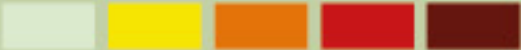


NIGERIA: Cadre Harmonisé Fiche - Acute Food and Nutrition Insecurity Analysis

Current (October– December 2025) and Projected (June – August 2026)



CADRE HARMONISE



Key Figures



About 34.7 million people including IDPs (650 730 in Borno, Sokoto and Zamfara States) in 27 States and FCT of Nigeria are expected to be in Crisis (CH Phase 3) or worse between June and August 2026.

Overview

Main results for zones affected by food and nutrition insecurity in the 27 States and the FCT.

Food Consumption: For several households who were able to maintain acceptable FC thresholds, evidences indicates that over 55% achieved this threshold by eating fewer quality meals, reduced meal portion by both children and adults as well as borrowed money to buy food. Although, inflation and CPI rate reduced during the current period, impacting positively on local staple prices, prices of essential complementary food items (vegetable oils, dairy products, meat, and condiments) remained high with by more than 35%, possibly due to naira- dollar exchange rate. Additionally, rising service costs—particularly those related to food transportation—further increased local food prices, expanding the overall household food expenditure basket. During the projected period (June to August, 2026), the interaction of various socioeconomic factors may likely continue to constrain household access to adequate food in both quality and quantity, potentially leading to a gradual to significant deterioration in food consumption and nutrition situation.

Evolution of Livelihoods: Despite challenging terrains and persistent insecurity that have restricted farmers' access to land and off-farm livelihood opportunities, the high naira-dollar exchange rate has continued to drive up import costs for manufactured goods and raw materials. This trend has, in turn, fueled inflation and increased operational costs for businesses. In the agricultural sector, government import of food, though was beneficial to consumer, seriously affected agricultural livelihoods as several farmers incurred losses despite their huge investment in the 2025 cropping season.. Rising costs of energy, fertilizers (up by approximately 56%), and agrochemicals remain major concerns, with fewer farmers expressing willingness to engage in the upcoming 2025/26 dry-season farming campaign. As the lean season approaches, more Local Government Areas (LGAs) and zones are likely to experience worsening livelihood conditions—particularly in states already facing a high burden of insecurity.

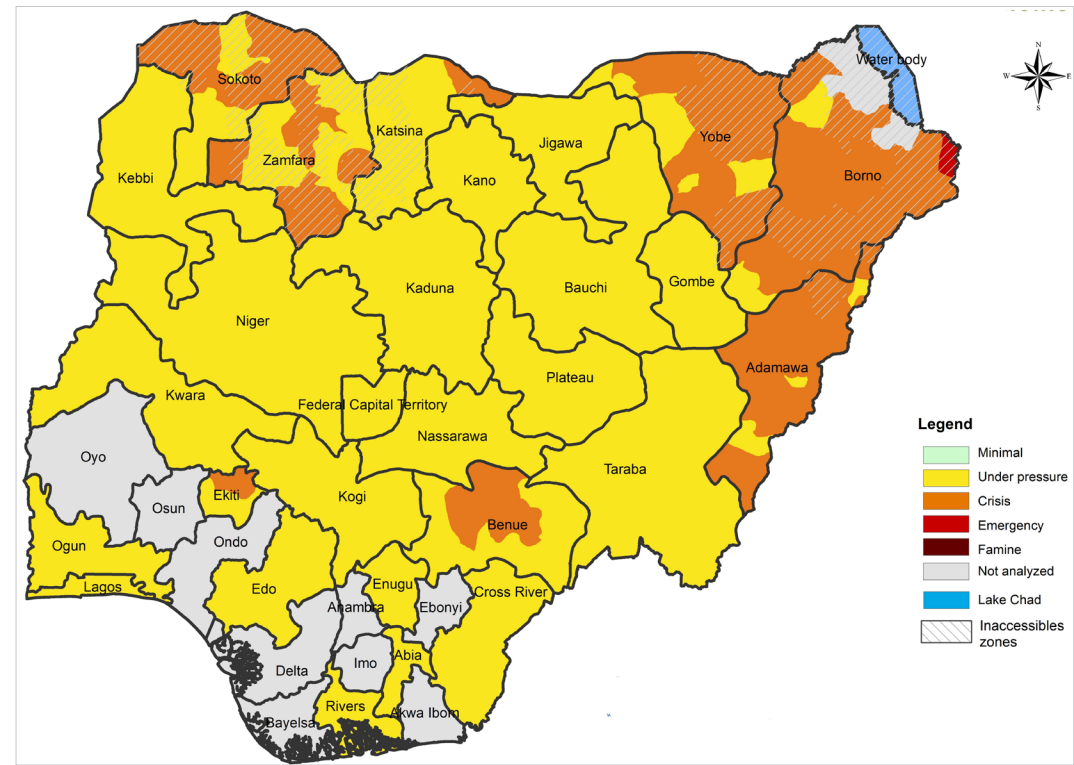
Nutrition: Nutrition situation across the Northwest and Northeast and part of North Central states ranges from Alert (Phase 2) to Serious (Phase 3), and to Critical (Phase 4) levels, except for parts of Southern Katsina, Western Jigawa, Northwest and Northeast Benue where the nutrition situation is Acceptable (Phase 1). Critical level of acute malnutrition (Phase 4) were found in many areas in the Northeast, particularly in Borno State (Central Borno, Maiduguri, Jere and Mobbar) and Yobe State. It is worth mentioning that acute malnutrition has also reached critical level (Phase 4) in Jibia and Mashi LGAs, in Katsina State. Special analysis of acute malnutrition for IDPs in the International Market Camp, Makurdi and Dauda 2 Camp, Guma LGA, both in Benue State, revealed Acceptable (Phase 1) and Alert (Phase 2) nutrition situations respectively.

