuees and 594 under the Niger caseload. These figures exclude 49 add-ons. In the year, several potential complementary pathway channels were identified for which implementation modalities and criteria were clarified and which will benefit refugees in 2023 and onwards.

UNHCR reinforced its identification and referral mechanisms for candidates for resettlement, introducing integrity measures by separating roles and responsibilities and adopting a national durable solutions panel. Protection, field and registration staff and partners were trained on their role in identifying potential candidates for resettlement.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

The delayed renewal of the ETM MoU with the Government of Niger delayed the arrival of new evacuees, with the first flight arriving in September, and the second in November 2022. This delayed ETM submissions to resettlement countries.

The suspension of identified cases from Agadez as of May 2022, had a major impact on the ability to meet non-ETM submission quotas, leading to a reduction of the quotas. This prioritized the need to strengthen identification capacity and mechanisms in other regions, to prepare a continuous pipeline of non-ETM RST cases in coming years.

Other challenges involved the increasing lack of credibility in evacuees' claims which required additional interviews and delayed submissions; and five evacuees who claimed family members in Libya who had not previously been flagged and insisted on not being submitted for resettlement until reunified. This also required additional counselling and delayed submissions.

16. Outcome Area: Integration and other Local Solutions

Local integration and other local solutions

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
16.1. Proportion of PoC with secure tenure rights and/or property rights to housing and/or land [revised SDG indicator 1.4.2].	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	10.00%	12.00%	12.13%
16.2. Proportion of PoC covered by social protection floors/systems [SDG 1.3.1].	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	50.00%	65.00%	65.00%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

As of 31 December, 3,960 parcels (200m² each) out of the 4,650 planned were attributed (85%) to refugees, internally displaced persons, and vulnerable host populations (15% of the beneficiaries); 19,800 out of 23,250 forcibly displaced people (85%) have received land and 2,096 houses have been constructed out of the 2,540 planned (82.5%) in Tillaberi Region.

The Diffa Region has 137,666 refugees, 34,141 Nigerien returnees and 2,515 asylum seekers settled in the Sayam Forage camp and the settlement villages outside the camps. Based on affinities with the host populations, these populations have access to land for the construction of their shelters, for the practice of agricultural activity and breeding. In the event of a dispute, refugees and asylum seekers have means of recourse at community and administrative levels. As part of the accelerated urbanization due to the conflict, UNHCR implemented a subdivision project allowing the development of plots, the construction of sustainable social houses made available to refugee and IDP populations through the deeds of transfer issued by relevant municipalities. With a view to returns, a pilot initiative enabled the construction of 279 houses for the benefit of returnees in the villages of Garin Dogo, El hadj Mainari and Gagam. This initiative was welcomed by the authorities, the populations and the international community and is considered a model of durable solutions in terms of return or local integration.

The management of the land dimension has allowed actors to invest more easily in basic public services such as health, water, and access to water. Provision of plots of land which has given refugees access to land and the right to own the land after a certain year of occupation, providing both refugees and vulnerable population the rights to having a safe home, free.

Also, efforts towards the socio-economic inclusion of refugees were ongoing throughout the country (covered under Outcome area 13). In 2022, 50 refugees received counselling on the possibility of naturalization in Niger under the applicable framework.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

While naturalization of refugees is possible under national legislation and UNHCR provides assistance to those who require it, the administrative steps are many and the procedure is slow.

2.2. Age, Gender and Diversity

Participatory assessments involving refugees and asylum seekers have been at the centre of decision-making for identifying needs, and to identify various protection risks. Activities implemented by UNHCR, and its partners have considered the inclusion of persons with disabilities, women and girls, men, and boys.

Programmes adapted to the status of peoples with disabilities have been implemented to enable their participation in community activities and empowerment activities, in accordance with the 2022 strategy. Data has been considered with respect to gender, age, disability, and other specific group components, such as LGBTIQ+, although the impact is not yet visible for this specific group. Gender equality has always been considered in the implementation of activities. The analysis of gender markers has enabled the assignment of a code and a gender with age marker (GAM) reference to the various UNHCR projects.

Participatory assessments, respecting the principles of Age, Gender, and Diversity, have been conducted, enabling refugees, asylum seekers, and host communities to participate in the programming phase and identify priority needs for 2023 planning. 296 awareness sessions on diversity and inclusion themes were conducted through mass communications, focus groups, and group interviews, as well as door-to-door awareness raising home visits.

