

Niger

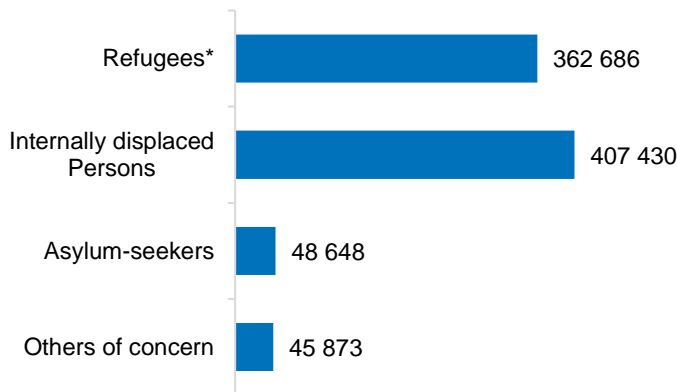
May – June 2024

In June 2024, the Tillabéri region welcomed a large number of Burkinabe asylum seekers. From 14 – 20 June, 3,068 people (471 households) fled attacks by non-state armed groups in Burkina Faso and sought refuge in the commune of Téra.

As of 30 June, **303 refugees, who have been evacuated from Libya through the ETM (Emergency Transit Mechanism) remain in Niger**. 91 of those are awaiting interviews or decisions from resettlement countries, and 57 are awaiting departure for Canada, and one for France.

On 21 May, UNHCR and the Government of Niger, **launched the physical verification exercise of urban refugees in Niamey**, targeting around 6,000 people (1,500 households). As of 30 June, 3,607 refugees have been verified, representing 60.12% of the targeted population.

STATISTICS ON REGISTERED FORCIBLY DISPLACED PEOPLE IN NIGER (AS OF 30 JUNE 2024)

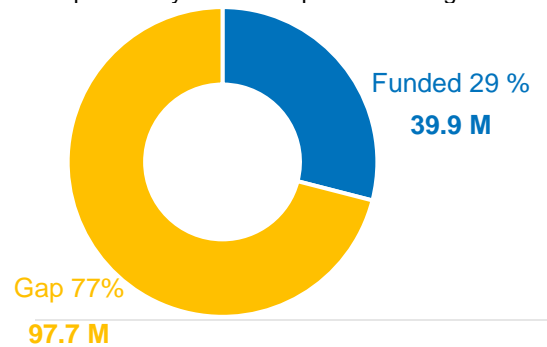


* Including non-registered refugees.

FUNDING AS OF 30 JUNE 2024

\$ 137,6 M

Requested by UNHCR Operation in Niger in 2024



Oumarou, a Nigerian refugee, grows sorghum and vegetables in the “village of opportunity” of Garin Kaka in the Maradi region. © UNHCR / Achu Claris Neh Mokom

Operational Context

Despite the security, political and economic challenges exacerbated by the July 2023 coup and the imposition of drastic sanctions on Niger, the country continued to host refugees and asylum seekers from Nigeria (56), Mali (32%), Burkina Faso (8%) and 4% from other countries. In addition, there are over 407,430 internally displaced persons (IDPs) and some 45,873 other people of concern to UNHCR, including Nigerien returnees who were residing outside the country in areas affected by various conflicts and insecurities, forcing them to flee again.

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

In May and June 2024, UNHCR operations were uninterrupted throughout the country, except for areas designated as "military operation zones" by the government, where humanitarian activities were suspended. UNHCR and other humanitarian actors have continued to advocate with regional authorities for a gradual easing of these measures, to ensure that people in need receive the necessary assistance whenever the security situation allows. This approach has helped to minimize the impact of these restrictions on humanitarian operations, although the security situation remains considerably difficult, particularly in the regions of Tillabéri, Tahoua, Diffa and Maradi.

Military operations by Niger's defense and security forces continued along the borders with Mali, as part of the recent mutual security pact signed by Mali, Niger, and Burkina Faso. It is feared that these operations, combined with the increased activities of terrorist and armed groups in Mali, will provoke further population movements towards the localities of Abala, Tillia, Tassara and Tchintabaraden in the Tillabéri and Tahoua regions of Niger.

