

### 1. Summary<sup>i</sup>

<b>20</b>	<b>5.9 million</b>	<b>61 MSEK</b>	<b>0 MSEK</b>	<b>0 MSEK</b>	<b>61 MSEK</b>
Humanitarian crisis ranking (Sida's initial allocation analysis) <sup>ii</sup>	Number of people with humanitarian needs (Sida's initial allocation analysis) <sup>iii</sup>	Initial allocation for 2026	Additional allocation in 2026	Flexible funding in 2026	Total Sida funding in 2026

For the past 10 years, Burkina Faso has faced a protracted humanitarian crisis linked to the growing presence of both Al Qaida and IS-affiliated jihadist groups, with increasingly stronger local anchorage, perpetuating attacks against both military and civilian targets. The Burkinabé government has adopted a military counter-terrorism strategy to combat the insurgency. Civilians are caught in between and are often forced to flee their homes. This has led to a widespread displacement crisis in 2023 but appeared which stagnated and declined in 2025. However, in early 2026 there has been a wave of new attacks which may reverse this positive trend.

Sida's initial allocation analysis is based on the HNRP 2025 which indicates that 5.9 million people are in need (PIN) of humanitarian assistance 2026. The HNRP 2026 PIN figure for Burkina Faso is 4.5 million.<sup>1</sup> The difference of 1.4 million (25 per cent) can likely be attributed to the tighter inclusion criteria for the needs analysis. Also, according to the Government's National Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation (CONASUR), over one million internally displaced persons (IDPs) have returned to their areas of origin as of July 2025. Many of these IDPs, however, are still considered to have humanitarian needs. The operational and security context remains challenging, and civilian protection continues to be a key concern.

Sida's initial allocation to Burkina Faso in 2026 is SEK 61 million, compared to SEK 90 million in 2025, primarily due to a lower global initial allocation. As a consequence, Sida has decided to reduce the number of humanitarian partners in Burkina Faso from five to three. To maintain flexibility within the portfolio, in light of growing operational constraints in the humanitarian environment, Sida will continue to partner with the UN system through the regional pool fund for West Africa (CBPF/FHRAOC), with the Red Cross movement through ICRC and with civil society through Action Against Hunger (ACF) and the Forum for International Humanitarian Non-Governmental Organisations (FONGIH), while supporting locally led action throughout the portfolio.

<sup>1</sup> OCHA, [Burkina Faso Besoins Humanitaires et Plan de Réponse 2026](#), 17 February 2026, (accessed 2026-04-01).

## 2. Humanitarian needs & affected population

The 25 percent reduction in the HNRP PIN for 2026 compared to 2025 is not the result of significant improvements in the context but is primarily explained by a modified methodology of calculation which now only covers areas with an inter-sectoral needs severity rating of 3 or higher, and shifts analysis from administrative level 3 ('commune') to 2 ('province'). Out of the total HNRP inter-sectoral PIN of 4.5 million for 2026, 1.3 million are Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) whereas 2.2 million are non-IDPs. The total number of IDPs remains contested, but the government agency in charge of emergency relief (CONASUR) claims that over a million IDPs have returned to their areas of origin since the last official displacement figures of over 2 million IDPs were published in 2023. In 2025, there was an estimated 360,000 displacements, the large majority of which took place in the first half of the year, with a peak of 121,000 in April. Up until mid-March 2026, there has been an estimated new 17,000 displacements, compared to 74,000 in the same period in 2025.<sup>2</sup>

Reliable and up-to-date data on humanitarian needs in Burkina Faso remains a challenge but the annual Multi-Sectorial Needs Assessment (MSNA) coordinated by IMPACT/REACH eventually took place at the end of 2025. The results were only shared in February 2026 and hence could not inform the HNRP 2026. The MSNA however confirms that the most severe intersectoral needs are found in Burkina Faso's northern and eastern provinces and that in general IDPs have more severe needs than the host population. However, due to difficulties in access, the MSNA data only reflects the situation in (semi-) urban population centres in most of the provinces along the border with Mali, Niger and Benin. Key messages and recommendations from the MSNA are that the resilience of the population is challenged in the most insecure provinces after years of insecurity, displacement and increasing pressure on basic services while there are still obstacles to durable solutions. Hence the importance of maintaining humanitarian assistance while moving towards an integrated territorial approach with continued emphasis on accountability to affected populations (AAP).

