

DATA FOR SOLUTIONS TO INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT¹

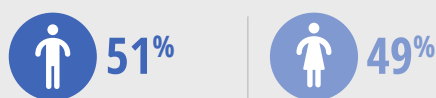
IDPs IN LOCATIONS OF DISPLACEMENT



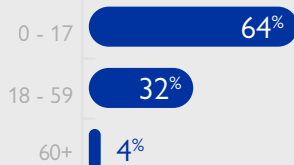
IDPs BY LOCATION TYPE



SEX BREAKDOWN



AGE DISTRIBUTION OF IDPs



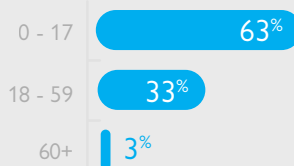
IDPs IN LOCATIONS OF SOLUTIONS



SEX BREAKDOWN OF IDP RETURNEES



AGE DISTRIBUTION OF IDP RETURNEES



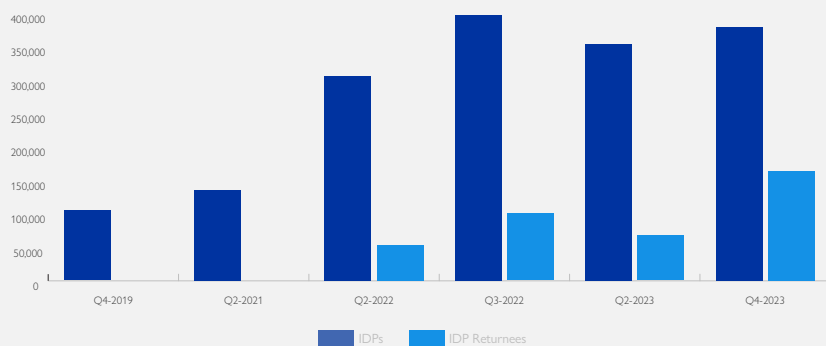
Please note the age distribution percentages do not add up to 100% due to rounding

¹The breakdown of displaced population sub-categories is provided in line with the [International Recommendations on IDP Statistics \(IRIS\)](#) and the [Proposal for Improving Data for Solutions to Internal Displacement](#) released by the Data for Solutions to Internal Displacement (DSID) working group under the Office of the Special Adviser on Solutions to Internal Displacement.

OVERVIEW

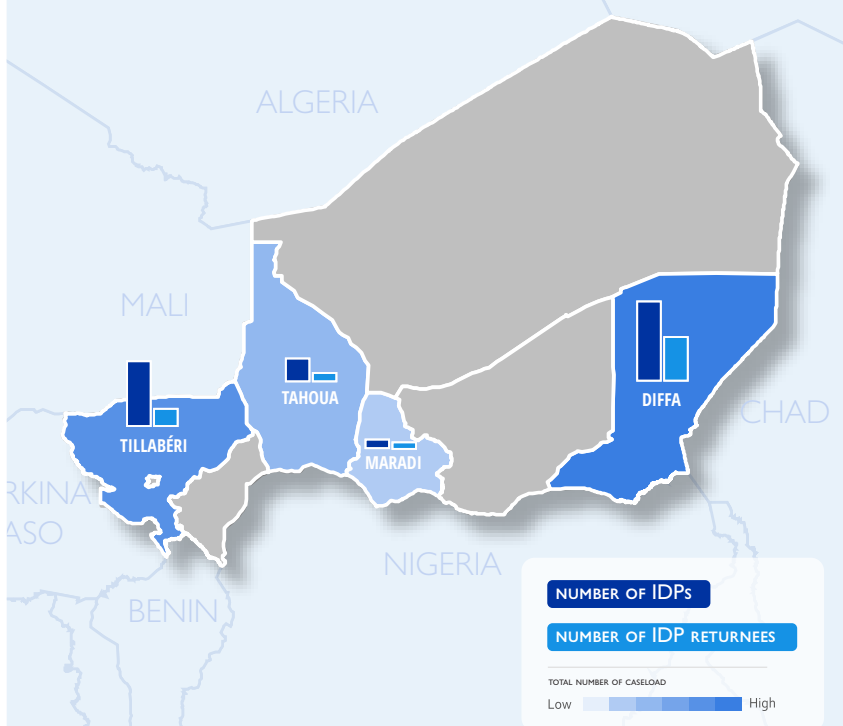
Through a [Village Assessment Survey](#) carried out from November to December 2023, 378,868 IDPs and 163,611 IDP returnees were identified in the regions of Diffa, Maradi, Tahoua, and Tillabéri. The majority (93%) of displaced people surveyed had moved due to conflict and insecurity, and most were displaced after 2019. Given the protracted nature of the conflict, there are no disaggregated IDP stock figures of people in a situation of displacement, nor of those on a pathway to solutions, or those who have overcome vulnerabilities. However, the difference across regions is evident, for example in Diffa many IDPs have been displaced for more than seven years and are progressing toward solutions while in Tillabéri and Tahoua, many continue to flee in search of safety.

