

30 September 2025

1. Crisis overviewⁱ

3.6 / 5	2.6 million	2.1 million	\$603 million	18.5 %
Inform severity index	People in need of humanitarian aid (HNRP 2025)	People targeted in the response plan (HNRP 2025)	Required to reach the target (HNRP 2025)	Of the required funding secured (HNRP 2025)
73 MSEK	-	10.4 MSEK	83.4 MSEK	
Initial allocation	Additional allocation	Flexible funding	Total Sida funding 2025	

The population of Niger is facing multifaceted shocks caused by localised insecurity and violence, climate hazards (cyclical droughts and floods), epidemics as well as chronic food insecurity and malnutrition, with a dangerous overlap between severe food insecurity and localised conflicts. The number of forcibly displaced persons continues to rise (5.3per cent increase from 2024 as of August 2025), mostly due to insecurity-driven internal displacements. The most affected areas in the region in terms of protection risks are the tri-border area as well as the Lake Chad basin. Refugees, returnees, and migrants also face severe needs. The overlap of conflict, climate shocks, epidemics, and food insecurity continues driving a protracted humanitarian crisis into 2025.

The unconstitutional transition in July 2023 led to political and economic sanctions (among which border closure and suspension of development aid), with major cuts in the state budget and severe consequences for an already vulnerable population (Niger is ranking 189/193 on the Human Development Index and the extreme poverty rate stood at 45.3per cent in 2024).

The Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP) was published in June 2025, with 2.6 million people estimated as in need of humanitarian assistance, of which 2.1 million are targeted for the humanitarian response. In 2025, the response faces increasing constraints, struggling to secure access and funding to deliver assistance where it is most needed.

2. Humanitarian needs & affected population

Niger had an estimated 4.5 million people in need of humanitarian assistance and protection in 2024 which represents an increase compared to 2023 (4.3 million), mostly due to displacements in the Tillabéri, Tahoua, Diffa and Maradi regions. The estimates for 2025 show a reduction in people in need (from 4.5 to 2.6 million) as a result of a change in the methodology (scope setting). There is an overlap between locations affected by armed attacks and areas affected by food insecurity and where grave protection concerns are reported, which also coincide with hard-to-reach areas.

934,173 persons are forcibly displaced by end of August 2025, among which over 459,585 are internally displaced persons (IDPs). An estimated 58 per cent of refugees and IDPs are children and roughly 25 per cent are women. Niger also hosts more than 427,204 refugees, mostly from Nigeria. Violence, forced displacements, food production deficit and inflation are worsening food insecurity and a protracted poor nutrition situation amongst children. The November 2024 *Cadre Harmonisé* (not updated in 2025) identified that 5.6 per cent of the total population were severely food insecure, representing some improvement compared with the previous analysis. 2.2 million people were projected to face severe food insecurity in 2025. Diffa and Tillabéri regions are the most affected, and they are also the regions hosting the majority of forcibly displaced persons. The region of Tillabéri alone hosted over 299,928 forcibly displaced people as of June 2025. Militant activity in Tillabéri and Tahoua regions has also expanded to Dosso Region in 2025, causing further displacement.

No SMART survey has been conducted since 2022, but admissions in intensive care units suggested an increase in severe acute malnutrition (SAM) in 2024 compared with 2023. 47 percent of children under 5 years of age in Niger are chronically malnourished and over 12.2 percent are acutely malnourished (above the 10 percent alert threshold set by WHO). 441,000 children are in need of treatment for Severe Acute Malnutrition as of June 2025. Partners have observed that vulnerable families are adopting negative coping strategies to handle the food security crisis, including child marriages as well as children and youth joining armed groups. Women and girls are particularly exposed to gender-based violence (GBV). In 2025, 923,660 adolescent girls are noted as particularly vulnerable to early marriage and sexual violence.

A growing trend is the use of explosive devices by non-state armed groups (NSAGs). While they are targeting the national defence forces, they also cause civilian casualties. An escalating number of attacks from NSAGs against civilians are noted in 2025. Overall, it is estimated that 1.2 million people in Niger were exposed to protection risks in 2024. Since January 2025, security in Niger has sharply deteriorated, especially in the Tillabéri region, with armed attacks, kidnappings, violence against civilians, and clashes between NSAGs. These events have caused dozens of deaths, many injuries, and large new population displacements, while also restricting humanitarian access.

At the same time, the suspension of U.S. humanitarian funding, a major source in key sectors, has forced several international NGOs to scale back or halt activities in protection, health, food

security, and education. Insecurity and the impact of flooding are driving school closures and 3.7 million children are out of school as of June 2025. With challenges in access and funding, of concern is protection monitoring coverage dropping by more than 50 per cent with only 3 regions covered in 2025 compared to 7 in 2024.

Burkina Faso remains the only accepted entry point for humanitarian supplies. The situation has both short-term and longer-term consequences on the vulnerability of the population and impacts the capacity to address pressing needs. A number of areas in need of assistance remain out of reach for most actors.

Floods are a recurring weather hazard in the country. In 2024, they have affected 1.4 million people, including in areas already affected by ongoing crises, impacting their livelihoods, and causing localised cholera outbreaks. In 2025 so far, flooding is assessed as less severe than in 2024, but has already affected approximately 268,000 people across 53 departments, with 110 reported deaths and southern Maradi was identified as the most affected region. There are also growing intercommunal tensions over access to land and food production, in part due to demographic pressure in areas hosting IDPs and refugees, in part due to climate change.