UNHCR remains deeply concerned about the situation of vulnerable individuals in Niger, refugees, internally displaced persons, and host communities affected by the situation. Despite the lifting of ECOWAS sanctions, rising prices and the continued closure of the main access points between Niger and Benin - one of the crucial routes for importing essential goods - continue to weaken the overall resilience of the population. Unless significant progress is made in resolving the political crisis, the humanitarian situation is likely to become alarming.

Like all UN agencies in Niger, UNHCR has re-established its channels of communication with the government, engaging in discussions with key officials in the Ministries of Interior, Humanitarian Action, and Justice, at both technical and strategic levels. This cooperation is of crucial importance in ensuring the smooth continuity of humanitarian activities, facilitating the free flow of personnel, resources, and finances, and enabling essential tasks such as refugee status determination to be carried out.

On 20 June, UNHCR Niger celebrated World Refugee Day with a series of events across the country's refugee-hosting regions. Cultural and sporting activities were organized with refugees, partners, local authorities, and embassy representatives. This year's theme was "Solidarity with Refugees", with an emphasis on compassion, friendship and fraternity towards refugees hoping to return to their home countries and make a new life for themselves.

Tillabéri region

Context: As of 30 June 2024, the Tillabéri region is home to 230,637 forcibly displaced people, including 153,400 internally displaced people and 40,685 refugees, mainly from Mali, and 36,552 asylum seekers, mainly from Burkina Faso.

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

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

- From 14 to 20 June 2024, **protection monitoring pre-registered 3,068 Burkinabe asylum seekers (471 households) from the provinces of Mira, Sampelga, Titabé, Aligaga 1 and 2, located in the Sahel region of Burkina Faso. These displacements were caused by attacks from non-state armed groups, threats and fears of persecution. The newly arrived households have settled in the commune of Téra.**

In response, UNHCR has planned a joint mission to Téra with the Regional Directorate of Civil Status to advocate for the acceptance and protection of these newly arrived asylum seekers. Many of them are staying in unoccupied houses and plots of land, or with host families in Téra, putting a strain on local resources and basic social services. As of June 30, a total of 36,552 Burkinabe asylum seekers reside in Tillabéri.

- On June 18, 315 Nigeriens (43 households) were forced to leave the village of Tolba under threat from non-state armed groups and take refuge in the rural commune of Torodi.
- On June 13, 2024, 871 people (138 households) were forced to flee the villages of Egarew Nbahou, Tondibi, Karkatia, Tinkoubou, Ingari, Wanzarbé, Tessi Bellah, Gdago, Dolbel and Boungo to take refuge in the town of Bankilaré.
- The biometric verification exercise targeting Malian refugees in the region was completed on May 31. A total of 14,662 people were registered in the Abala department.
- To strengthen their resilience and enable them to rebuild their livestock, UNHCR distributed goats to 45 refugee households living in Ouallam on May 22, 2024. The beneficiaries each received two goats and 50 kg of wheat bran.



Participants, posing in the training course on international protection in the context of mixed movements © UNHCR.

From 20 to 21 May 2024, the UNHCR office in Tillabéri organized training on international protection in the context of mixed border movements for 30 border guards (Police and other Defense and Security Forces) and four departmental directors from the Tillabéri region.

Tahoua region

Context: The Tahoua region is characterized by the presence of refugees from Mali in its northern part, and in the south, by refugees from Nigeria and Niger nationals previously residing in Mali, forced to flee to their country of origin. **As of 30 June 2024, there were 201,181 forcibly displaced people in the Tahoua region, including 77,203 internally displaced people, 113,742 refugees and 10,236 other people, notably returnees.**

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

- In June, the Tchintabaraden site's **degraded land reclamation activity** mobilized 220 beneficiaries, including 200 refugees and 20 members of the host community. These people built 16,500 half-moons on 50 ha. On average, each individual built three half-moons a day, demonstrating significant involvement and a collective effort to combat land degradation. This activity not only revitalized degraded land, but also strengthened social cohesion between refugees and local communities.
- In early June, in Madaoua, ADES organized a **capacity-building workshop for 25 members of school management committees** from 12 refugee host villages on the fight against gender-based violence and their role and responsibilities.
- To prevent conflicts between local populations and people under UNHCR's mandate, between farmers and herders, UNHCR's partner CIAUD conducted an **awareness-raising session on peaceful cohabitation** in the chief town of the commune and department of Madaoua on 10 June 2024. This activity reached 71 people, including 26 men, 17 women, 23 girls and 5 boys. As a reminder, fights between herders and farmers in these areas, which are also inhabited by refugees, are frequent, especially during the rainy season. For the time being, however, relations between refugees, returnees and host communities are generally satisfactory.
- On Friday, 21 June 2024, the UNHCR office in Tahoua organized an official ceremony in Illela to hand over **certificates of nationality to 126 students** who had been the subject of a mobile court hearing in 2023. As a reminder, in 2023, a total of 785 children at risk of statelessness benefited from declaratory judgments of birth following a hearing session organized by UNHCR and its partner CIAUD in collaboration with the Illela Court of First Instance, the Tahoua Regional Directorate of Civil Status, Migration and Refugees, the Departmental Directorate of Civil Status and the Town Hall of the Illela urban commune.



