

# Annual Results Report

**2023**

**Niger**

## Acknowledgements

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# Section 1: Context and Overview

## 1.1 Changes to the Operational Context

In the wake of a military coup on 26 July 2023, Niger found itself at the center of international and regional sanctions. Despite the ensuing challenges in security, politics, and socioeconomics following the Economic Community of West African States' (ECOWAS) sanctions, Niger maintained its generous policy of welcoming those in need of international protection.

In 2023, Niger welcomed over 84,000 new refugees and asylum-seekers, the majority of whom were Malians fleeing the conflict in Menaka. More than 6,800 Chadians also sought refuge from the atrocities committed by terrorist groups. Despite these pressures, Niger reaffirmed its commitment at the second Global Refugee Forum (GRF) to work on education, climate change adaptation, and the development of a national policy for protection and sustainable solutions for refugees.

However, the security situation, difficulties in accessing resources and essential goods, and the decline in purchasing power have strained social cohesion between displaced and host communities, leading to intercommunal tensions and reprisals, resulting in serious violations, including assassinations and forced displacements.

As of 31 December 2023, Niger counts over 446,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs), with significant humanitarian needs, marking an increase of over 72,000 individuals (including 40,000 in the Tillaberi region) compared to 2022. Niger continued to receive many individuals in mixed movements, including those expelled from Algeria. The number of people in these movements is expected to rise following the repeal in November 2023, of the 2015 law criminalizing the smuggling of migrants.

Despite challenges in humanitarian access due to the security situation, such as the atrocities of non-state armed groups (NSAGs) and confrontations with security and defense forces (SDF), UNHCR maintained its presence and assistance and protection programs throughout the year, thanks to adjustments in operational conduct.

## 1.2. Progress Against the Desired Impact

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

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

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Actual (2023)
1.1 Proportion of people seeking international protection who are able to access asylum procedures	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	99.95%
1.2 Proportion of people who are able to move freely within the country of habitual residence	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%

The coup d'état in 2023 did not significantly affect the ability to seek asylum in Niger. Almost all asylum-seekers had access to territory and procedures. Due to increased insecurity around the borders, Niger granted asylum to Malians and Nigerians under prima facie status under existing laws. A prima facie recognition order project is underway for new Burkinabe asylum-seekers. More than 6,800 Chadians fleeing Boko Haram also had access to the territory.

The cultural similarities between forcibly displaced persons and host populations and the diversity in host localities strengthened the protection environment. Awareness-raising efforts targeting local authorities, religious leaders, and security forces aimed to improve the identification of asylum-seekers and those with specific needs, and to promote peaceful coexistence between host and forcibly displaced populations. However, intercommunal tensions threatening social cohesion persisted.

Asylum applications from people in mixed movements decreased in 2023, following the moratorium on resettlement from Agadez, which had been a pull factor in previous years. The risk of refoulement of non-ECOWAS nationals was reported in Assamaka, with 124 people returned to Algeria, some from countries at war, without the opportunity to seek asylum.

Free movement of forcibly displaced persons was ensured through capacity-building of local authorities, biometric checks, and the issuance of documents by Niger with the support of UNHCR. However, the deteriorating security situation, access restrictions, and the extension of the state of emergency in four regions led to movement restrictions for the entire population, including humanitarian workers. In this context, UNHCR, through its regional protection monitoring mechanism (P21), continued producing a dashboard and a monthly bulletin analysing the protection situation. These products are disseminated by the Protection Cluster to humanitarian actors.

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

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

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Actual (2023)
2.2 Proportion of people residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities	IDPs	80.00%	100.00%
2.2 Proportion of people residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	80.00%	100.00%
2.3 Proportion of people with access to health services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%

End 2023, all displaced persons were accommodated by UNHCR and its partners in secure facilities, with access to basic services for their health and well-being, thus strengthening their protection. Access to clean water increased by 97 per cent, sanitation facilities by 28 per cent, preventing the spread of diseases

amongst displaced and host communities.

UNHCR advocated for the inclusion of displaced persons in the national health plan leading to increased child vaccinations (99 per cent) and births assisted by qualified attendants (93 per cent). UNHCR strengthened local health systems through capacity-building and the rehabilitation of health centres for forcibly displaced and host populations.

Cash interventions positively impacted the lives of refugees and asylum-seekers in Niamey and Hamdallaye, according to a December 2023 assessment, with 71 per cent of beneficiaries reporting an improvement in their living conditions.

Shelter repair kits distributed to 8,391 households, provision of emergency shelters to 5,112 households and durable shelters to 1,344 households ensured health and safe housing conditions for forcibly displaced and vulnerable host populations. These shelters built within local communities, also mitigated gender-related risks and served as a base for other types of assistance, such as the construction of schools and health centres.

To enhance the protection of displaced persons, UNHCR provided basic energy services, including the installation of 172 standalone solar streetlamps in public places and distributed solar lanterns to 1,107 households, allowing beneficiaries to feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhoods after dark.

Assistance in clean energy and cooking technologies contributed to reduced wood consumption, which is a scarce resource. Land reclamation activities and the planting of trees led to the restoration of vegetation cover in locations hosting displaced persons, including at Hamdallaye and surrounding villages.

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

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

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Actual (2023)
3.1 Proportion of people who have the right to decent work	IDPs	100.00%	100.00%
3.1 Proportion of people who have the right to decent work	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	19.27%
3.2a Proportion of children and young people enrolled in primary education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	48.86%	34.87%
3.2b Proportion of children and young people enrolled in secondary education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	10.64%	9.20%
3.3 Proportion of people feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark	IDPs	35.00%	35.00%
3.3 Proportion of people feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	35.00%	30.00%

Throughout 2023, host communities demonstrated solidarity with displaced persons by being at the forefront of welcoming them and sharing the limited available resources, showing a spirit of generosity and commitment to managing their communities.

Socio-economic inclusion interventions and those focused on promoting decent work through unifying projects (in groups) had a significant impact on strengthening peaceful coexistence, leadership, and the participation of women and youth within communities. Interventions in key sectors such as agriculture, income-generating activities, vocational training, and the promotion of artisanal trade led to an 8 per cent increase in access to decent work (from 14,053 individuals at the end of 2022 to 22,276 at the end of 2023), strengthening food security, and income generation. Socio-economic interventions involved 70 per cent of women, thus promoting their self-reliance and reducing gender-based violence.

Community empowerment remained essential and involved equal opportunities and gender equality.

