

1. Summaryⁱ

<p>24</p> <p>Humanitarian crisis ranking (Sida's initial allocation analysis)ⁱⁱ</p>	<p>2.6 million</p> <p>Number of people with humanitarian needs (Sida's initial allocation analysis)ⁱⁱⁱ</p>	<p>41 MSEK</p> <p>Initial allocation for 2026</p>	<p>0 MSEK</p> <p>Additional allocation in 2026</p>	<p>0 MSEK</p> <p>Flexible funding in 2026</p>	<p>41 MSEK</p> <p>Total Sida funding in 2026</p>
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The population of Niger faces a protracted, multi-dimensional crisis driven by insecurity and violence, recurrent floods, and repeated epidemics that worsen chronic food insecurity and malnutrition. These shocks often overlap geographically, particularly where localised conflict intersects with severe food insecurity.

As of February 2026, over 1 million forcibly displaced people have been recorded, nearly half of them internally displaced.¹ In 2025, an estimated 2.2 million people were projected to face food insecurity and nearly 1.6 million children aged 6–59 months were expected to suffer acute malnutrition in 2026.² Climate change continues to amplify needs by disrupting livelihoods and isolating vulnerable communities.

According to Sida's initial allocation analysis for 2026, approximately 2.6 million people require humanitarian assistance out of a population of more than 27 million.³ Sida's humanitarian support in Niger 2026 will prioritise the most urgent humanitarian and protection needs through conflict-sensitive and multisectoral approaches, with a strong focus on civilians, especially women and children affected by overlapping insecurity, food insecurity and malnutrition.

2. Humanitarian needs & affected population

In Niger, Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) remain the largest forcibly displaced group and face severe multi-sectoral needs, while refugees, returnees, and migrants also experience significant vulnerabilities. Communities face major protection risks linked to conflict, criminality, and terrorist

¹ UNHCR, [Country - Niger](#), February 2026 (accessed 2026-03-11).

² Food Security Cluster, [Résultats du Cadre Harmonisé session de décembre 2024](#), (accessed 2025-12-02); IPC, [NIGER: IPC Acute Malnutrition Snapshot](#), January 2026 (accessed 2026-03-11).

³ World Bank, [Population, total - Niger](#), (accessed 2025-12-02).

activity, including increased use of improvised explosive devices. Children are disproportionately affected by malnutrition, violence, and limited access to education, while gender inequality heightens existing vulnerabilities, leaving women and girls at increased—and often underreported—risk of gender-based violence.

Political instability following the 2023 military transition has further weakened the state's capacity to deliver essential services or respond to emergencies, and few development actors have resumed operations. Extreme poverty remains widespread, with more than half of the population projected to live below the poverty line in 2025.⁴

The 2024 Multi Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) identified food security (92 per cent), income-generating activities (48 per cent), and potable water (38 per cent) as priority needs.⁵ Crisis-level food insecurity (IPC 3) is expected in Tillabéri, Diffa, and north-western Tahoua, where conflict and flooding have disrupted livelihoods.⁶ In 2026, approximately 410,000 children under five are projected to suffer severe acute malnutrition, due to food insecurity, poor living conditions, and weak health services.⁷ Public health challenges persist, with continued outbreaks, low vaccination coverage, and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)-related vulnerabilities. Flooding is recurrent and affected approximately 270,000 people in 2025, with southern Maradi most impacted and disaster preparedness remaining low.⁸ Community consultations across 57 municipalities in 2025 confirm food assistance as the most urgent need, followed by financial support, education, safe water, healthcare, security, shelter, sanitation, and support for vulnerable children. Long-term needs include income opportunities, grazing land, and livestock feed, while persistent gaps heighten protection risks for women, children, youth, and other vulnerable groups, and malnutrition remains a major concern.⁹

Displacement-related needs remain concentrated in areas of Tillabéri, Tahoua, Diffa, and Maradi, while Dosso is an emerging area of concern. Tillabéri alone hosts more than 300,000 forcibly displaced people.¹⁰ Key hotspots include the tri-border area with Mali and Burkina Faso, the Lake Chad basin and Maradi, whilst flooding, epidemics, and malnutrition continue to affect communities nationwide.

