

# WORLD WATCH LIST 2025

SITUATION OF RELIGIOUS FREEDOM FOR CHRISTIANS

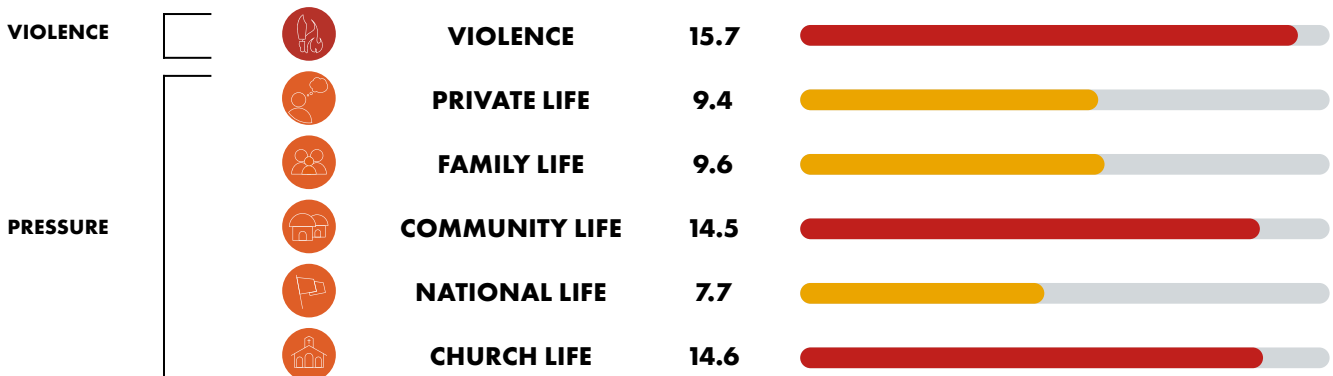
**NIGER**

WORLD WATCH LIST NO.  
**28**



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## LEVELS OF VIOLENCE AND PRESSURE



Each of the six categories is scored out of a maximum of 16.7 points. The categories added together total 100 points (6 x 16.7 = 100).

## Key findings

The plight of Christians in Niger has escalated significantly, particularly in the wake of the July 2023 coup. The coup has instilled a heightened sense of fear among the Christian community. Militant Islamist groups such as *al-Sunnah wa Jama'ah* (ASWJ) have made life increasingly difficult for Christians in Niger. In areas under their control, Christian gatherings are severely restricted, and communal worship often occurs under the threat of violence. These militant groups are involved in frequent attacks and kidnappings, thereby significantly limiting the freedom and safety of Christians in these regions. Converts from Islam to Christianity continue to face severe familial pressure to renounce their new faith.

## Quick facts

### LEADER

General Abdourahmane Tchiani

### POPULATION

28,239,000

### NUMBER OF CHRISTIANS

69,200<sup>1</sup>

### MAIN RELIGION

Islam

### GOVERNMENT

Presidential System (military rule)



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## Context

Religious Context	Number of adherents	Percentage
Christians	69,200	0.2
Muslims	27,011,000	95.7
Ethno-religionists	1,126,000	4.0
Agnostics	16,100	0.1

Source<sup>2</sup>

Since its independence in 1960, Niger has experienced a tumultuous political history, including at least four military coups. However, since 2011, the country has shown promising signs of democratization with improved freedom of the press and peaceful assembly of political and civil groups. Niger is in conflict with several militant Islamist groups, including Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM), the Movement for Unity and Jihad in West Africa (MUJWA) along its northwestern border with Mali, and Boko Haram on its southern border with Nigeria.

The majority of Niger's population practices Islam, primarily aligned with the Tijaniya or Qadiriya Sufi

orders. However, Islamist militants aim to sever these Sufi affiliations in favor of promoting Salafism.

Christianity in Niger, mostly represented by older Protestant and Catholic churches, was largely introduced by American missionary groups. Christians, particularly those who have converted from Islam, often find themselves ostracized and at times violently attacked by local communities, particularly in areas closer to the southern border. Christian women and girls are especially vulnerable to abduction and sexual violence, while boys are at risk of being forcibly recruited into militant groups.

The political landscape took a disconcerting turn in July 2023 with yet another military coup. The coup threatens to undermine the strides made toward a multi-party democracy and could potentially escalate already rampant jihadist violence, casting a shadow over the future of religious freedom in Niger. Niger exited the G5 Sahel in 2023 and withdrew from Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) earlier this year, i.e., 2024.

## How the situation varies by region

Areas outside the main cities, especially outside the capital city, are where Christians experience the most persecution.

<sup>1</sup> Zurlo G A and Johnson T M, eds., World Christian Database, Leiden/Boston: Brill, accessed May 2024

<sup>2</sup> Data source: Zurlo G A and Johnson T M, eds., World Christian Database, Leiden/Boston: Brill, accessed May 2024

## Who is affected?

### COMMUNITIES OF EXPATRIATE CHRISTIANS

Expatriate Christians/missionaries face heightened danger and are at risk of abduction.