Family photo taken at the ceremony to officially hand over 126 certificates of nationality to children at risk of statelessness at Illela in the Tahoua region. © UNHCR

- Within the framework of environmental protection, partner ADKOUL has carried out activities for the benefit of people forcibly displaced from refugee reception sites in the Bangui Rural Commune, Madaoua department. The aim of these activities is to bring about a lasting change in behaviour and attitudes towards protection, through **community information and awareness-raising sessions, as well as the promotion of local reforestation initiatives**. A total of 121 people attended these awareness-raising sessions.
- During the 25 days of activity, from 15 May to 8 June 2024, **16,500 half-moons were planted by 220 people (refugees and locals)**. Technical facilitation of the work was provided by pointers and plotters, and monitoring was carried out by the NGO team and members of the environment committee, under the supervision of the Departmental Environment Service. Eight villages/sites are participating, including Doukoudoukou, Doukoudoukou Projet, Rézi, Zongon talha, Zakin Ruwa, Leymi, Zongon Issa and Guidan Idi Agawane.
- From 27 to 31 May 2024, UNHCR and its partner ADES organized a series of **training sessions on psychosocial care for 102 teachers** from Tchintabaraden and Bangui schools in the Tahoua region. The aim of this training is to create inclusive and caring educational environments.
- During the first week of May, partner INTERSOS organized a **capacity-building workshop for members of the Jataka and Bangui village child protection committees**. The aim of the workshop was to build the capacity of members of these community structures in terms of their role and responsibilities, but also and above all to facilitate the identification, referral and management of protection cases identified at community level. During the workshop, participants were equipped to deal with several protection issues, including **gender-based violence and its typologies, community-based protection in the context of prevention and mediation**, and the inclusion and involvement of people with special needs in decision-making at community level.
- In early May, UNHCR organized a training session on innovative **rain-fed farming** techniques for 24 beneficiaries, including 12 refugees, 8 local people and 4 landowners. Three themes were discussed, followed by practical sessions. Firstly, **traditional composting techniques** (practical demonstration of fast-decomposing traditional composting), **market gardening techniques** (nursery maintenance and preparation of market garden beds); then the production of bio-pesticide based on chili pepper and nem leaves. Finally, sowing techniques and the application of micro-dose chemical fertilizers (NPK, urea and DAP). In addition, 24 beneficiaries received support in the form of equipment and agricultural inputs (12 bags of NPK fertilizer, 168 kg of millet seed, 72 kg of cowpea seed, 48 sachets of fungicide, five liters of EC pesticides and 02 sprayers).

Diffa region

Context: Since 2013, the Diffa region has been home to Nigerian refugees fleeing terrorist violence in the north-eastern states of Nigeria. As of 30 June, the region was home to 319,322 people in situations of forced displacement, comprising 128,163 refugees, 186,042 internally displaced people, 36,085 Nigeriens residing in Nigeria and forced to flee to their country of origin, and 9,177 asylum seekers. Many of these individuals have experienced repeated displacement, and the majority reside in informal settlements or host communities.

Refugees from Nigeria continue to flock to the Sayam Forage camp, as well as to other reception sites in the region, in search of better living conditions and security. In total, **the Sayam Forage camp, Niger's only refugee camp, is currently home to 31,979 people**.

