

Niger

Displacement associated with Conflict and Violence

Figures Analysis – 2020

	Figure	Highlight	Methodology and Sources	Caveats and Challenges
New Displacement	136,000	This figure refers to displacement triggered by armed conflict and violence in three areas, including the southeastern region of Diffa, the southern region of Maradi, and the southwestern regions of Tahoua and Tillaberi, located in what is commonly known as the Liptako Gourma region, where the Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger borders meet.	This figure was obtained from ad-hoc reports from the Protection Cluster, UNHCR, International Rescue Committee, Danish Refugee Council, ECHO, ACTED, OCHA and ACLED. It is based on different methodologies used for different types of assessments. The Protection Cluster and OCHA publish monthly situation reports on new population movements. For other organizations, the assessments are done on an ad-hoc basis through the use of interviews and alerts sent out by key informants and local officials.	We have medium confidence in this figure. The main caveat is the lack of country-wide displacement monitoring system which harmonizes the data collected by all agencies. Additionally, the displacement reports are only available in regions where there is a pre-existing humanitarian presence, which can cause omissions of small-scale displacement events.
Total number of IDPs as of 31 December 2020 <i>Pending further information and evidence, those who are in a situation of displacement, but progressing towards a durable solution have not been included.</i>	257,000	This figure refers to people internally displaced by armed conflict and violence in three areas, including the southeastern region of Diffa, the southern region of Maradi, and the southwestern regions of Tahoua and Tillaberi, located in what is commonly known as the Liptako Gourma region, where the Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger borders meet.	This figure was obtained from data collected and validated by UNHCR, the Government's Direction Régionale de l'État Civil (DREC), the Protection Cluster, and OCHA. It is based on the registration of IDPs conducted on an alert-basis in Maradi, Tahoua, and Tillaberi. The registration is done through the use of focal points who work with local authorities at the household level. In Diffa, the figure is based on registration data collected and validated by UNHCR, the Protection Cluster and the DREC.	We have medium confidence in this figure. The main caveat is the lack of country-wide displacement monitoring system which harmonizes the data collected by all agencies. Further, the exact triggers of displacement in the regions of Tahoua and Tillaberi remain unknown, these are often the result of military operations, armed attacks, and intercommunal clashes, but it is not possible to disaggregate the total number of IDPs by the exact trigger.

Niger

Displacement associated with Disasters

Figures Analysis – 2020

	Figure	Highlight	Methodology and Sources	Caveats and Challenges
New Displacement	276,000	This figure refers mostly to displacement triggered by seasonal rains and floods that occurred throughout the country between June and September. The regions most affected by the seasonal rains were Maradi, Agadez, Tillaberi and Niamey. This figure also includes displacements that took place in Diffa region following the overflowing of the Komadougou Yobé river in November.	This figure was obtained from OCHA, the Protection Cluster, UNHCR, and the Government of Niger. It is based on the number of houses destroyed during the seasonal rains, collected by the Government of Niger and published by the Protection Cluster. The methodology for the data collection could not be verified. The rest of the figure (displacements in Diffa region in November) was estimated by OCHA's monthly situation report, for which the methodology of data collection also could not be verified.	We have medium confidence in this figure because the new displacement estimate linked with the 2020 seasonal rains was extrapolated using data on housing destruction. This methodology is used as a proxy to estimate people displaced, but it should be noted that this figure is likely to be an underestimate because it does not include people who did not have their house destroyed but were still displaced.
Total number of IDPs as of 31 December 2020 <i>Pending further information and evidence, those who are in a situation of displacement, but progressing towards a durable solution have not been included.</i>	267,000	Our year-end estimate is based on time series data and housing destruction data for specific disaster events, as well as aggregated figures on the number of people displaced by disasters recorded by governments and other stakeholders. In addition to the people displaced by disasters in 2020, this figure includes cases from previous years where there was information on the number of people still displaced. We used an algorithm that reduces tens of thousands of data points entered into IDMC's database into a final IDP stock estimate per country. The script also filters the data into a variety of pre-defined scenarios and to ensure that no overestimation can occur. The code was written by the Department of Statistics, University of Oxford, and funded by the Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council (EPSRC) Impact Acceleration Account grant. Our methodology remains a work in progress.		Providers of disaster displacement data tend not to include information about when, how and for how long people were displaced. One of the main gaps and challenges in accurately estimating the number of IDPs is the lack of measurement of return flows. Data tends not to be collected on people who have achieved durable solutions either by local integration or resettlement elsewhere in the country. Our headcount does not include people displaced from hundreds of events for which we recorded only one data point (i.e. one figure provided at only one moment in time). These figures often reflect the maximum number of people displaced, commonly during an evacuation, and including these figures would have led to an overestimate.