⁴ World Bank, [Niger](#), October 2025 (accessed 2025-12-02).

⁵ OCHA, [Niger: Besoins Humanitaires et Plan de Réponse \(Février 2025\) ↓](#), July 2025 (accessed 2025-12-02).

⁶ FEWS NET, [Mise à jour des messages clés Novembre 2025](#) (accesses 2025-12-02).

⁷ IPC, [NIGER: IPC Acute Malnutrition Snapshot](#), 8 January 2026 (accessed 2026-03-11).

⁸ ACAPS, [Country Analysis, NIGER](#), September 2025 (accessed 2025-12-05).

⁹ OCHA, [Niger : Besoins Humanitaires et Plan de Réponse \(HNRP\)](#), February 2026 (accessed 2026-03-11).

¹⁰ Cluster Protection, [Niger : Note de plaidoyer, Situation de Protection dans la Région de Tillabéry](#), Décembre 2025.

3. The humanitarian response

The humanitarian response in Niger is jointly led by the government and the humanitarian country team (HCT). The HNRP for 2026 will target 2 million of a 3 million PIN.¹¹

2 million	\$675 million	9.8 %
People targeted in response plan (HNRP 2026)	Required to reach the target (HNRP 2026)	Of the funding secured (HNRP 2026)

Forced population displacement, food and nutritional insecurity, flooding, and the health emergencies that result from these factors were assessed as the main drivers of humanitarian needs for 2026 and the HNRP prioritises where needs are most severe in the regions of Tillabéri, Diffa, Tahoua, Maradi and Dosso. Underfunding persists, with coverage at 26.2 per cent in 2025. Further narrowing priorities, the 2026 plan focuses on intersectoral severity levels 3 and above as per global guidance, with 415 million people prioritized in 2026.¹²

Major gaps persist in essential services, particularly protection for women and children. The humanitarian reset continues to narrow the caseload to the most acute needs, but operational adjustments under reduced resources are still evolving. Planning is undermined by delayed assessments and a 50 per cent drop in protection monitoring.¹³ No MSNA was conducted in 2025, leaving the 2026 plan reliant on limited data and cluster level analysis. Operational constraints have worsened since the 2023 military transition, with insecurity, Non-State Armed Groups (NSAG) attacks, improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and kidnapping, restricting movement. Government measures, including movement bans, emergency zones and mandatory escorts, further limit access. Weak infrastructure and costly alternative routes add to logistical burdens.

National authorities remain engaged in the response, but reduced development aid limits their capacity to further address acute needs. The NGO-led Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM), delivers food assistance within 15 days of displacement alerts, yet faces funding shortages and limited ability to address protracted needs. Considering climate change related vulnerability, initiatives on anticipatory action, particularly linked to flooding and disaster preparedness has become an increasing priority for ECHO's 2026 allocation.¹⁴ Local actors are often primary responders in hard-to-reach areas and crucial for negotiating access, but their capacity is constrained by limited resources, capacity constraints and governmental administrative requirements. Local platforms coordinate joint issues and increased representation in decision making forums such as the HCT in 2025. While the humanitarian reset has renewed attention for locally led humanitarian response, funding cuts continue to hinder progress and restrict direct support.

¹¹ OCHA, HNRP, 2026.

¹² OCHA, [Niger Urgently Prioritized Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan \(HNRP\)](#), May 2025.

¹³ Global Protection Cluster and Regional Protection Working Group for West and Central Africa, [Sustaining Protection Under Pressure: The Impact of Humanitarian](#), 2025, p.4.

¹⁴ ECHO, *Annexe technique Afrique de l'Ouest et Centrale informations financières, administratives et opérationnelles*, Year 2026, version 0 – 30-09-25, p.30.