### HISTORICAL CHRISTIAN COMMUNITIES

Both Protestant and Catholic churches belong to this category. They suffer from the rise in Islamic militancy in Niger and, in the past few years, have been attacked by armed groups such as Boko Haram in the departments of Diffa, near the border of Nigeria. Pastors and church leaders from these villages have been forced to flee to larger cities, fearing for their safety. Such incidents have also been observed in the department of Tillabéri. Many historical Christian communities in areas close to Nigeria live in fear of violent attack.

### CONVERTS TO CHRISTIANITY

In some cases, the pressure on converts from Islam is particularly pronounced, especially in private, family and community Spheres of Life. Parents and relatives may oppose a family member's conversion to Christianity more than the government. Radical Islamic imams and teachers influence ordinary Muslim people to attack and chase away converts and any Christians found ministering to converts.

### NON-TRADITIONAL CHRISTIAN COMMUNITIES

Baptist, Evangelical and Pentecostal groups are present in Niger and face pressure. This category faces the same kind of pressure as historical Christian communities. Compared to converts from Islam to Christianity, this group is less vulnerable to societal pressure.



## Main sources of persecution and discrimination

### ISLAMIC OPPRESSION BLENDED WITH CLAN OPPRESSION

Leaving Islam is regarded as a betrayal, which causes converts to Christianity in particular to face hostility from their Muslim family and local community if their faith is discovered. The secular nature of the state, which has always meant that state and religion are kept separate, is increasingly under pressure. Muslim religious leaders of the Izala group, a radical Islamic group originating in northern Nigeria, are active in Niger and threaten the freedom of Christians. Other Islamic pressure groups like the Tariqa ("the way" in Arabic – the Sufi way of approaching Allah) are active in certain parts of the country (e.g., in Maradi and Niamey). Izala and Tariqa create pressure on minority religions and on Muslims they consider to be deviating from Islam. Niger has a history of good relations between the majority of Muslim believers and the much smaller minority faiths. Nonetheless, Niger's battle against Boko Haram has stoked local intercommunal tensions and undermined the security and freedom of Christians in the country.

### ORGANIZED CORRUPTION AND CRIME

Former President Issoufou made it one of his main priorities to combat corruption within the government. Anti-corruption measures have now become law, targeting government officials, their family members and all political parties. In the same way, there are now laws to counter conflict of interest issues in awarding contracts. Bribery of public officials by private companies is officially illegal. However, corruption is a problem in the judiciary and impunity is a serious challenge facing the country. Officeholders who break the law and engage in corrupt practices attract adverse publicity but are not adequately prosecuted. This situation affects society negatively, including the Christian population.



# How are men and women differently affected?

## WOMEN

Like many other countries in the Sahel, women and girls are vulnerable to abduction, rape and sexual abuse by extremist groups and others. Families often do not report instances of rape out of fear it will impact the victim’s marriage prospects, with the attached stigma and shame. Female converts additionally face extreme hostility from their families and local communities. They can be denied custody of their children, forced into marriage with a Muslim man and raped. Many have also been denied their inheritance rights because of their conversion to Christianity.

### Female typical pressure points:

- Abduction
- Denied custody of children
- Denied inheritance or possessions
- Enforced religious dress code
- Forced divorce
- Forced marriage
- Forced out of home – expulsion
- Incarceration by family (house arrest)
- Violence – psychological
- Violence – sexual

## MEN

Male converts risk being rejected by their families, expelled from their family home, or put under house arrest. Christian men can also face dismissal from their jobs, or have their business boycotted by the Muslim community, leaving his wider family vulnerable. Boys in particular risk abduction and forced recruitment into the ranks of militant groups, although the extent to which this particularly targets Christians is unclear. Christian men and boys have also been targeted for killings by extremist groups. A surge in attacks by violent Islamist militants has forced many, especially church leaders, to flee.

### Male typical pressure points:

- Abduction
- Economic harassment via business/job/work access
- Imprisonment by government
- Military/militia conscription/service against conscience
- Violence – death

# WWL 5 year trend

WWL Year	Position on Open Doors World Watch List	Persecution rounded score out of 100
2025	28	72
2024	26	70
2023	28	70
2022	33	68
2021	54	62

Niger’s score increased by 2 points in WWL 2025 (due to the rounding of decimals), with overall pressure rising from 10.9 to 11.2 ranking 28 on the WWL 2025. Although the violence score, already extremely high, slightly decreased (15.7 in WWL 2025 from 15.9 in WWL 2024), targeted attacks against Christian institutions—including schools, healthcare facilities, and other properties—remain intense. At least 100 churches have been attacked, and over 100 Christians have lost their lives during WWL 2025. These challenges are compounded by the broader insecurity gripping the Sahel region, where jihadist groups and criminal organizations wield growing influence.