Promoting human potential through access to quality education in a safe and protective environment was at

the core of actions in 2023. Awareness-raising on the importance of education led to an increase in demand for education services. The enrolment rate thus rose from 27,942 pupils and students in 2022 to 42,519 in 2023. The construction of new classrooms, associate infrastructure such as offices and latrines and capacity-building for teachers led to improved learning conditions. More than 28 per cent of forcibly displaced children of school age were enrolled in the national education system, thereby increasing the girls' enrolment rate from 36 per cent in 2022 to 49 per cent in 2023 at the primary level and 54 per cent at the secondary level.

Capacity-building in entrepreneurship and the creation of businesses through start-up kits enabled youth to take charge of their lives and avoid idleness, a source of intercommunal conflicts.

## 4. Impact Area: Securing Solutions

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

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Actual (2023)
4.1 Number of refugees who voluntarily return in safety and dignity to their country of origin	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	8,025	2
4.2a Number of people who departed on resettlement	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	710	595
4.2b Number of people who departed through complementary pathways	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100	2
4.3a Number of stateless people for whom nationality is granted or confirmed	Stateless Persons	0	0
4.3b Number of refugees for whom residency status is granted or confirmed	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0	0

In 2023, Niger received an evacuation flight from Libya within the context of the Emergency Transit Mechanism (ETM). Despite interruptions in facilitating resettlement departures due to political events in Niger from 26 July, and the closure of airspace, departures gradually resumed in October, mainly to Canada and the United States. 595 refugees departed to various countries in 2023, including 314 evacuees from Libya and 281 Niger-registered refugees, mostly Malians and Nigerians. Two refugees also departed to Canada under complementary pathways (family reunification and the private sponsorship program for refugees).

As Niger is a pilot country for the UN Secretary-General's Agenda for Internal Displacement, a national strategy for durable solutions and an action plan have been developed by the Government, with a nexus approach involving humanitarian actors including UNHCR, and development actors.

The continued deterioration of security in the main areas of return for IDPs and refugees prevented voluntary repatriation in 2023. The few refugees and asylum-seekers who wished to return home or to their first country of asylum were assisted in collaboration with IOM. Returns were thus facilitated for two asylum-seekers and one refugee in secondary movement.

For local integration, seven refugees were assisted in filing for naturalization. A workshop on best practices held with the Ministry of Justice recommended awareness raising on the application of Article 10, which allows for granting nationality to children of unknown parents, or children born in Niger. The asylum framework reform, including the establishment of a Statelessness Status Determination procedure by Ordinance, was in the final stages of validation in late 2023.

In addition to traditional durable solutions, UNHCR continues to explore solutions that can facilitate the inclusion of forcibly displaced persons through strategic partnerships aiming at their integration into national programs.

### 1.3 Challenges to Achieving Impacts

Challenges to achieving sustainable solutions for displaced persons are manifold. Regional instability, notably conflicts in neighboring countries, contributed to the continuous influx of displaced persons, placing enormous pressure on existing resources and infrastructures. Limited humanitarian access, widespread poverty, and insufficient resources of the Nigerien Government hindered the ability to provide basic services and adequate support to displaced persons. Extreme weather conditions, including droughts and floods, exacerbate the vulnerabilities of displaced persons and host communities.

To overcome these obstacles, UNHCR, through support to local authorities, continues to adopt a holistic and integrated approach in asylum management and reducing forced migration flows.

The Nigerien Government, despite the political crisis, undertook significant measures to improve the situation of displaced persons, such as the development of the National Strategy for Sustainable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons and its action plan. During the Global Refugee Forum, Niger committed to developing a national protection and solutions policy for refugees.

At the national level, UNHCR continues to strengthen the institutional capacities of various state entities, including security forces, on asylum rights and access to territory for those in need of international protection, as well as on principles of non-refoulement, the civilian nature of asylum, and international humanitarian law. This

is to ease the provision of protection and basic services, including education, health, and livelihoods, and to seek solutions to the issues of displaced persons. Besides, importance is given to strategic partners within the Nexus framework, to invest in sustainable economic development to reduce dependence on humanitarian aid and create employment opportunities for people we serve. Finally, climate change actions and natural risk management are implemented to strengthen resilience.

## 1.4 Collaboration and Partnerships

As part of the implementation of its multi-year, multi-partner strategy and in line with the practice of coordinating mixed situations, UNHCR continued to use sectoral working group coordination platforms in 2023 while maintaining leadership for refugee protection and response in various sectors. UNHCR provided its response through 11 project partners (including two governmental partners) while ensuring coordination of operational partners.

To continue and consolidate its commitments from the 2019 Global Refugee Forum (GRF), Niger made three new commitments at the 2023 GRF, namely improving access to education, adapting to climate change, and enhancing protection and durable solutions.

The strengthening of UNHCR's collaboration with UN sister agencies is ongoing and should leverage or improve opportunities for joint programmes and activities, such as with the ILO, FAO, and UNDP. Under the Global Collaboration Framework, UNHCR and UNDP have developed a joint action plan to promote a coordinated response in developing host areas for forcibly displaced persons.

Effective collaboration has been established with development actors such as the World Bank through the refugees and host communities support project (PARCA), to improve access to basic social services (245,000 beneficiaries) and economic opportunities (30,000 beneficiaries) for forcibly displaced and host communities.

UNHCR has strengthened engagement with traditional donors and held consultations with the European Union for example, resulting in the maintenance of significant funding sources (ETM and RDDP-NA).

Briefings and regular information sharing have contributed to expanding the donor base, with confirmation of new funding from the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA).

Despite the impact of the coup d'état on the programming of development actors, UNHCR has maintained dialogue and collaboration with various actors for the continuation/resumption of interventions.



## Section 2: Results

### 2.1. Outcomes and Achievements

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

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

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Target (2023)	Actual (2023)
1.1 Proportion of refugees and asylum seekers registered on an individual basis	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	78.00%	88.00%	84.32%
1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	IDPs	40.00%	40.00%	100.00%
1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	40.00%	40.00%	54.88%
1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	Stateless Persons	30.00%	35.00%	100.00%
1.3 Proportion of people with legally recognized identity documents or credentials	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	54.00%	60.00%	100.00%

#### Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2023, Niger maintained its open asylum policy, welcoming over 84,000 new asylum-seekers and refugees, mainly from Mali (38,000), Nigeria (31,000), Burkina Faso (6,900), and Chad (6,800). Expulsions from Algeria of non-Nigeriens increased, from over 13,000 in 2022 to over 18,000 in 2023. Over 500 Malian refugees expelled from Algeria were welcomed in Agadez, later joined by their families.