The security situation in Niger continues to be volatile. In Diffa, for the fifth time since 5 April 2024, the main highway between Maine Soroa and Diffa was the scene of a carjacking that left four people dead. This incident, involving a government technical service mission, brings to eight the number of four-wheeled vehicles seized by non-state armed groups in the Diffa region since January, with an overall toll of eight

people killed and eight wounded. The Diffa authorities then imposed a strict ban on the movement of all four-wheeled vehicles (belonging to state services, UN agencies and other special projects) on this stretch of road without an armed escort. This measure further limits the mobility and access of humanitarian agencies providing vital aid to forcibly displaced people and vulnerable host communities in conflict zones.

- UNHCR and other protection actors have continued to carry out activities such as **community-based protection**, referrals, resettlement interviews, profiling, registration and documentation, identification, and support for individuals living with specific needs, protection of individuals and groups from gender-based violence, sexual abuse and exploitation, and child protection. UNHCR also continues to provide **multi-sectoral assistance to refugees in Sayam Forage camp**, such as access to education, health services, drinking water and sanitation, as well as livelihood promotion.
- Through a partnership with Niger's Ministry of Public Health, Population and Social Action and partner APBE, UNHCR is providing primary **healthcare assistance, including reproductive health** and HIV/AIDS, to all forcibly displaced people in the Diffa region. In May and June, 5,879 refugees benefited from medical consultations, and 34 of them were evacuated to regional hospital facilities.
- On 24 June 2024, UNHCR received a donation of **7.5 tonnes of seeds from the NGO German Agro Action for the refugee communities of Sayam Forage Camp**. On Tuesday 25 June, UNHCR, in collaboration with its partner RET-Germany and the NGO APBE, organized a distribution of rainfed seeds to the refugee population of Sayam Forage Camp. A total of 300 households were targeted in the 8 districts of the Sayam camp. Each household received a seed kit comprising 10 kg of millet seed, 10 kg of sorghum seed and 5 kg of cowpea seed.
- On Saturday 8 June 2024, UNHCR took part in an exercise simulating the activation of the Plan Communal de Sauvegarde (PCS) and the **evacuation and use of a reception and assembly center for flood victims** (displaced persons and guests) at the Direction Régionale de la Protection Civile. The aim was to assess the effectiveness of the Plan Communal de Sauvegarde (PCS) in the event of an emergency evacuation of the population, to test the set-up and use of a reception and assembly center (CARE), and to verify coordination between the various stakeholders involved in the exercise (Diffa City Council, Prefecture, Civil Protection, MAH, UN Agencies, NGOs). This activity took place in the presence of the Governor of the region, with the participation of technical services, local and customary authorities, NGOs, and UN agencies, including UNHCR.
- Earlier in June, **30 primary school teachers and 10 members of participatory structures were trained on how to supervise pupils at school**. The training was facilitated by the regional directorate of national education, in the presence of the partner ADES and the UNHCR.
- On 31 May, On May 31, a **Nigerian delegation visited Diffa to meet the Governor**. The aim of the visit was to prepare the return of Nigerian refugees currently in Bosso to Malam Fatori. At least 7,384 Nigerian refugees (2,086 households) have taken refuge in Bosso, some 3 kilometers from the border.

Maradi region

Context: For over four years, the conflict in north-western Nigeria has forced 79,777 Nigerians to flee to the Maradi region. In addition, **repeated incursions by armed bandits into Nigerien territory have resulted in the internal displacement of 16,604 people**. Armed criminal gangs operate regularly on both sides of the border, mainly targeting farmers and herders, and carrying out kidnappings for ransom. As of 30 June 2024, there were some 96,381 forcibly displaced people in the Maradi region.

UNHCR's response in Maradi is to help refugees who so wish to relocate to a safer distance from the border, while providing assistance to host communities to relieve the pressure resulting from

the strong presence. Sites have been set up in neighboring villages, offering various services to refugees and host communities, including enhanced access to water, healthcare, education and protection services. These settlements have been designated Villages of Opportunity (VO). In total, there are three in the Maradi region, located near the villages of Chadakori, Dan Dadji Makaou and Garin Kaka.