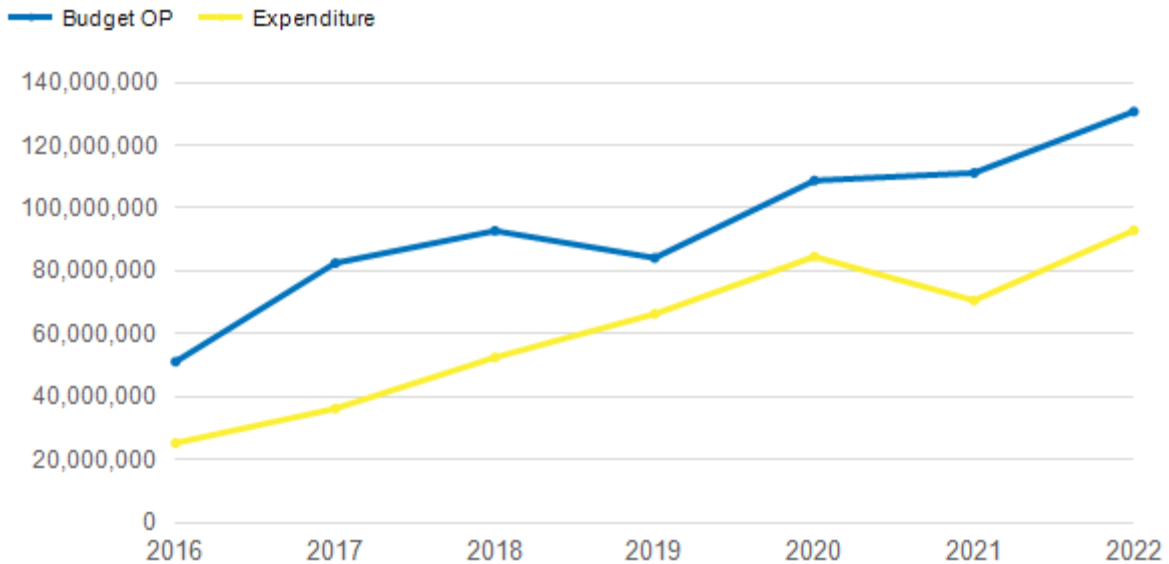
Section 3: Resources

3.1 Financial Data

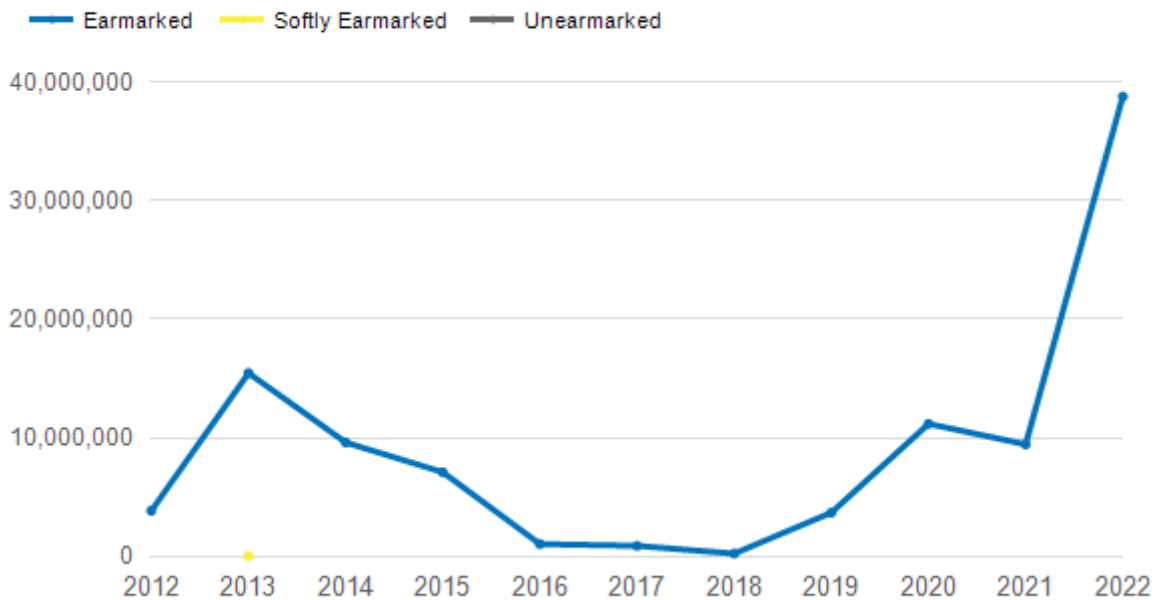
Impact Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
IA1: Protect	50,365,269	56,295,185	111.77%	54,427,605	96.68%
IA2: Respond	46,541,989	17,195,340	36.95%	17,320,278	100.73%
IA3: Empower	27,810,871	19,851,202	71.38%	19,850,605	100.00%
IA4: Solve	5,977,450	1,342,625	22.46%	1,342,625	100.00%
All Impact Areas		770,181	0.00%		0.00%
Total	130,695,579	95,454,532	73.04%	92,941,114	97.37%

