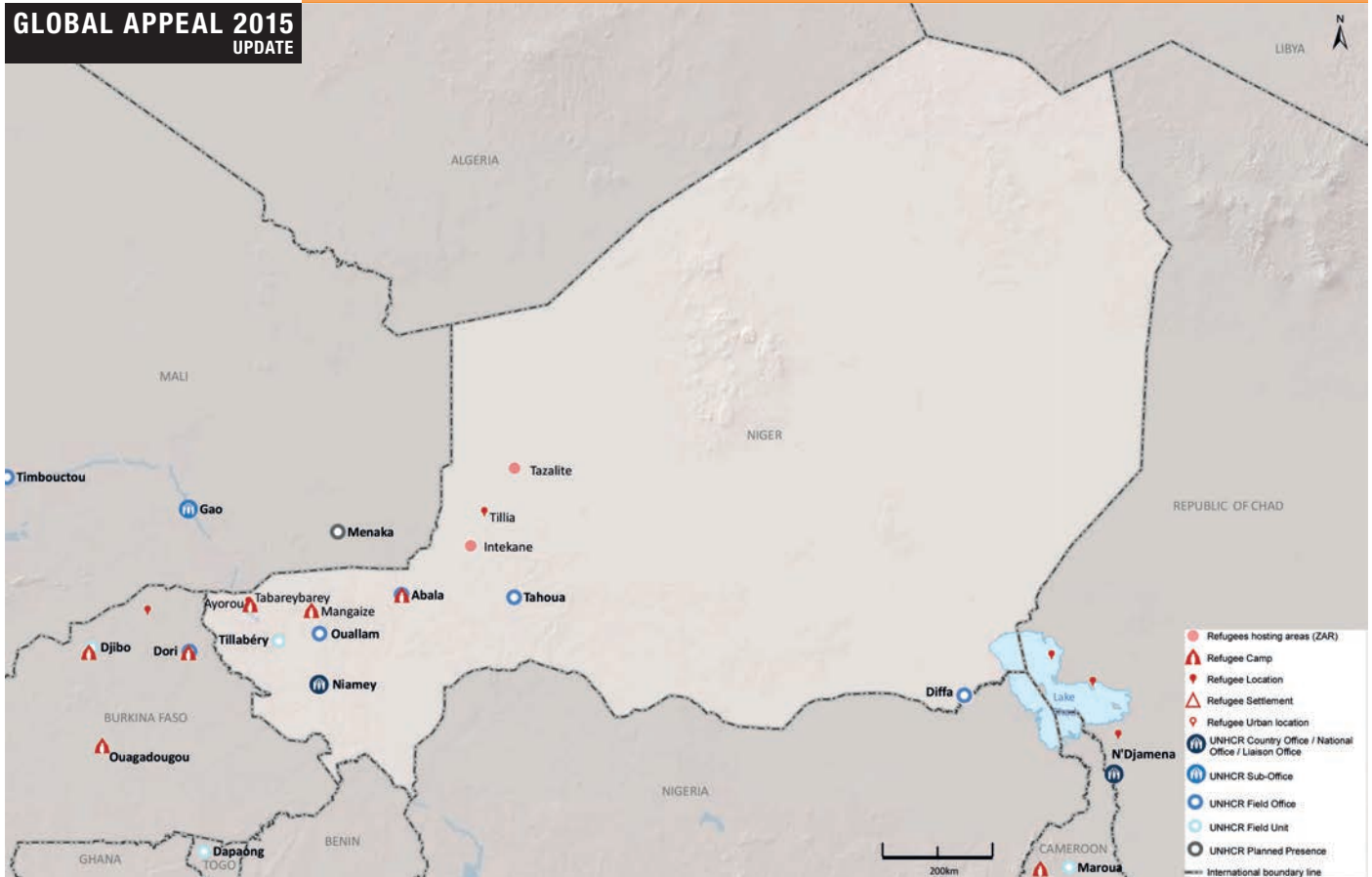




**UNHCR**

**GLOBAL APPEAL 2015  
UPDATE**

# NIGER



## Planned presence

<b>Number of offices</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Total personnel</b>	<b>107</b>
International staff	17
National staff	85
UN Volunteers	4
Others	1

## 2015 plan at a glance\*

<b>43,000</b>	People of concern (PoC)
<b>USD 31.5 million</b>	Overall funding requirements
<b>2,927</b>	Malnourished children targeted for supplementary feeding
<b>12,000</b>	Registered children targeted for enrolment in primary education
<b>10,000</b>	Malian refugees estimated to return voluntarily