By the end of the year, 274,525 refugees and asylum-seekers were individually and biometrically registered, representing 71 per cent of the 384,440 registered and unregistered individuals, compared to 377,621 individuals at the beginning of 2023. Variations are explained by departures, new registrations, and deactivation of absentees during biometric verification. 53,560 refugee identity cards were issued to individuals aged 14 and above, 32,500 attestations to refugee households, and 200 to asylum-seekers. The 23 mixed movement monitors covered several regions and trained 210 local authorities, security and defense forces. They referred 27,241 individuals to state asylum services.

20 missions by UNHCR and its partners to border posts assessed access conditions to territory and provided material support to two posts in Tillaberi. Rapid protection assessments were conducted during various influxes.

A monthly dashboard on mixed movements was launched in 2023 to track incoming flows, even after the closure of borders following the coup d'état, demonstrating that asylum-seekers continued to find refuge in Niger.

About 33,691 persons at risk of statelessness were assisted, with 27,475 declarative judgments of birth and 6,216 regular birth certificates, including for 4,115 refugees and 7,564 IDPs. Capacity building was provided for 810 government actors and 298 civil society members, community leaders and relays on statelessness and civil registration.

## 2. Outcome Area: Status Determination

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

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Target (2023)	Actual (2023)
2.1 Average processing time (in days) from registration to first instance asylum decision	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	550.00	550.00	740.00
2.2 Proportion of people undergoing asylum procedures who have access to legal representation	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
2.3 Proportion of people undergoing asylum procedures who have access to an effective appeal mechanism after first instance rejection of their claim	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	60.00%	80.00%	31.49%

### Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The process of refugee status determination in Niger covers the registration of new asylum-seekers, their interviews, and assessments by the eligibility personnel of the CNE under the auspices of the Ministry of the Interior, and the processing of cases by the eligibility commission at first instance and the appeals board (comité de recours gracieux). In 2023, the holding of two first-instance sessions, with the participation of UNHCR, enabled the processing of 242 asylum-seekers. No Appeals Board sessions took place. UNHCR provided training to CNE members at each session.

UNHCR supports the government by conducting RSD on behalf of the government for evacuees from Libya under the Emergency Transit Mechanism (ETM). In May 2023, 179 people were evacuated to Niger. Other planned evacuation flights in 2023 were suspended following the coup d'état. 293 individual RSD decisions were finalized for ETM evacuees, including 96 under regular RSD and 197 under a joint RSD-resettlement procedure.

All asylum-seekers and refugees had access to legal advice from UNHCR through individual counselling sessions by phone, including a hotline, or in person, regarding their government asylum procedure or under the ETM. Over 980 asylum-seekers were thus listened to and advised in 2023.

In 2023, the technical committee responsible for asylum system reform, in line with its commitment at the 2019 Global Refugee Forum, held several consultation sessions, leading to the development of a draft law and decree, which partially consider contributions from UNHCR. If these texts are adopted in 2024 through an ordinance, the efficiency of procedures would be improved, notably by reducing the composition of the two eligibility bodies.

## 3. Outcome Area: Protection Policy and Law

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

### Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Law 97-016 and its implementing decree describe the asylum procedure and the rights of refugees in Niger. In line with its commitments at the 2019 Global Refugee Forum, Niger has taken steps to revise these two main legal instruments on asylum. The draft laws and decrees aim to improve the efficiency of the procedure, confirm international standards, and integrate a procedure for determining statelessness status, which is also a commitment of Niger at the 2019 Statelessness High-Level Segment. As of end 2023, both documents were in the adoption process.

In 2019, Niger committed to reviewing its nationality code in relation to the prevention of statelessness at

birth. In 2023, UNHCR, in support of the Ministry of Justice, mobilized relevant state actors (civil registry, magistrates, child protection, etc.), which revealed that the code includes safeguards against statelessness at birth, but that implementation poses challenges, particularly the application of the article granting nationality to foundlings, children of unknown parents, or those born in Niger who would otherwise be stateless. Analyses and best practices exchanges will be replicated in other regions in 2024, followed by a ministerial circular.

UNHCR strengthened the framework for identifying and protecting persons at risk of statelessness through donations of education and computer equipment to civil registry centres. Additionally, a digitized form and data collection methodology on persons at risk of statelessness in Niger were developed for protection monitors in the four regions to facilitate the identification of persons at risk of statelessness.

In November 2023, Niger repealed Law 2015-36 on the Smuggling of Migrants, which risks reducing the capacity to detect such cases.

## 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.**

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Target (2023)	Actual (2023)
4.1 Proportion of people who know where to access available GBV services	IDPs	50.00%	65.00%	42.00%
4.1 Proportion of people who know where to access available GBV services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	50.00%	65.00%	95.02%
4.2 Proportion of people who do not accept violence against women	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	60.00%	70.00%	97.38%
4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with GBV case management services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	60.00%	70.00%	89.25%

### Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2023, the goal was to improve mechanisms for preventing gender-based violence (GBV) for all beneficiaries, through awareness raising, capacity building, and community participation. 58 per cent of documented cases were refugees, 11% IDPs, 7% returnees, 4% the host community members. Women made up 55% of all cases, while girls represented 43%. Early marriages accounted for 41.7% of cases, resource denials 18.6 p%, psychological violence 18%, physical assaults 11.9%, rape 5.9%, and sexual assaults 3.7%. 69% of the displaced knew where to find help, 82% condemned violence, and 100% of survivors were satisfied with the services. Protection committees were revitalized, members trained, with significant contributions from community leaders and security forces. Tahoua recorded 349 cases of early marriage. In response, 1,389 people received dignity kits, 985 received psychosocial support, 145 health support, 15 legal support. Related services were provided for 217 survivors, 169 benefitted from socio-economic reintegration, and 472 from miscellaneous materials. Awareness raising reached 32,162 people (54% women, 44% girls, and 2% men). Coordination meetings were held, and collaborations with UN Women and IOM established. Data collection on GBV, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health, facilitated actions and advocacy aligned with priorities.