NUMBER OF IDPs AND IDP RETURNEES



DATA SOURCE: DTM Niger — Mobility Tracking [Village Assessment Survey Rounds 1 to 7](#) (December 2019 - December 2023)

OVERVIEW OF THE NUMBER OF IDPs AND IDP RETURNEES

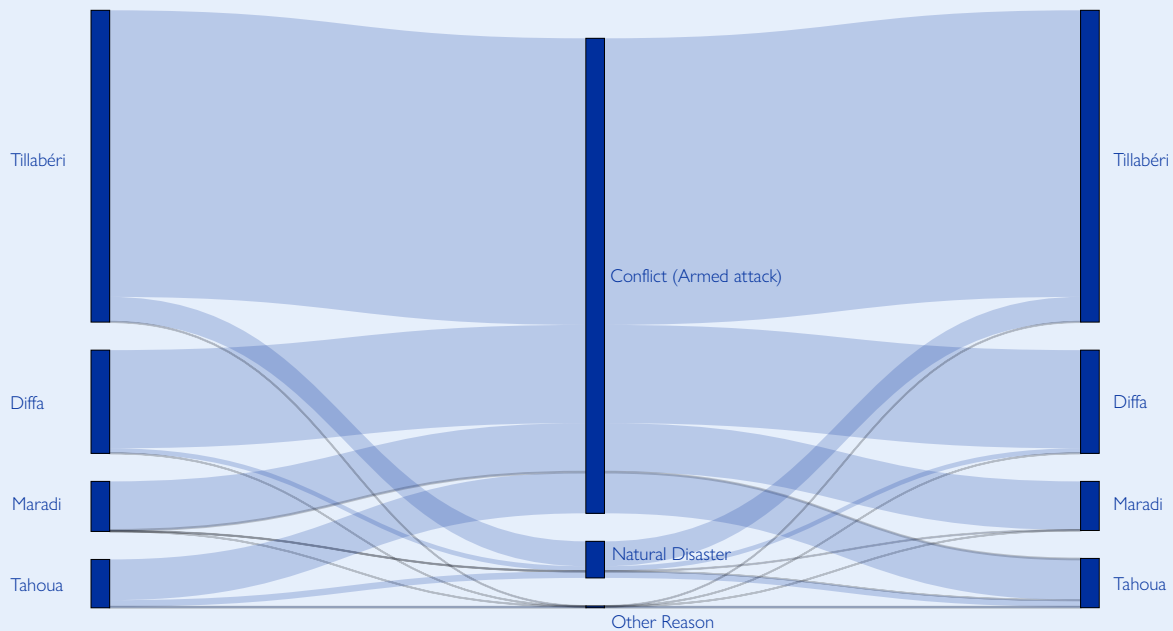


DATA SOURCE: International Organization for Migration (IOM), Mar 05 2024. [DTM Niger — Rapport sur l'évaluation des villages](#) (Décembre 2023). IOM, Niger.

This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

NIGER AREAS OF ORIGIN AND DISPLACEMENT

AREAS OF ORIGIN



AREAS OF DISPLACEMENT

Disclaimer: Please note that areas of origin and displacement data are collected based on the answer given by the largest group of IDPs in that location. The largest group of IDPs does not always represent the majority of IDPs in that location as site composition can be varied.

Note: The Sankey diagram is showing the displacement flow (from areas of origin to areas of displacement, Admin 1 level) as well as the reasons for displacement. Other reasons for displacement included insecurity, famine, lack of housing, economic reasons.

SELECTION OF SOLUTIONS LOCATION

As of December 2023, a large portion of surveyed IDPs (71%) reported a preference to remain in their current location of displacement. Nearly a third of displaced households (29%) intend to leave their location of displacement, the majority (95%) of whom indicate a preference to return to their place of origin instead of moving to a new location. The principal reason for return to locations of origin is the improvement of the security situation (81% of the locations assessed in March 2023); Diffa is the most likely place of return due to its more secure environment. Other factors motivating returns include returning for work activities, forced returns, reuniting with family, and lack of assistance in the location of displacement. Between November and December 2023 a [Solutions and Mobility Index](#) assessment was conducted in the region of Diffa to measure the perceived stability of localities and identify root causes of fragility through key informant interviews. Findings show that there is a significant variation in perceived stability among the different localities in the region. This variation highlights the need for tailored approaches in stabilisation interventions. The most influential stability indicators in Diffa were those related to security and social cohesion concerns, including community safety and daily public life. Results also showed that there is a positive correlation between perceived security and stability, underlining the importance of enhancing safety to improve the overall perception of stability. Therefore, insecurity is the main factor influencing IDPs' selection of a solutions pathway.

OBSTACLES TO THE MOVEMENT TOWARDS PREFERRED DURABLE SOLUTIONS LOCATIONS

Ongoing conflict in some regions remains the most significant obstacle to durable solutions. Renewed instability following the coup has also impacted IDPs' outlook towards durable solution pathways. According to [data collected in March 2023](#), in locations of displacement, the three most significant challenges identified by IDP households are a lack of funds (49%), lack of housing (23%) and lack of identity documents (20%). In total, 56 per cent of displaced households in the four regions are in dire need of better shelter. The Diffa and Maradi regions present the greatest needs. The three main problems with shelters are that they are in a very poor state (57%), overcrowded (31%) and uninhabitable (8%). These problems can lead to long term difficulties in building solutions to overcome vulnerabilities. Notably, in the majority (76%) of localities IDPs are not aware of the existence of the complaint mechanisms to address failure in assistance or humanitarian actors' behaviour. Likewise, the main difficulty related to assistance is that many IDPs (43%) are unclear on how to properly access existing assistance.