\* All PoC figures refer to projected 2015 end-year information at time of planning (mid-2014)

## | Overview |

### Working environment

- While the authorities and host population provide substantial support to refugees, particularly for out-of-camp refugees in the Diffa region, the country's precarious socio-economic situation and limited basic social services have had a negative impact on peaceful coexistence between local communities and refugees. Food insecurity and malnutrition remain of concern to UNHCR and partners.
- In northern Mali, after a short period of calm, rising insecurity and tension have led to the arrival of approximately 4,200 new Malian refugees since May 2014. Meanwhile, since the beginning of 2014, more than 6,700 Malian refugees living in Niger have returned home. Niger is currently hosting approximately

37,000 Malian refugees. While conditions do not support massive returns home, UNHCR will, in consultation with host countries and Malian authorities, provide refugees willing to return home with information on the situation in areas of origin, as well as repatriation assistance.

- The deteriorating security situation in north-eastern Nigeria has caused several population movements into Niger, including refugees from Nigeria and citizens of Niger who were living in Nigeria and have returned. New arrivals are spread across hundreds of towns and islands on Lake Chad on a vast territory with a poor road network. Accessing these populations poses significant operational and security challenges, and is costly.

# People of concern

The main populations of concern in Niger in 2015 are: Malian refugees who have fled violence in their country since 2012 and are living in camps, refugee-hosting and urban areas; as well as refugees (Nigerian nationals) and

returnees (Niger nationals who were living in Nigeria) who have fled violence in north-eastern Nigeria since May 2013, are dispersed in more than 100 villages, and are hosted by the local community.

## Planning figures

Type of population	Origin	Jan 2015		Dec 2015	
		Total in country	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Total in country	Of whom assisted by UNHCR
Refugees	Chad	140	140	-	-
	Mali	37,000	37,000	22,000	22,000
	Nigeria	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000
	Various	180	180	180	180
Asylum-seekers	Central African Rep.	10	10	-	-
	Chad	10	10	10	10
	Côte d'Ivoire	20	20	20	20
	Various	20	20	20	20
Others of concern	Niger	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>58,380</b>	<b>58,380</b>	<b>43,220</b>	<b>43,220</b>

## | Response |

### Needs and strategies

UNHCR's strategy in 2015 will focus on strengthening Malian refugees' self-reliance and resilience, though the organization will maintain adequate levels of assistance and protection for those who need it. As the situation in Mali stabilizes, and if conditions permit, UNHCR will support the voluntary, safe, and dignified return of approximately 10,000 refugees. The organization will also continue to enhance community empowerment and self-reliance for some 3,000 Niger nationals living in camps.

In the Diffa region, which hosts Nigerian refugees and Niger returnees, UNHCR will continue to offer basic emergency assistance, such as shelter, health, water, food and non-food items, as well as protection. It will also seek to boost socio-economic empowerment by strengthening basic social services. Where displaced populations are living with host communities, UNHCR will adopt an out-of-camp approach that will include the provision of land titles to beneficiaries and sustainable shelter solutions. Building the resilience of individuals and maintaining peaceful coexistence between the host community and the displaced population will be a priority for UNHCR and partners in 2015.

# Main objectives and targets for 2015

The following matrix contains examples of some of the main activities planned in 2015.

Using a selection of objectives from UNHCR's programme plans for the 2014-2015 biennium, it is designed to illustrate:

- what - under the global needs assessment planning and prioritization process - has been planned (**Planned activities**) for particular groups of people of concern (**People of concern**);
- the identified needs that can be covered if full and flexible funding is made available (**2015 comprehensive target**); and
- the needs that may not be met if funding falls short of the ExCom-approved budget (**Potential gap**). The estimation of a potential gap is based on the country operation's own assessment of the likely impact of a global funding shortfall. Calculations are based on various criteria, including the particular context,

strategic priorities and experience of resource availability for the respective area of activity in previous years.

Activities under objectives on child protection (including best interest determination), education and prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) are core areas which are given priority in the allocation of funding (priority area). In order to ensure the necessary flexibility in the allocation of funds, UNHCR relies on unrestricted contributions from its donors.

It should be understood that in some cases, targets for activities or delivery of services may not be reached for reasons other than a funding shortfall, e.g. lack of access to people of concern, cases not reported, changing circumstances, security problems, insufficient capacity to implement all programmes planned, etc. In the Global Report 2015, an explanation of why any target may not have been reached will be provided.