## 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.

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Target (2023)	Actual (2023)
5.1 Proportion of children at heightened risk who are supported by a Best Interests Procedure	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	51.99%	60.00%	20.50%
5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	30.00%	40.00%	12.91%
5.3 Proportion of unaccompanied and separated children who are in an alternative care arrangement	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	70.01%	80.00%	29.23%

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

As of 31 December 2023, about 57 per cent of over 300,000 refugees and asylum-seekers in Niger were children. There were 24,164 girls at risk of GBV. About 73 per cent of these children benefitted from best interest determination (BID) procedures; 913 children underwent best interest evaluations (BIEs); 130 BIEs were conducted to find solutions for refugee children, with girls representing 30 per cent; 59 BID management and 14 BID panel meetings were held; and 43 coordination meetings organized to address identified protection issues. Awareness raising on child protection reached 3,864 people including 57 per cent women and girls.

About 56 per cent of children participated in community child protection programmes, including 77 children who benefitted from life skills training and activities. 4,037 children received birth certificates, 51 per cent of them girls, 563 children at risk received material assistance (31 per cent girls), while 37 unaccompanied children were resettled to third countries.

About 80 per cent of unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) benefit from alternative care programmes, including 593 UASC identified and tracked. These children were placed with foster families or under a supervisory guardianship arrangement. These foster families and guardians received core relief items (CRIs) and monthly cash assistance. A database of foster families was initiated in collaboration with the child protection partner and the government department of child protection.

Consultations and awareness raising activities with local authorities were conducted to ensure that refugees are included in the creation, composition, organization and operation of child protection committees. 220 community child protection committees are now operational. 2,640 members of these community structures benefitted from 47 training sessions on children's rights, identification and referral procedures. 42 child friendly spaces were set up and are operational, catering for 52,775 children who take part in psychosocial care activities.

Training on various protection issues benefitted 174 partners' staff and state actors, while 24 coordination meetings were held. UNHCR participated in the child protection Sub-Cluster, as well as in the child protection sub-working groups in the various regions, enhancing the identification and response to challenges and other concerns related to child protection.

The celebration of the Day of the African Child in 2023 was an opportunity to strengthen collaboration with local authorities by organizing joint activities around the promotion of Children's rights.

## 6. Outcome Area: Safety and Access to Justice

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

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2023, there were no reported arrests or incidents of irregular presence on the territory. UNHCR conducted regular visits to accessible penitentiary centres to ensure that the individuals under their care were not subjected to arbitrary arrest. When lawful arrests did occur, efforts were made to ensure the rights of those affected were respected. The information collected was updated in the UNHCR database. According to the detention monitoring dashboard, 129 refugees and asylum-seekers were detained, including nine minors and two women. 91 per cent were refugees and 9 percent asylum-seekers. The most common charges included theft, rape of minors, drug trafficking or possession, complicity with NSAGs and forgery.

Discussions are ongoing with the National Agency for Judicial assistance (ANAJJ) at central and regional levels to ensure effective implementation of awareness raising activities and the provision of legal and judicial assistance to refugees and asylum-seekers. Similar discussions are being held with the Department of Reintegration and Alternatives to Incarceration to conduct joint missions to detention centres, raising awareness among detainees about available remedies. A working framework has been established with the ICRC for the referral and follow-up of individual cases.

## 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.**

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Target (2023)	Actual (2023)
7.2 Proportion of people who have access to safe feedback and response mechanisms	IDPs	85.00%	100.00%	89.25%
7.2 Proportion of people who have access to safe feedback and response mechanisms	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	85.00%	100.00%	75.21%
7.3 Proportion of women participating in leadership/management structures	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	40.00%	50.00%	46.20%

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2023, UNHCR Niger focused on community involvement, gender inclusion, accountability, women's empowerment, rights and community-based approaches. Host populations showed solidarity towards displaced people by sharing available resources. Age, gender and diversity assessments and community consultations were conducted, with the participation of 1,141 people (449 refugees, 72 returnees, 144 IDPs, 195 asylum-seekers and 93 persons from the host community), including 125 people with special needs. Results of these consultations were shared with partners and considered in the 2024 planning.

Community involvement was also ensured thanks to inclusive participation in meetings, focus groups and multi-functional team meetings, making it possible to identify and address problems within the communities. Working with diverse groups enabled UNHCR and its partners to encourage active participation within communities, in the promotion of fundamental human rights, and the rights and responsibilities of refugees.

Efforts to set up and support self-management structures (central, women's, youth committees) and sectoral committees (for water sanitation and hygiene-WASH, complaints management, GBV, child protection) continued. All 220 community structures are operational throughout Niger and across sectors. 56 complaints management committees, consisting of refugees and IDPs, are active, and 75 complaints boxes are accessible. The feedback hotline - 'ligne verte' received 289 complaints in 2023, of which 237 (82 per cent) were resolved.

To strengthen female leadership, awareness-raising campaigns were conducted to encourage involvement

of women in decision-making structures, leading to a 46 per cent participation rate compared to 44 per cent in 2022. 70% of women benefited from socio-economic and youth interventions.

Awareness-raising campaigns were conducted on international days and special events in synergy with local authorities and refugee, displaced and host communities.

## 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).**

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Target (2023)	Actual (2023)
8.1 Proportion of people that receive cash transfers and/or non-food items	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1.97%	8.00%	7.76%
8.2 Proportion of people with primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	14.15%	20.00%	8.11%

### Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Since 2020, UNHCR has been providing monthly cash assistance to refugees and asylum-seekers at the ETM Hamdallaye site and in Niamey. This assistance covers food, hygiene kit and domestic gas, with the amount of assistance varying according to the age and sex of the individual. During the year, 802 households benefited from cash assistance, resulting in 99.4 per cent of households whose needs were met.

The cash-based intervention (CBI) implementation rate rose from 2 per cent in 2022 to 3 per cent in 2023, as a result of an increase in the CBI budget and the extension of assistance to other sectors. In results of the post-distribution monitoring (PDM) of the cash distribution in December 2023, 71 per cent of beneficiaries affirmed a subsequent improvement of their living conditions, while 96.6 per cent of recipients considered that cash was their preferred method. This assistance also helped to boost the local economy. Over 69% of beneficiaries reported spending their assistance on the local markets in Hamdallaye and Niamey.

Access to domestic energy remained a challenge at sites hosting forcibly displaced populations because wood, the main source, did not cover the energy needs of the host populations even before the arrival of refugees. Efforts are underway to promote alternatives and technologies to reduce firewood consumption. Some 3,346 stoves were distributed to households in the Tahoua and Tillabéri regions. As an alternative energy source, 527 households received CBI at the ETM site at Hamdallaye for monthly refills of gas cylinders, while 186 domestic gas kits were distributed in the Maradi region.