# Examples of violence in the reporting period

- **January 2024:** Jihadists killed more than 20 civilians in the village of Motogatta, located in the Tillaberi region where Niger borders Mali and Burkina Faso. Among the victims, at least 11 were Christians.
- **July 2024:** Jihadists killed 7 civilians in the village of Dosso Kouregou. Among the deceased, at least 3 were Christians.

WWL Year	Christians killed	Churches or Christian buildings attacked or closed	Christians abducted	Christians internally displaced
2025	100*	100*	10*	1000*
2024	10*	100*	10*	1000*

*This table includes only a few categories of faith-based violence during the reporting period - for full results see the violence section of the country's corresponding WWL Persecution Dynamics. Since many incidents go unreported, the numbers must be understood as minimum figures. In cases where it has been impossible to count exactly, a symbolic round figure (10\*, 100\* or 1000\*) is given which in reality could be significantly higher. The same applies for symbolic numbers 10,000\*, 100,000\* and 1,000,000\*.*

## PRIVATE LIFE

Religion is considered a private matter by the state in Niger. However, the separation between religion and state has come under increasing pressure from radical Islamist groups such as the Izala group, who are opposed to the secular nature of the government. This adversely impacts Christians in Niger, since the region is already very influenced by the activities of Boko Haram and AQIM.

## FAMILY LIFE

Converts to Christianity can face extreme hostility from their families and local communities. They can be divorced, denied custody of their children, women forced into marriage to a Muslim man, and raped. Christian parents can, by law, apply for custody of the children, but in practice, Christian parents fail to succeed. Many have also been denied their inheritance rights because of their conversion to Christianity. Other Christians do not face this form of persecution and are generally allowed to practice their faith in private.

## COMMUNITY LIFE

Christians with a Muslim background are treated as outcasts by the local communities and at times face violent attacks. Christians have been hindered from celebrating Christian weddings in border regions under Islamist control. Christians are not treated equally in the public sector, are rarely able to secure employment in local government services and are frequently denied promotion. Christian men in Niger can also face dismissal from their jobs because of their faith, or have their businesses boycotted by the Muslim community.

## NATIONAL LIFE

The attacks by Boko Haram, Islamic State group (IS) affiliates and other radical Islamist groups continue to cause fear among the Christian community. The lack of security in the country has affected the Christian community significantly. As jihadists are targeting Christians as well as the state authorities, Christians must be careful to keep a low profile. Many Christians who have escaped the conflict are living in IDP camps such as Bosso and Yebbi in Niger, or across the southern border to Maiduguri and Yola, in Nigeria. There is also ongoing community violence.

## CHURCH LIFE

Communal worship and meetings of Christians must be conducted with caution due to the threat of violence from militant groups. Christians have occasionally been hindered locally from gathering for meetings, and the legal process for the registration of churches is very long and difficult. This pressure is worse for Christians living in the western and southern border areas.



# International obligations & rights violated

**Niger has committed to respect and protect fundamental rights under the following international treaties:**

1. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
2. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)
3. Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT)
4. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)
5. Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)

**Niger is not fulfilling its international obligations by regularly violating or failing to protect the following rights of Christians:**

- Christians can be harassed in the workplace and face discrimination because of their faith (ICCPR Art. 26)
- Christians often experience beatings and pressure to renounce their faith (ICCPR Arts. 18 and 10)
- Christian converts experience pressure and violence from their family and community to renounce their faith (ICCPR Art. 18)
- Christians can face harassment and violence if they talk about their faith or engage in proselytization (ICCPR Arts. 18 and 19)
- Christian converts lose custody of their children and inheritance rights (ICCPR Art. 26)
- Churches face several obstacles to obtain permits for the construction of new buildings and to receive licenses for legal recognition (ICCPR Arts. 21 and 26)

## Situation of other religious minorities

Jehovah's Witnesses and Bahai, who are mostly present in major urban centers, face the threat of violence from radical Islamic groups and have to tread carefully so as not to attract too much attention or provoke persecution.





## Open Doors in Niger

Open Doors has been involved in Niger since 2011 through local churches and partners. Our vision for Niger is for Christians to understand persecution and respond to it Biblically, to enjoy greater economic stability, to continue to reach out to others, and to have pastors who are servant leaders and are properly disciplined. Our programs include:

- Persecution preparedness training
- Economic empowerment programs
- Training in cross-cultural outreach and care for new believers
- Servant leadership training
- Discipleship training



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## ABOUT THIS BRIEF

- The content of this document is based on the more detailed WWL Persecution Dynamics per country published annually by World Watch Research (WWR), the research department of Open Doors International. It may be used and distributed free of charge, but please always acknowledge the source as: © 2025 Open Doors International.
- All brief country profiles can be accessed under 'Advocacy resources' on the research pages of the Open Doors International website, along with the WWL Persecution Dynamics per country, accompanying Background Information per country and the latest update of WWL Methodology. These are also available at the Open Doors Analytical website (password: freedom).
- The WWL 2025 reporting period was 01 October 2023 – 30 September 2024.

*Some photos in this dossier are for illustrative purposes.*