The US, Germany and ECHO remained the largest donors in 2025, with Sweden ranking seventh at 6.1 per cent.¹⁵ Donors generally prioritise multisectoral assistance and resilience, including on food security and income generation where feasible. Despite higher allocations to food assistance and core protection in 2025, overall underfunding has created major gaps across the food, nutrition and protection sectors. Reduced food security coverage has strained national systems, with humanitarian actors assisting only 500,000 of the 2.2 million people facing urgent food needs in mid-2025.¹⁶ Funding constraints also forced the World Food Programme (WFP) to suspend emergency assistance for 900,000 people in 2025.¹⁷

4. Sida's humanitarian allocation

Sida's humanitarian support in Niger 2026 prioritises conflict-sensitive, multisectoral approaches with integrated protection that focus on populations affected by overlapping insecurity, food insecurity and malnutrition. Partners receive flexible funding and provide a mix of cash and in-kind assistance to people in need of humanitarian assistance depending on location, access and security. While restrictions on cash assistance are likely to persist in 2026, partners are expected to apply multipurpose cash where feasible.

In terms of geographical coverage, the initial allocation in 2026 has accounted for partners with sustained presence in the most affected areas as well as continuous access to hard-to-reach areas in Tillabéri, Tahoua, Diffa, Maradi and with capacity to cover Dosso through rapid mobilisation. Noting the magnitude of needs in one region, chosen partners have demonstrated capacity to provide rapid multisectoral humanitarian assistance in Tillabéri, however, partners are also selected based on presence in the other four regions.

The partner portfolio remains stable with three INGOs and two UN agencies, despite a reduced allocation compared to 2025. In a restrictive and complex operating environment, maintaining a broader set of partners is viewed as strategic to preserve operational presence in priority regions, navigate administrative constraints, and secure access through local acceptance and coordination. Additional support to the INGO forum (GTH-OIREN) bolsters collective advocacy and operational coherence, including with emerging local platforms. With system-wide enabling functions reduced, priority was given to organisations with strong logistics capabilities and in-house data collection.

All selected partners integrate protection, including GBV and land-related issues, into their response and have the capacity to rapidly scale up in case of deterioration or sudden-onset shocks. They also work to foster resilience through community-based approaches and collaboration with local actors. Reflecting the protracted nature of the crisis, Sida prioritises partners with dual mandates that combine humanitarian response with resilience building, including support to local authorities, disaster preparedness, recovery from recurrent natural hazards and livelihood support for displaced

¹⁵ OCHA, [Besoins Humanitaires et Plan de Réponse 2025 | Financial Tracking Service](#), (accessed 2025-12-05)

¹⁶ WFP, *A lifeline at risk: food assistance at a breaking point*, Niger country report 2025.

¹⁷ WFP, [Niger Country Brief, October 2025 | ReliefWeb](#), Oktober 2025.

people and vulnerable host households. Given the limited 2026 allocation, Sida’s humanitarian department emphasises the complementary, catalytic effect of flexible funding and alignment with other major humanitarian donors, to reduce exposure to further cuts and strengthen joint monitoring.

A key gap remains in the response, direct support to local organisations, which are often best placed as first responders but have limited access to funding. Several regional initiatives, including an OCHA-managed regional pooled fund are expanding their support to local actors. In 2026, Sida will place stronger emphasis on monitoring partners’ localisation efforts and on identifying potential regional mechanisms as channels for increased support to local civil society.

PARTNER	INITIAL ALLOCATION
Action Against Hunger (ACF)	6,000,000
GTH-OIREN (INGO Forum)	1,000,000
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	5,000,000
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	10,000,000
United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)	9,000,000
World Food Programme (WFP)	10,000,000
TOTAL	41,000,000

ⁱ The 2026 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.

ⁱⁱ Sida’s initial allocation analysis consists of three dimensions that are assessed for each crisis-affected country: 1) magnitude and severity of humanitarian needs 2) capacity of the humanitarian system to respond to needs and 3) capacity of the crisis-affected country to respond to needs. The qualitative and quantitative analysis produces an index scoring for each country, where the highest ranked country is found to have the greatest proportion of unmet severe humanitarian needs globally, based on available data. Sida’s initial allocation for 2026 includes a total of 25 countries with the highest scores. For more information please see Initial Allocation Methodology.

ⁱⁱⁱ The number of people with humanitarian needs according to Sida’s allocation analysis is based on the most inclusive estimate of humanitarian needs that is available from recent sources and supported by triangulation. For Niger, the selected source is GHO 2026.