- On 28 June 2024, the livelihood team of the UNHCR office in Maradi distributed 320, 50kg bags, or 16 tons, of fertilizer to 160 households (120 refugees and 40 hosts). This fertilizer support will help boost agricultural yields. The livelihood team also seize the opportunity to raise awareness among beneficiaries of the need to use all fertilizers on a hectare in order to achieve the expected yield of 1.5 to 2 tons per hectare.
- On 11 June 2024, UNHCR and its partner CIAUD launched the distribution of improved seeds, fertilizers, and fungicides in Chadakori as part of their support for rain-fed agriculture. 1,000 sachets of fungicides, 50 tonnes of NPK and urea fertilizers and 9.73 tonnes of improved seeds for HKP millet (3.5 tonnes), K VX cowpeas (1.23 tonnes) and 55-437 groundnuts (5 tonnes) were distributed to 500 beneficiaries, 410 of them in Guidan Roudji department and 90 in Madarounfa department in the Maradi region.
- From 25 to 27 June 2024, **UNHCR and OHCHR organized a training workshop in Maradi for Civil Society Organizations and judicial actors** on measures to protect victims and witnesses of human rights violations. This workshop aims to strengthen collaboration between OHCHR and UNHCR in capacity building for national actors and to promote the sharing of good practices. UNHCR facilitated a presentation on "Protection measures for victims and witnesses of human rights violations at UNHCR level".
- As part of the prevention of acts of sexual exploitation and abuse, RET Germany with the support of UNHCR trained 84 members of protection committees from the villages of opportunity of Garin Kaka and Chadakori on 4 and 5 June 2024. These training sessions strengthened community protection mechanisms and, above all, committed forcibly displaced people to adopting a "Zero Tolerance" policy in the face of sexual misconduct.
- On 30 May, UNHCR, its partners and the National Eligibility Commission (CNE) carried out a joint rapid assessment mission in Guidan Roudji department, Maradi region. The mission monitored reports and pre-registration data from **local authorities on the new arrivals of around 2,555 Nigerian refugees** (542 households) and 437 IDPs (91 households) in six villages (Basira, Intika, Soulou, Tsayin Nadaka, Malamai and Dagon Gaou). The refugees reportedly fled eight villages in Sokoto State following attacks by non-state armed groups. The rapid assessment mission observed critical needs in terms of WASH and shelter. UNHCR, in partnership with local authorities, is planning level 1 registration for new arrivals from 11 June.
- To improve access to quality healthcare, UNHCR, its partner APBE and the Guidan Roudji health district in the Maradi region organized **mobile clinics** from 13 to 18 May in three villages hosting refugees: Batchaka, Kataré Moussa and Guidan Alkali. The clinics offered free consultations and treatment to 491 refugees and host community members, including five people referred to secondary and tertiary health centers. In addition, 323 children were vaccinated as part of the **expanded vaccination program**, and 77 women benefited from prenatal consultations. The team also organized health and nutrition awareness sessions to prevent malnutrition, particularly among children, pregnant women, and breastfeeding mothers.
- From 10 to 16 May UNHCR and its partners identified and documented 154 people (27 men, 35 women, 47 girls and 45 boys) from 31 households as potential asylum seekers fleeing attacks by armed bandits in Nigeria. These people are said to have left their villages of origin in the Nigerian

states of Katsina and Zamfara and settled in villages in the communes of Dan Madarounfa and Chadakori in the Maradi region.

Agadez region

Context: Niger is the scene of mixed movements including migratory flows heading for the Mediterranean and Europe, as well as people fleeing Libya or expelled from Algeria. **In June 2024, forced population movements towards the Agadez region continued**, putting enormous pressure on the resources of host communities, particularly in the border town of Assamaka, which continues to receive migrants, asylum seekers and refugees alike. As of 30 June 2024, some 2,916 refugees and asylum-seekers were registered at the humanitarian center and in the Agadez crossing points. In addition, the Assamaka border region welcomed around 3,318 Malian refugees between June 2023 and June 2024, while official and unofficial convoys of people expelled from Algeria or arriving spontaneously brought in over 43,362 individuals between January 2023 and March 2024.

The repeal of the 2015 law against migrant smuggling by the government of Niger in November 2023, has raised concerns about the increase in population movements to Agadez towards North Africa and Europe via the central Mediterranean route. UNHCR's objective is to ensure that people in need of international protection involved in these mixed movements have access to protection, asylum, and humanitarian assistance.

In Niger, UNHCR is working **to strengthen the national asylum system** and implement a range of activities guaranteeing the protection and well-being of refugees and asylum seekers. In the longer term, UNHCR's aim is to support these populations in finding **more durable solutions to their needs, such as integration into the socio-economic fabric, settlement in third countries through the use of complementary channels, or voluntary return to their country of origin** if security conditions allow. Additional legal options, such as family reunification, study visas or humanitarian evacuations, are also envisaged. In partnership with IOM, NGO partners and the government of Niger, UNHCR identifies asylum seekers within mixed movements and provides them with advice and tailored assistance.