The Protection (3.4 million), WASH (2.4 million) and Health (2.2 million) sectors have the largest numbers of people in need. However, only two sectors, Health and Nutrition, see an increased number of PIN compared to 2025, whereas all other sectors see declining trends. The country has not participated in the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) / Cadre Harmonisé exercise since 2024. The HNRP for 2026 states that the food insecurity PIN (IPC 3+) is 2.1 million based on the government-led National Food Security and Nutrition Survey (ENISAN) while food security partners have flagged that it could be significantly higher. A new round of data collection for ENISAN is foreseen in early 2026.

Work on protection is increasingly sensitive, which results in a lack of detailed reporting and analysis. Key protection risks include attacks on civilians, theft, evictions, forced displacement, and abductions — often interconnected and exacerbating the vulnerability of those affected. Women

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<sup>2</sup> Displacement data from CGORR (Groupe de Coordination Opérationnelle de la Réponse Rapide), led by OCHA by the end of January 2026.

and children are the most exposed to protection risks and Gender Based Violence (GBV) is highly prevalent. Among the survivors, the overwhelming majority are displaced women and girls.

Humanitarian access remains severely challenged in Burkina Faso, the Access Working Group (AWG) has identified and grouped locations in need of humanitarian assistance at levels 1, 2 and 3 in terms of accessibility. Category 3 ‘very hard to reach’ are areas where the delivery of assistance is both rare and random, either depending on unpredictable escorted convoys and/or expensive airlift delivery. There are between 35 and 40 locations in each category, all of which are found in the north and east. The most difficult to access have been cut off from regular humanitarian access for prolonged periods of time and significant information gaps persist, especially in locations where humanitarian organisations cannot operate. Needs are likely higher than currently reported.<sup>3</sup>

The HNRP identifies 10 provinces with the highest severity of needs at level 4. They are located along northern and eastern borders with Mali, Niger and Benin, stretching from the province of Loroum in the region of Yaadga in the North (on the border with Mali) to the province of Kompienga in the region of Goulmou in the South-East (on the border with Benin). Within these provinces, many people have fled their villages to safer locations in provincial or regional capitals. This also means that many have lost their livelihoods linked to agriculture and livestock since it remains very difficult to access rural areas either under the control of the military or armed groups.

### 3. The humanitarian response

The Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP) 2026 will cover 29 out of 47 provinces in Burkina Faso, identified as “humanitarian convergence zones” where humanitarian actors will aim to provide an integrated package of assistance to the most vulnerable people in areas with high concentrations of IDPs and returnees. These integrated interventions will cover Protection, Food Security, Shelter, Non-Food Items, WASH, Health, Nutrition, and Education, in complementarity with the authorities and development actors

<b>2.7 million</b>	<b>\$658 million</b>	<b>9%</b>
People targeted in the response plan (HNRP 2026)	Required to reach the target (HNRP 2026)	Of the funding secured [HNRP 2026]

Humanitarian access remains constrained, severely hindering response efforts.<sup>4</sup> People in most hard-to-reach areas can only be reached by air or escorted convoys. Maintaining air operations is of paramount importance to ensure the continued delivery of life-saving aid, while continuing to strengthen coordinated ground access. Reliable and recent data on humanitarian needs in Burkina Faso is not readily available and most humanitarian actors describe a challenging operating environment where government authorisation is required for every intervention, including a lengthy project-specific approval process to collect and analyse needs data. All goods are considered to be ‘sensitive’, which entails that food and medicine must be sent with military escorted convoys, which

<sup>3</sup> ACAPS, [Burkina Faso: Humanitarian needs in blockaded areas](#), 28 May 2025, (accessed 20 January 2025).

<sup>4</sup> ACAPS, May 2025.

are rare, unpredictable and expensive. Cash distribution is suspended since 2024. However, the strong presence and leadership by local authorities in the implementation of humanitarian assistance, enables a sustainable exit of humanitarian actors after the emergency phase.

National civil society is perceived as strong by actors such as the UN, ECHO and international Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and could likely absorb more direct funding. Both national and international NGOs are organised in umbrella organisations through which they coordinate actions and advocacy. SPONG is the national umbrella organisation for all NGOs and FONGIH is the platform of international humanitarian NGOs. In late 2025, a number of administrative reforms were launched by the Burkinabé government with regard to civil society which may have a bearing on organisations' capacity to absorb funding and deliver humanitarian assistance. This includes the implementation of a new law requiring both the national and financial directors to be Burkinabé nationals. The government also issued an obligation for NGOs to exclusively lodge their accounts and conduct transactions via the recently established government owned Banque du Trésor.