Planned activities	People of concern (PoC)	2015 comprehensive target	Potential gap
<b>BASIC NEEDS AND ESSENTIAL SERVICES</b>			
<b>Population has optimal access to education</b>			
Most Malian refugees have a nomadic lifestyle in which formal education for children is not a priority, particularly for girls who are often exposed to early and forced marriage. Primary education is often interrupted by economic activities, such as herding and household chores. Refugees in Niger have access to the national education system. In 2015, UNHCR will strengthen public school infrastructure to include additional refugee pupils and to provide better services to host communities.			
<b>Number of schools that have received support for maintenance</b>	<b>Nigerian refugees</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Shelter and infrastructures established, improved and maintained.</b>			
UNHCR will strengthen its shelter response capacity to face any potential new influx. Periodic maintenance resulting from harsh climatic conditions in the Sahel will be undertaken. In addition, the out-of-camp approach for the Diffa region will require continuous efforts concerning land allocation, in close synergy with local authorities.			
<b>Number of structures maintained</b>	<b>Malian refugees</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>56</b>
<b>Number of PoC receiving long-term/permanent shelter</b>	<b>Nigerian refugees</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>0 gap</b>
<b>Supply of potable water increased or maintained</b>			
Access to drinking water remains a major problem in Niger. It is imperative to improve access to potable water through regular maintenance and the construction of new water facilities. In 2015, UNHCR will ensure that all refugees enjoy adequate water supplies and it will increase the capacity of the water system provision in areas with the highest concentration of refugees.			
<b>Number of water taps rehabilitated</b>	<b>Malian refugees</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>176</b>
<b>Population lives in satisfactory conditions of sanitation and hygiene</b>			
Villages receiving refugees and returnees from Nigeria will continue receiving UNHCR's support to improve sanitary facilities and to construct new latrines. This will also benefit host communities.			
<b>Number of households sanitary facilities/latrines constructed</b>	<b>Nigerian refugees</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>1,500</b>
<b>COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT AND SELF-RELIANCE</b>			
<b>Self-reliance and livelihood improved</b>			
Focusing on refugees' self-reliance is crucial to reducing aid dependency and building resilience. Therefore, UNHCR will provide refugees with vocational training and financial support to start businesses.			
<b>Number of PoC receiving production kits or inputs for agriculture/livestock/fisheries activities</b>	<b>Malian refugees</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>
	<b>Nigerian refugees</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>0 gap</b>

# | Implementation |

## Coordination

UNHCR is part of the Humanitarian Country Team in Niger and the lead agency for the multi-sector working group for refugees. The organization works closely with Niger's *Commission nationale d'éligibilité au statut de réfugié*, which is responsible for refugee status determination under the Ministry of the Interior. In the Diffa region, UNHCR will support the regional

authorities to better address the critical needs of refugees and returnees. The organization will continue working with a wide range of partners, including UN agencies, NGOs and the Luxembourg Red Cross. Similarly, regional coordination will be strengthened by UNHCR offices and partners in countries affected by the Mali and Nigeria crises.

## Partners

### Implementing partners

#### Government agencies:

*Commission nationale d'éligibilité au statut de réfugié*, the Social Safety Net Unit, Regional Government of Diffa

#### NGOs:

ACTED, *Action pour le bien être, Adkoul*, Caritas, CARE, COOPI, IEDA Relief, International Rescue Committee, the Luxembourg Red Cross, the Red Cross Society of Niger, Qatar Red Crescent Society, Save the Children International, Search for Common Ground

### Operational partners

#### Government agencies:

*Cellule de coordination de l'aide humanitaire* (Prime Minister's Office), local authorities in Bosso, Kabelwa and Mainé-Soroa