- **UNHCR distributed 1,099 birth certificates** issued during the mobile court hearings organized from 2 to 11 May by the Agadez authorities, with UNHCR support, for primary school pupils and the host community, as part of its efforts to prevent and reduce statelessness.
- Construction of 57 shelters continued at the Agadez humanitarian centre to provide safe housing for refugees, while a Niger government working group visited Hamdallaye to inspect the site of six new buildings to be constructed by UNHCR.
- During the last week of June, UNHCR protection monitoring reported new convoys of expulsions from Algeria. These were recorded at the Assamaka border police station. The expulsions affected nationals from various countries, including Chad and Sudan. Several people in need of international protection were identified and referred to the relevant national authorities.

Niamey

Context: As of 30 June 2024, Niamey was home to some 4,750 refugees and 538 asylum seekers. The majority, 88% (4,448 people), come from Mali. In accordance with Niger legislation, Malian victims of the conflict in northern Mali benefit from prima facie recognition, while people of other nationalities follow the government's regular refugee status determination (RSD) procedure).

Given the urban context of Niamey, UNHCR has brought together partners involved in implementing protection and assistance interventions for urban refugees and asylum-seekers under a physical structure known as the "One-Stop Shop". This approach serves to reduce costs, enable integrated operations, and

enhance coordination of services provided by different partners. Refugees and asylum-seekers receive assistance and guidance on documentation, along with information about various forms of support such as medical care, psychological aid, and education. **The centre also operates a "hotline" that refugees can call toll-free for queries, assistance advice, or complaint filing.**

At the same time, UNHCR and its partners carry out regular home visits and monitor the well-being of beneficiaries in Niamey. **UNHCR runs several temporary guest houses in cooperation with partners, to ensure adequate protection for people with specific vulnerabilities.** To ensure inclusion and accountability, UNHCR and the Government of Niger regularly cooperate and support the Niamey Central Refugee Committee, made up of refugee leaders elected by their peers.

- As a prelude to the physical and biometric verification of urban refugees and asylum seekers in Niamey, UNHCR supported the organization of a training session for 30 service providers from the National Eligibility Commission (CNE) and selected implementing partners. The sessions focused on familiarization with UNHCR's registration tools (registration application and biometric identity management system - BIMS), with practical simulations to reinforce participants' understanding and operational efficiency.
- On 10 and 11 June 2024, UNHCR organized two training sessions on the **prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PEAS)** in schools for teachers, parents and pupils from the five communal districts of the city of Niamey.

- On 21 May, UNHCR, in partnership with the Government of Niger, launched the physical verification of urban refugees in Niger's capital, Niamey, targeting around 7,500 people (1,500 households). As of 18 June, 3,199 refugees (962 households) have been verified, representing 53.32% of the target population. The majority of these refugees and asylum seekers are from Mali and Burkina Faso.



On 21 May 2024, Brigadier General Abdou Assoumane Harouna, Governor of the Niamey region, officially launched the physical verification of refugees and asylum seekers in Niamey. © UNHCR

- In early May, a cash-for-work program targeting 105 people this year was launched in Hamdallaye and the host village of Ko Guiri Bani Koira, with the aim of reclaiming 65 hectares of land for agriculture.

Resettlement

- Since their creation, the Niger and Rwanda ETMs have provided safe transit for almost 6,500 vulnerable people registered by UNHCR in Libya. The aim of the ETMs is to identify durable solutions such as resettlement and other complementary legal avenues, with the financial support of the EU and the resettlement pledges of EU member states and other donors.
- **In the first half of 2024, 594 people (351 refugees registered in Niger and 243 ETM evacuees) were resettled from Niger.**

- As of 30 June, **303 ETM evacuees remain in Niger**, 91 of whom are awaiting interviews or decisions from resettlement countries. 57 are awaiting departure for Canada, and one for France. The remaining 154 are to be processed by the resettlement and refugee status determination units.
- UNHCR and its partners continued to provide essential services to the 303 remaining evacuees at the Hamdallaye ETM centre and to members of the host community, including health care, water, and sanitation.

Partnerships

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

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

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

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