Despite numerous stop-work orders for on-going projects in 2025 many of which were later reversed, the biggest humanitarian donor to Burkina Faso in 2025 remains the US (28 per cent).<sup>5</sup> However, in 2026 there is major uncertainty about future US funding. The second largest donor in 2025 was ECHO (18 per cent) and the third largest was Germany (9 per cent). Sweden was the 8<sup>th</sup> largest with 3 per cent of total funding. There is a well-functioning Good Humanitarian Donorship (GHD) group which includes all the major traditional donors. Currently, ECHO, Germany and Italy participate in the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) on behalf of the GHD. The GHD shares updates about the context and coordinates joint advocacy. Most donor funding is tightly earmarked with Sida being an exception, though many donors such as ECHO, offer some degree of flexibility within approved projects. There are also joint initiatives by humanitarian actors such as Rapid Response Mechanisms with a shared coordination and early warning function, co-funded in various ways by GHD donors.

Compared to other countries in the broader Sahel region, Burkina Faso's HNRP 2025 was relatively well funded at 35 per cent. The sectors which received the most funding compared to needs in 2025 were Health (47 per cent), Food security (38 per cent) and Logistics (34 per cent). Protection received 25 per cent. The most underfunded sectors were Food Security and WASH. Given the severe access constraints, many humanitarian actors strive to offer multi-sectoral support and integrate resilience building into their emergency assistance, which is also in line with government policies.

## 4. Sida's humanitarian allocation

Sida's initial allocation to Burkina Faso in 2026 is SEK 61 million, which is 60 percent of the total amount allocated in 2025. Therefore, Sida has consolidated the portfolio and reduced the number of partners in 2026, which should also allow for more efficient follow-up. In addition, because 2026 is the first year of implementation of the new humanitarian strategy and for administrative reasons, Sida will not be able to offer multi-year funding. Within these constraints, and against the

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<sup>5</sup> Financial Tracking Service: OCHA, [Burkina Faso 2025](#), (accessed 20 March 2026)

background described above, Sida will continue to fund two of its five partners from 2025, in two different partner categories, namely one international NGO (ACF) and one partner from the Red Cross movement (ICRC). Both partners enjoy trust and respect from both the authorities and communities where they work, offer multi-sectoral support in key areas such as food security, nutrition, protection and health while also promoting resilience, contributing to needs data, partnering with local organisations and are present in the provinces with most severe needs.

To more pro-actively support locally-led humanitarian assistance, Sida will also contribute to the Burkina Faso window of the OCHA-managed regional pool fund (FHRAOC) based in Senegal.<sup>6</sup> In 2025, the fund channelled close to 50 per cent of its funding directly (27 per cent) and indirectly to national actors (NGOs, local government and private contractors).<sup>7</sup> Sida has extensive experience of supporting OCHA-led Country Based Pool Funds (CBPFs), albeit not yet in the Sahel.

Finally, Sida will support the coordination and advocacy work of the FONGIH through ACF, who currently hosts the secretariat. The Forum was initially funded by ECHO and has lately been funded by USAID but this support was suspended in 2025 and remains uncertain for 2026. Given the regulatory challenges for civil society and the need for concerted dialogue with the authorities, Sida considers support to NGO coordination in Burkina Faso to be highly relevant.

The Burkinabé government seeks to prevent aid dependency by emphasising resilience building and durable solutions, which many humanitarian partners strive to incorporate into their assistance. In light of the access constraints and the restrictions on population mobility, resilience building is also part of a critical strategy to safeguard livelihoods and protection. To efficiently support longer-term results in resilience, multi-year funding is a pre-requisite.

Sida will continue to offer unearmarked support to the partners' country programs in Burkina Faso. This is based on largely positive experiences to date and the stated ambition in Sida's Humanitarian Implementation Plan, in line with the Grand Bargain and principles of good humanitarian donorship. It allows partners flexibly allocate to the most urgent priorities in light of changing needs and context, while complementing earmarked funding. It also requires transparent reporting against approved targets and budgets, and a close and open dialogue, to sustain the trust which underpins this type of funding.

PARTNER	INITIAL ALLOCATION
Action Against Hunger (ACF)	20,000,000
OCHA/FHRAOC	20,000,000
FONGIH (via ACF)	1,000,000
The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	20,000,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>61,000,000</b>

<sup>6</sup> Fond Régional Humanitaire de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (FHRAOC)

<sup>7</sup> [Welcome to Country Based Pooled Funds Data Hub](#) (accessed 20 March 2026)

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<sup>i</sup> 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.

<sup>ii</sup> 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.

<sup>iii</sup> Sida uses the most inclusive estimate of humanitarian needs which is available from recent sources and supported by triangulation. For Burkina Faso, the selected source is HNRP 2025 as the changes seen in GH0 2026 are being triangulated.