#### NGOs:

Plan International

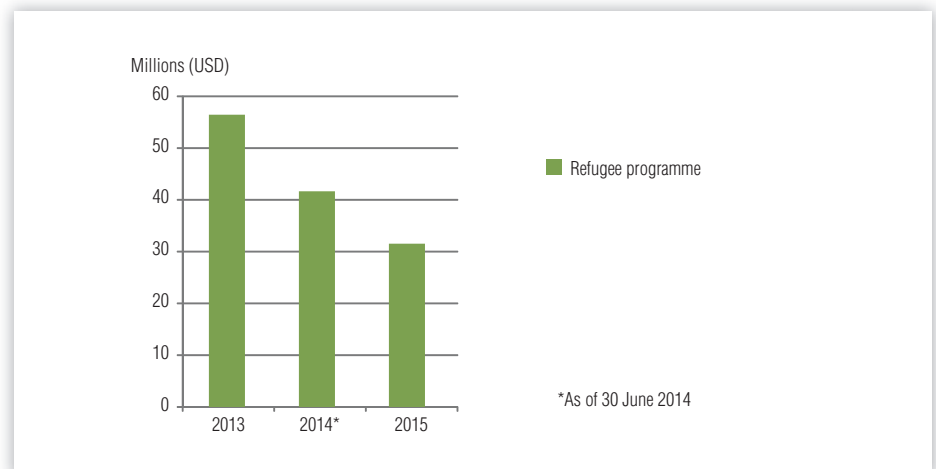
#### Others:

FAO, ICRC, IOM, OCHA, PNUD, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNHAS, WFP, WHO

## | Financial information |

Since the onset of the Mali crisis, major investments have been made in emergency support for the relocation of refugees from the border and the construction and rehabilitation of camp infrastructure. In 2013, revised financial requirements reached some USD 56.5 million. Subsequently, the operational budget has gradually decreased to USD 41.6 million in 2014 and to USD 31.5 million in 2015, given the planned return of 10,000 Malian refugees in 2015.

### Budgets for Niger | 2013–2015



## 2015 budget for Niger | USD

Budget breakdown	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	Total
<b>2014 revised budget (as of 30 June 2014)</b>	<b>41,657,211</b>	<b>41,657,211</b>
<b>Favourable protection environment</b>		
Law and policy	38,735	<b>38,735</b>
Administrative institutions and practice	155,473	<b>155,473</b>
Access to territory and <i>refoulement</i> risk reduced	252,050	<b>252,050</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>446,258</b>	<b>446,258</b>
<b>Fair protection processes and documentation</b>		
Reception conditions	731,498	<b>731,498</b>
Identification of statelessness	331,025	<b>331,025</b>
Registration and profiling	388,132	<b>388,132</b>
Status determination procedures	145,785	<b>145,785</b>
Individual documentation	228,132	<b>228,132</b>
Civil registration and status documentation	127,523	<b>127,523</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,952,094</b>	<b>1,952,094</b>
<b>Security from violence and exploitation</b>		
Prevention and response to SGBV	1,568,461	<b>1,568,461</b>
Protection of children	343,969	<b>343,969</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,912,430</b>	<b>1,912,430</b>
<b>Basic needs and essential services</b>		
Health	1,537,646	<b>1,537,646</b>
Reproductive health and HIV services	713,394	<b>713,394</b>
Nutrition	426,418	<b>426,418</b>
Food security	989,493	<b>989,493</b>
Water	2,291,252	<b>2,291,252</b>
Sanitation and hygiene	1,525,206	<b>1,525,206</b>
Shelter and infrastructure	5,024,596	<b>5,024,596</b>
Access to energy	607,996	<b>607,996</b>
Basic and domestic items	1,812,332	<b>1,812,332</b>
Services for people with specific needs	835,466	<b>835,466</b>
Education	1,771,244	<b>1,771,244</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>17,535,043</b>	<b>17,535,043</b>
<b>Community empowerment and self-reliance</b>		
Community mobilization	985,899	<b>985,899</b>
Coexistence with local communities	435,097	<b>435,097</b>
Natural resources and shared environment	155,473	<b>155,473</b>
Self-reliance and livelihood activities	2,570,240	<b>2,570,240</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4,146,709</b>	<b>4,146,709</b>
<b>Durable solutions</b>		
Comprehensive solutions strategy	42,050	<b>42,050</b>
Voluntary return	1,355,467	<b>1,355,467</b>
Integration	53,735	<b>53,735</b>
Resettlement	34,735	<b>34,735</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,485,988</b>	<b>1,485,988</b>
<b>Leadership, coordination and partnerships</b>		
Coordination and partnerships	464,386	<b>464,386</b>
Camp management and coordination	738,349	<b>738,349</b>
Donor relations and resource mobilization	447,985	<b>447,985</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,650,719</b>	<b>1,650,719</b>
<b>Logistics and operations support</b>		
Logistics and supply	860,883	<b>860,883</b>
Operations management, coordination and support	1,536,483	<b>1,536,483</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,397,366</b>	<b>2,397,366</b>
<b>2015 total budget</b>	<b>31,526,607</b>	<b>31,526,607</b>