About 6,000 people benefitted from 34 awareness-raising sessions to promote alternative energies and the advantages and benefits of using improved stoves. Cooking energy interventions reached 18 per cent for the UNHCR Niger operation. The activities implemented have not only improved the living conditions of refugees, but also reduced pressure on scarce and already depleted forest resources. It is therefore necessary to strengthen and to initiate, wherever possible, the supply of other alternative energy sources such as gas, an excellent alternative given the advantages it offers over firewood. Additional activities were conducted to improve vegetation, notably the recovery of 186 hectares of degraded land, and the planting of 26,800 seedlings as part of reforestation initiatives.

## 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.**



Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Target (2023)	Actual (2023)
9.1 Proportion of people living in habitable and affordable housing	IDPs	80.00%	100.00%	51.40%
9.1 Proportion of people living in habitable and affordable housing	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	80.02%	100.00%	36.66%
9.2 Proportion of people that have energy to ensure lighting	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	6.47%	10.00%	64.76%

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The UNHCR Niger operation is intensifying efforts to assist the Government in fulfilling its commitments under the Global Refugee Forum. Niger, as a leading country in operationalizing the refugee inclusion program within a nexus approach, plays a pivotal role in enhancing the collective response to forced displacement. This involves prioritizing sustainable solutions, focusing on medium and long-term outcomes, which promote social cohesion, self-sufficiency, and sustainable integration into national public service systems.

Within this strategic framework, UNHCR is actively working towards operationalizing the out-of-camp policy and integrating refugees into national systems for accessing basic social services. This is supported by land allocation for humanitarian purposes in the Diffa and Tillabéri regions, as well as the program to resettle refugees from border areas in "villages of opportunity" in the Maradi region.

End 2023, UNHCR had provided housing assistance to 14,887 households, including 68% refugees, 18 % returnees and vulnerable host community members and 14 % IDPs. This assistance included 56% shelter repair kits 35% emergency shelters and 9% durable shelters. Specifically, 8,391 shelter repair kits, 5,152 emergency shelters and 1,344 durable houses were distributed to ensure adequate and safe accommodation for these households. UNHCR covered 100% of households in the Maradi region, 55% in the Tillabéri, 28% in the Tahoua, 18% in Niamey and 3% in Diffa region.

To improve access to energy in refugee sites across various regions, UNHCR supplied solar energy kits (household solar kits, streetlamps, and solar lanterns) to meet basic energy needs such as lighting and electricity. For example, about 30% of shelters at the ETM Hamdallaye Center were equipped with solar kits, providing ventilation, lighting, and a telephone recharging system. Additionally, 7.5% of households in the Tillabéri region 5.9% at the Agadez Humanitarian Center and 3% in the Tahoua region were assisted with solar lanterns for lighting and recharging mobile phones. Overall, 2.6% of households were assisted in 2023, while 172 solar streetlamps were installed to enhance safety at refugee hosting sites throughout Niger.

The assistance improved living conditions of the population. At the ETM Hamdallaye site for example, solarization has reduced clandestine electrical connections (which sometimes led to fires) and diesel consumption by generators, resulting in a reduction of 1,127 tons of carbon dioxide emissions per year. However, it is important to note that these efforts, while significant, remain insufficient covering only 9% of refugee households.

## 10. Outcome Area: Healthy Lives

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

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Target (2023)	Actual (2023)
10.1 Proportion of children aged 9 months to five years who have received measles vaccination	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	99.50%
10.2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	89.99%

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2023, UNHCR made significant strides in enhancing healthcare access for forcibly displaced individuals in Niger. Collaborating closely with the Nigerien Government and various partners, UNHCR facilitated the provision of healthcare services for refugees within the national health systems. The outcomes were remarkable, showcasing improved access to primary healthcare. Measles vaccination coverage soared from 94 to 99 per cent, while skilled birth attendance rose from 83 to 90 per cent. Throughout the year, 191,336 primary healthcare consultations were conducted, 42,309 individuals accessed reproductive health and HIV services while 39,225 children received essential vaccines.

UNHCR also continued its efforts to integrate mental health care into primary care, training 28 health workers and 16 qualified staff in mental health and psychosocial support.

Some 73,643 children were screened for malnutrition, including 3,028 children identified as suffering from moderate acute malnutrition and 2,093 from severe acute malnutrition. They were all promptly referred for treatment. Some 4,227 new admissions were tracked and managed, with a recovery rate of 88 per cent at outpatient nutritional recovery centre for severe acute malnutrition (CRENAS) and 90 per cent at the outpatient nutritional recovery centre for moderate malnutrition (CRENAM). In addition, 2,959 children received vitamin A supplements; 2,911 children were dewormed, and 2,025 were breastfed within an hour of delivery. 51,066 children aged between 6 and 23 months benefited from WFP blanket feeding. A joint UNHCR-WFP monitoring mission was conducted in 2023 to assess the food security needs of refugees and other populations.

## 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.**

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Target (2023)	Actual (2023)
11.1 Proportion of young people enrolled in tertiary and higher education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0.22%	1.00%	0.26%
11.2 Proportion of children and young people enrolled in the national education system	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	19.55%	25.00%	28.76%

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2023, the enrolment rate of refugee children in the national education system increased, with about 28.8% of school-age children enrolled across Niger. This included 44.8% of refugee children at the pre-primary level, with girls accounting for 49.61%. However, the primary enrolment rate fell to 34.86%, compared to 36% in 2022, indicating challenges in accessing primary education. Only 9% of teenagers were enrolled in secondary school, but tertiary enrolment slightly increased by 0.3%.

End-of-year examinations were successfully organized, resulting in a 74% pass rate for the high school leaving certificate, better known in French as the baccalaureate; 51% for the primary end-of-year assessments; and 14% for the end-of-secondary education certificate exam (BEPC). Non-formal education



was also promoted, with 2,104 children having access to remedial programmes. Access to education was improved through the construction and rehabilitation of school infrastructure, the distribution of school kits and uniforms, teacher training, and awareness-raising. The involvement of community members fostered peaceful coexistence and ownership of the projects. Initiatives were also undertaken to promote connected higher education, offering online and vocational training opportunities for refugees.