The combined security and financial crisis is severely limiting humanitarian operations, increasing risks for vulnerable groups such as women, children, and people with disabilities, and threatening progress made in community resilience and stabilization in recent years.

3. The humanitarian response

The humanitarian strategy in Niger is based both on the National Support Plan and on the UN-led Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), which complement one another when it comes to nutrition and food security. The Government is engaged in the humanitarian coordination and response through two major actors: the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Crisis Management and the *Dispositif National de Prévention et de Gestion des Catastrophes et Crises Alimentaires* (Dispositif). The Dispositif provided food support to one million people in 2024 with a one-month ration. Reductions in development aid may limit the country's capacity to maintain their level of support, and add to the caseload for other actors.

The HRP 2024, largely underfunded (51.8 per cent), focused on reducing morbidity and mortality in the most affected areas, improved access to essential services, including protection, as well as strengthening the resilience of people in the conflict affected areas.

The global freeze and scale-back of US humanitarian funding announced in January 2025 is having major consequences on aid operations, as the US government humanitarian funding represented over 42 per cent of the HRP in 2024. As of September 2025, only 18.5 per cent of the HNRP is funded with 111.8 million USD. Germany (24.8 per cent) and ECHO (20.1 per cent) are the two largest donors and Sweden remains the 8th largest donor (4.9 per cent). Food security (28.8 per cent) remains the largest funded sector, followed by protection (12.9 per cent) multisectoral (12.8 per cent) education (7.2 per cent) and nutrition (6.2 per cent).

Data restrictions, fuelled by access constraints and funding cuts further compromise the ability to present an accurate depiction of humanitarian needs and target the response. The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) is adapting the response in light of the new funding landscape and the efforts to implement the humanitarian reset in Niger from 2025. In line with this reset, the HNRP 2025 has been prioritized to identify those people in the most urgent need of assistance and the most critical response to be mobilized. The prioritized plan (as of May 2025) urgently seeks to mobilize US\$ 485.4 million to reach 1.6 million people.

A Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) continues to be implemented by Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) partners, with a degree of geographical and sectorial complementarity (though lacking a protection lens), under the leadership of the Minister for Humanitarian Affairs. The RRM addresses critical needs of IDPs identified through multisector assessments, for a 3-month period, and a minimum threshold of 50 households, with technical support from UNICEF.

Disruptions in the delivery of humanitarian assistance are being observed since the military coup. Beyond funding shortfalls caused by the suspension of development assistance by many donors, border closures and the necessity to identify new routes for humanitarian supplies have hampered the delivery of services, and alternative options have been costly. UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) is offering the only viable way to reach the main Nigerien cities, as travel by road is restricted in areas of military operations, with the indiscriminate imposition of armed escorts. Insecurity has impaired access to affected communities in areas of operations against NSAGs, particularly along the Malian border. Sustained access of humanitarian actors to affected communities, particularly in areas of military operations but not only, remains challenging, and the humanitarian community has not been able to speak with one voice when it comes to the use of armed escorts. The first responders in Niger largely remain the communities themselves.

4. Sida's humanitarian allocation

Given the increased humanitarian needs and protection concerns in Niger, the focus of Sida's support is on addressing the most urgent and severe needs through conflict-sensitive multisectoral approaches. Programmes should foster a protective environment, given the disproportionate effects of insecurity on civilians, especially women and children. An emphasis is placed on areas seeing overlapping insecurity and food insecurity, the latter being the main concern expressed by affected persons.

Modalities used by partners are adapted to the location and region of work, the security situation with a combination of cash and in-kind assistance, supported by flexible funding. Restrictions on the use of cash assistance continue in 2025. Partners with sustained presence in the most affected areas as well as continuous access to hard-to-reach areas in Tillabéri, Tahoua, Diffa and Maradi, with a capacity for rapid mobilization and active in the coordination mechanisms, are prioritised.

All selected partners are assessing and addressing protection risks (including GBV and land-related issues) and have the capacity to act upon a severe deterioration of the humanitarian situation or a sudden onset crisis, while exploring modalities that foster resilience (notably through community-based approaches), in collaboration with local actors.

INITIAL ALLOCATION (SEK)		
PARTNER	SECTOR	INITIAL ALLOCATION
AAH	FSL, health, nutrition, WASH, GBV	12,000,000
ICRC	Protection, FSL, health, WASH, shelter	3,000,000
IRC	Protection, WASH, education, FSL	10,000,000
NRC	FSL, protection/ICLA, education, WASH	20,000,000
UNICEF	Nutrition, health, protection, education, WASH	15,000,000
WFP	FSL, nutrition, logistics	12,000,000
GTH-OIREN (INGO forum)	Coordination	1,000,000
TOTAL		73,000,000

FLEXIBLE FUNDING & ADDITIONAL ALLOCATIONS 2025 (SEK)		
PARTNER	FLEXIBLE FUNDING ¹	ADDITIONAL ALLOCATION
OCHA	3,400,000	-
NRC	4,000,000	-
MSB	962,000	-
Oxfam	2,000,000	-
TOTAL	10,362,000	-

ⁱ The 2025 initial allocation of humanitarian funding is based on Sida's humanitarian allocation analysis methodology. The analysis reflects the current humanitarian situation across crises and is being updated continuously with the latest available data. The information in the HCA is based on reports, data, and information from partner organisations and other entities, as well as observations from field visits and dialogue with partners.

¹ Flexible funding includes a mix of allocations such as Rapid Response Mechanism and other flexible funding mechanisms.