Outcome Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
OA1: Access/Doc	22,548,592	9,393,661	41.66%	9,385,422	99.91%
OA2: Status	2,912,814	1,532,542	52.61%	1,532,542	100.00%
OA3: Policy/Law	1,017,226	814,928	80.11%	582,545	71.48%
OA4: GBV	7,772,316	9,128,203	117.45%	9,128,203	100.00%
OA5: Children	6,534,802	2,457,200	37.60%	2,457,200	100.00%
OA6: Justice	1,546,759	506,956	32.78%	506,956	100.00%
OA7: Community	3,563,971	4,955,106	139.03%	3,329,807	67.20%
OA8: Well-being	7,717,815	5,022,469	65.08%	4,700,314	93.59%
OA9: Housing	14,276,617	3,717,712	26.04%	3,900,212	104.91%
OA10: Health	10,127,149	2,766,926	27.32%	2,711,984	98.01%
OA11: Education	6,747,748	2,431,372	36.03%	2,562,713	105.40%
OA12: WASH	6,997,925	3,284,050	46.93%	3,284,050	100.00%
OA13 Livelihood	7,194,202	3,305,368	45.94%	3,305,367	100.00%
OA14: Return	1,253,298	34,806	2.78%	34,806	100.00%
OA15: Resettle	766,107	36,868	4.81%	36,868	100.00%
OA16: Integrate	3,482,558	1,001,780	28.77%	1,001,780	100.00%
EA17: Systems	8,371,766	5,233,690	62.52%	5,233,690	100.00%
EA18: Support	10,228,969	33,296,677	325.51%	33,296,677	100.00%
EA19: People		1,228	0.00%	633	51.50%
EA20: External	7,634,945	5,949,344	77.92%	5,949,344	100.00%
All Outcome Areas		583,646	0.00%		0.00%
Total	130,695,579	95,454,532	73.04%	92,941,114	97.37%

Budget and Expenditure Trend



Contributions Trend by Type



3.2. Resources Overview

The efficient use of resources has been an important aspect of the 2022 Strategy, a tool to address a wide range of important needs of forcibly displaced and stateless people. In 2022, UNHCR Niger was 73% funded out of 131 million budget requirements.

Many factors determined the allocation and use of resources in 2022. Apart from factors related to the security, political, socio-economic, and environmental context, the operation ensured that the plan was aligned with the global and regional strategic priorities, notably the search for solutions, emergency preparedness, and critical protection needs. Priority consideration was given to the

anticipated earmarked contributions, the delivery of core protection interventions, durable solutions, livelihoods and resilience, strengthening PSEA, GBV prevention and response, child protection, education, continuous verification/registration of refugees and asylum seekers, CBI, the maintenance of the IDP footprint, and actions to end statelessness. Also, in line with the GCR, the strengthening of partnerships with development actors (including the World bank, the African Development Bank) and other UN agencies has determined the use of resources. The overarching goal was to strategically focus on areas where UNHCR's direct engagement and funding can have the greatest impact on forcibly displaced and stateless people.

Regarding the administrative and staffing budgets, priority was given to the former, for fixed and recurrent costs over 12 months. The office structure has also changed slightly with the creation of Field Unit Madaoua. As for the latter, the focus was on the positions linked to the strategic priorities. The need to guarantee the organization's leadership and response in IDP interventions such as the capacity to coordinate the three clusters, was also considered.

However, the operation recorded shortfalls in areas such as housing and well-being.



UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

www.unhcr.org