## 12. Outcome Area: Clean Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

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

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Target (2023)	Actual (2023)
12.1 Proportion of people using at least basic drinking water services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	88.32%	90.00%	97.01%
12.2 Proportion of people with access to a safe household toilet	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	11.14%	22.00%	28.41%

### Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation is not only a fundamental human right but also a key factor contributing to agriculture, energy, health, the environment, and economic growth. In 2023, UNHCR and its partners improved access to sustainably managed water supply and sanitation services.

Access to safe drinking water sources and availability of daily water supply were improved. 97 per cent of the population in refugee hosting locations now have access to basic drinking water services, compared to 88 per cent in 2022, with an average quantity of 19 liters per person per day, up from 13 liters in 2022. UNHCR's initiatives, such as installing or repairing 402 standpipes and maintaining water distribution systems (including 26 solar pumping systems), ensured continuous availability of drinking water within a collection time of less than 30 minutes on average. Operational partners also contributed by constructing three new boreholes, installing 16 taps in the Diffa region, and supporting emergency response in the Tillabéri, Agadez, and Tahoua regions.

The percentage of people using basic sanitation services increased from 11 per cent in 2022 to 28 per cent in 2023. This improvement is primarily attributed to UNHCR's construction of 768 new family latrines and operational partners' construction of 55 latrines in the Tillabéri, Maradi, and Diffa regions. Additionally, 192 community latrines (159 built by UNHCR and 33 by operational partners). The promotion of good hygiene practices and the proper management of water and sanitation infrastructures were reinforced through regular awareness-raising and specific training, with 71 per cent of people receiving training in basic hygiene practices.

Solid waste management was effective at all refugee hosting locations, though surveys conducted in Maradi, Diffa, and Tillabéri regions revealed that less than half of households have access to adequate solid waste management facilities.

## 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.**

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Target (2023)	Actual (2023)
13.1. Proportion of people with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	27.00%	35.00%	42.00%
13.2. Proportion of people who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	50.00%	65.00%	61.00%
13.3 Proportion of people (working age) who are unemployed	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	65.00%	55.00%	39.00%

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Following the development of the National Livelihoods Strategy, UNHCR advocated with the Niger Government, for the creation of a mechanism to facilitate and accelerate the socio-economic inclusion of refugees in a "whole-of-society" approach. Thus, Decree No. 0000020 MAT/DC/DGDRL/C, defining the creation, allocation, composition, and operation of the technical working group on the inclusion strategy of forcibly displaced persons and host populations, introduced in 2023. This decree laid the groundwork to facilitate refugees' access to productive assets (including land) and financial products and services. Implemented activities enabled refugees to generate capital, with 2,119 of them opening accounts in financial institutions.

About 7,857 refugees were targeted, including 4,113 by UNHCR and the remainder by operational partners' contributions via the complementarity mechanism. Activities focused on agricultural production, income-generating activities, training in small businesses, and the promotion of artisans. These interventions resulted in an employability rate of 21 per cent (21,386 individuals) among refugees aged 18 to 59, up from 7 per cent the previous year, thus reducing the unemployment rate for this age group to 79 per cent. Farming implements were provided to 1,732 households (comprising 8,660 beneficiaries), enabling them to harvest 762,000 kg of a variety of foods valued at 182,880,000 CFA francs (about \$332,410) on the markets in Tillabéri, Diffa, Maradi, and Tahoua regions. Support to 665 households (70 per cent women) for horticulture resulted in high-value commercial products valued at 14,850,000 CFA francs (about \$27,000) by beneficiaries, including 50 per cent refugees.

1,095 small ruminants were distributed to 365 refugee households, with 450 animals vaccinated and 20 Para veterinarians trained for herd monitoring. Interventions also focused on fish farming, with 126 households supported in fish production and alternative income sources, while 786 refugee households received support to diversify their income through small businesses.

683 young learners benefitted from vocational training in various trades before receiving start up kits to enhance their skills and improve their income. 2023 results therefore revealed a 5 per cent increase totaling 42 per cent of refugees aged 18 to 59 who have access to financial institutions. 61 per cent of refugees in decent employment reported positive improvements in their incomes compared to the previous year.

## 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.**

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Considering the geopolitical and security situation in neighbouring countries, UNHCR has not encouraged voluntary return to countries of origin such as Mali, Burkina Faso, and Nigeria. However, two asylum-seekers were assisted in returning to their countries of origin, and one refugee was readmitted to their first country of asylum. Pendular movements were observed in Diffa, Tahoua, Tillaberi, and Maradi for security, assistance, and livelihood access reasons. UNHCR, through its monitoring partner, conducted awareness raising on the risks associated with these movements.

A workshop on protection and durable solutions, with focus on repatriation, was organized for administrative, communal, and traditional authorities in Diffa to reiterate the principles of repatriation and address potential return movements of Nigerian refugees, in line with the interest expressed by the authorities of Borno State. The draft tripartite agreement between Niger, Nigeria, and UNHCR, in place since 2022, was not validated due to a lack of political interest on the Nigerian side.

The fourth Forum of Governors of the Lake Chad Basin was held in N'Djamena, Chad to strengthen efforts and partnerships to improve solutions for forcibly displaced persons in the Lake Chad Basin region. UNHCR and Niger participated, including the Governor of Diffa.

UNHCR contributed to the development of a national strategy for durable solutions for IDPs by the Nigerian Government, including returns, and an action plan, led by the Ministry of Humanitarian Action with a humanitarian-development nexus approach. This strategy will be implemented at the regional level.

## 15. Outcome Area: Resettlement and Complementary Pathways

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

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Target (2023)	Actual (2023)
15.1 Number of refugees submitted by UNHCR for resettlement	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	710	1,250	970
15.2 Average processing time from resettlement submission to departure under normal priority	Refugees and Asylum-seekers			324.00
15.3 Number of people admitted through complementary pathways from the host country	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	50	60	11

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The processing of resettlement cases by UNHCR, including the reception of refugees through the Green Line, continued after the coup d'état on 26 July. Resettlement interviews conducted by UNHCR were done remotely when UNHCR staff were instructed to temporarily work outside the country, as the UN reduced its footprints. Similarly, UNHCR was able to facilitate remote interviews for Canada.

In 2023, 970 refugees were submitted for resettlement, including 478 people evacuated from Libya to Niger (the Emergency Transit Mechanism) and 492 Niger-registered refugees' cases, the majority being Nigerians and Malians. Organizing 17 sessions of the national panel for durable solutions allowed for the fair processing and referral of these cases for resettlement.

Opportunities for family reunification were sought for seven refugees, with one case rejected by Canada; four in progress with the United Kingdom; and one refugee pending with Sweden. Additionally, a potential humanitarian corridor with Italy (COMET) was identified and is expected to benefit refugees in 2024.

Confirmation of the implementation modalities and criteria was pending by the end of 2023.

Following the Office for Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) audit report, measures are underway to improve safeguards related to the integrity of the procedure, such as improving physical and electronic archiving, updating standard operating procedures to account for audit report production, and a biometric identity

management system (BIMS) verification before interviews.

## 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. .**

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Target (2023)	Actual (2023)
16.1 Proportion of people with secure tenure rights to housing and/or land	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	41.03%

### Progress Against the Desired Outcome

While current legislation allows for naturalization in Niger, the number of refugees obtaining citizenship remains low due to administrative bottlenecks and lengthy procedures. In 2023, seven individuals filed for naturalization and were assisted by UNHCR in the process. However, no requests were finalized by the end of the year. The Government of Niger and UNHCR conducted a mission to Gouré, in the Zinder region, to assess the needs and measures required to facilitate the local integration of long-standing Chadian refugees. This mission underscored the refugees' interest in such integration.

Regarding IDPs, Niger being a pilot country for the UN Secretary-General's Program of Action on Internal Displacement, the Nigerien Government developed a national strategy for durable solutions for these populations through a consultative and nexus approach involving humanitarian actors, including UNHCR, and development actors. By the end of 2023, the strategy was pending adoption. It covers return, integration, and relocation to another locality, focusing on strengthening basic social services in all relevant areas. The related action plan is expected to be adopted and implemented at the regional level.

## 2.2. Age, Gender and Diversity

To enhance support for forcibly displaced individuals and those at risk of statelessness, UNHCR, in collaboration with government, operational, and developmental partners, conducted a comprehensive Age, Gender, and Diversity (AGD) assessment across its operational areas in Niger. This assessment aimed to identify protection risks, underlying causes, community capacities, and propose context-specific solutions. Throughout 2023, UNHCR prioritized accountability to individuals affected by forced displacement. This commitment involved actively listening to their feedback, addressing concerns, and reaffirming a steadfast dedication to meeting their needs and seeking sustainable solutions.

The participation of IDPs, people with disabilities, and those at risk of statelessness was integral to this process. Gender mainstreaming was a key focus in programme development and across multi-sectoral responses. All assistance was tailored accordingly, recognizing gender as a critical consideration in all aspects of support provision.

The biometric verification operation enabled precise data extraction and refined analysis of the population profile by age, gender, and diversity. Special attention was paid to individuals with specific needs, assessing their proportion within the total population, and enhancing community support mechanisms. Efforts to increase women's participation in decision-making structures and programs were prioritized, overcoming

socio-cultural barriers. Additionally, targeted programs for vulnerable children and youth, particularly those out of school, were implemented in collaboration with partners.

## Section 3: Resources

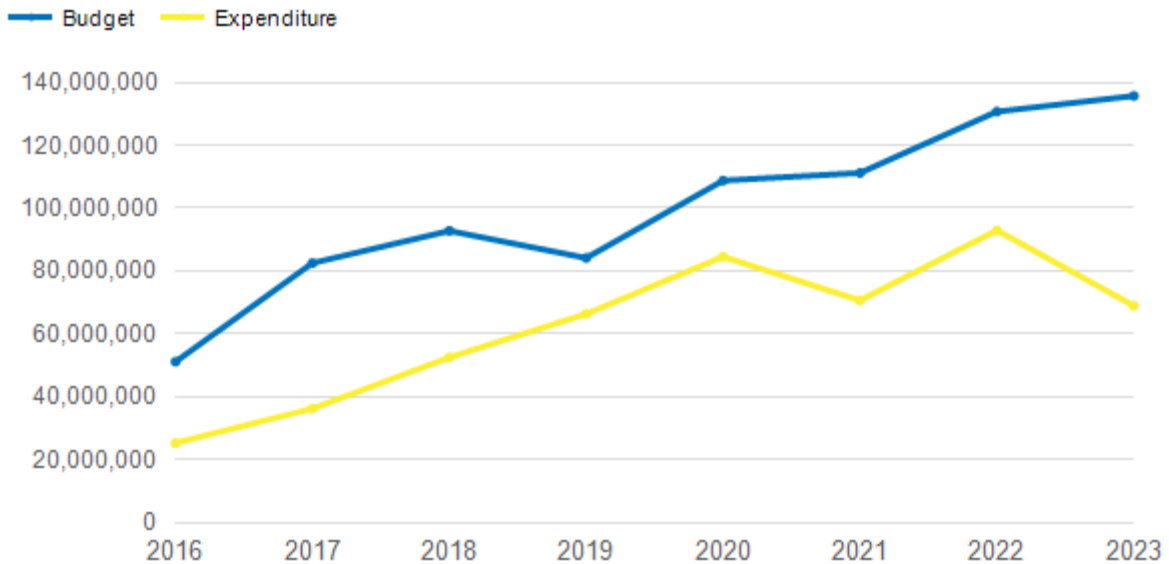
### 3.1 Financial Data

(Financial figures in USD)

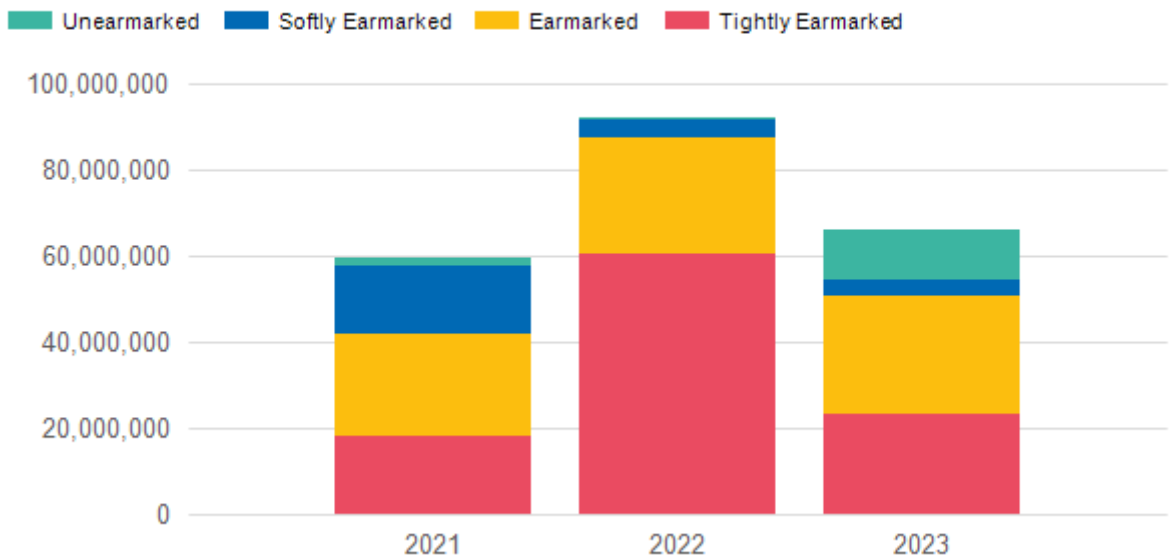
Impact Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
IA1: Protect	79,507,487	28,205,259	35.47%	27,744,092	98.36%
IA2: Assist	36,715,274	29,241,226	79.64%	29,240,236	100.00%
IA3: Empower	10,148,994	6,498,682	64.03%	6,498,682	100.00%
IA4: Solve	9,301,282	5,485,934	58.98%	5,485,934	100.00%
All Impact Areas		280,611			
<b>Total</b>	<b>135,673,037</b>	<b>69,711,712</b>	<b>51.38%</b>	<b>68,968,944</b>	<b>98.93%</b>

Outcome Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
OA1: Access/Doc	20,147,927	7,731,834	38.38%	7,695,310	99.53%
OA2: Status	4,070,268	2,049,671	50.36%	2,049,671	100.00%
OA3: Policy/Law	9,081,747	1,528,867	16.83%	1,349,003	88.24%
OA4: GBV	8,615,624	2,425,519	28.15%	2,425,519	100.00%
OA5: Children	7,190,458	2,100,780	29.22%	2,100,780	100.00%
OA6: Justice	5,982,587	1,397,588	23.36%	1,056,736	75.61%
OA7: Community	4,354,134	3,532,375	81.13%	3,532,375	100.00%
OA8: Well-being	7,969,377	12,558,043	157.58%	12,557,053	99.99%
OA9: Housing	12,038,464	7,282,479	60.49%	7,282,479	100.00%
OA10: Health	5,726,802	3,882,065	67.79%	3,882,065	100.00%
OA11: Education	4,945,300	3,043,639	61.55%	2,981,602	97.96%
OA12: WASH	5,121,249	2,443,249	47.71%	2,330,812	95.40%
OA13: Livelihood	4,909,868	2,538,580	51.70%	2,538,580	100.00%
OA14: Return	2,779,472	2,530,599	91.05%	2,530,599	100.00%
OA15: Resettle	2,225,959	999,736	44.91%	999,736	100.00%
OA16: Integrate	3,419,192	1,645,071	48.11%	1,645,071	100.00%
EA17: Systems	13,482,073	5,735,291	42.54%	5,735,291	100.00%
EA18: Support	6,567,288	4,304,924	65.55%	4,304,924	100.00%
EA20: External	7,045,247	1,971,340	27.98%	1,971,340	100.00%
All Outcome Areas		10,064			
<b>Total</b>	<b>135,673,037</b>	<b>69,711,712</b>	<b>51.38%</b>	<b>68,968,944</b>	<b>98.93%</b>

### Budget and Expenditure Trend



### Contributions Trend by Type



## 3.2. Resources Overview

UNHCR, through its 2023-2025 multi-year strategy, increase efforts in resource mobilization to strengthen the 2023 planning and support national systems in providing services to refugees and host communities. Due to inflation, coupled with economic and financial sanctions in the second half of 2023, food assistance, health, education, shelter, livelihoods, and protection interventions remained top priorities for refugees, people at risk of stateless, and internally displaced persons. The budgeted needs planning and the indicative budget for the Niger operation amounted to

\$135,673,073.05 and \$50,933,455, respectively. The operationalization of priorities benefited at the beginning of 2024 from a risk-based allocation of \$8,000,000 (OPS: \$7,383,000/ABOD: \$617,000), which ensured continued good management and financial reporting of funds, especially in targeted commitments related to the carryover of significant amounts from 2022 to 2023, including funds from GIZ construction project, education with "Education Cannot Wait (ECW)", Educate a Child (EAC), European Union funds, asylum reform project (RDPP-NA), Italian, Belgian, and Luxembourgish funds.

In response to the resurgence of attacks and border movements in the Lake Chad area, the three-border area, and the Agadez region (Assamaka situation), additional funding under emergency support contributed to providing adequate responses in Tahoua, Tillabéri, Agadez, Maradi, and Diffa. Overall, 2023 was marked by the introduction during the second semester of more efficient systems and processes to manage and support partnerships with PROMS, payments/initiation of agreements with CLOUD/ERP. This migration and transition phase was covered by an approach to mitigate risks in partnership with 80% of payments of the amount due. To conclude the year, an amount was identified to support the Regional Bureau, and despite exchange rate challenges, all final payments due to partners were made.



## Section 4: Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

### 4.1 Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

Following the compilation of the annual report on results in Niger, the operation, through the contribution of multifunctional teams, drew several lessons, notably:

In implementing programs in a complex environment like Niger, prioritization based on in-depth data analysis is crucial to ensure more targeted assistance that better meets the needs of the populations; To ensure the rationalization of interventions, effective coordination among all stakeholders, including forcibly displaced persons, government actors, and local partners, was suggested to optimize resources and to avoid duplication of efforts;

In the aftermath of the coup d'état, adaptability was emphasized, highlighting the need to adjust programmes in response to evolving circumstances;

Community engagement emerged as essential to ensure the cultural relevance of interventions and the consistency of the response to the needs of affected populations;

Robust monitoring and evaluation mechanisms are vital to measure the impact of programmes and identify areas for improvement in future projections.

These lessons will be integrated into the 2024 review of the multi-year strategy and the implementation in 2025. Strategic planning will incorporate identified priorities and gaps, while capacity-building initiatives will develop the skills of staff and partners. In the same vein, risk management strategies will be encouraged to anticipate and address challenges. Furthermore, learning and adaptation mechanisms will ensure continuous improvement of programmes, with partnerships leveraged to enhance effectiveness. By applying these lessons, the operation hopes to strengthen the impact and sustainability of its humanitarian efforts in Niger.



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