Mortality: Majority of areas in the Northeast and Northwest are experienced low levels of mortality (Phase 1 & Phase 2). However, some areas are experienced crisis-level of mortality (Phase 3), especially in Central Borno, Northern Borno, Southern Borno, Southern Adamawa, Central Yobe, Northern Yobe, Eastern Sokoto, Northern Katsina, Western Zamfara, Southern Kebbi, Southern Jigawa and Northern Jigawa. Emergency-level of mortality (Phase 4) is found in Eastern Borno and Northern Adamawa.

Key Drivers

- Insecurity (Insurgency, kidnapping , banditry) subverting stable livelihoods of rural and peri-urban communities;
- Government policy on food import weakening rural economies of farming populations livelihoods;
- Climate shocks -floods and long dry spells changing dynamics of cropping systems and agricultural land use;
- High level of displacement from insecurity and natural disaster increasing the number of vulnerabilities populations.

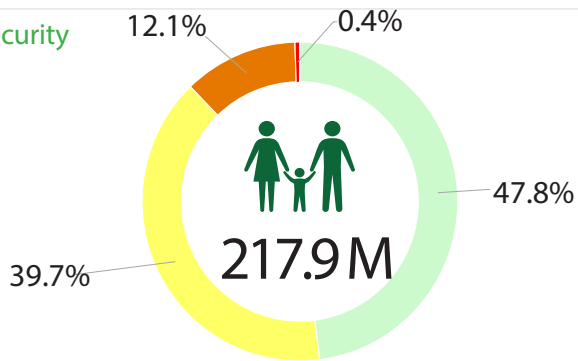
Current: Acute Food and Nutrition Insecurity | October - December 2025



Current: Acute Food and Nutrition Insecurity
October - December 2025



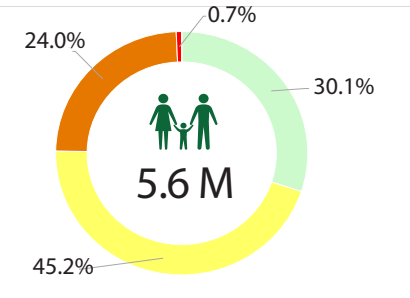
About 27.2 million people including IDPs (485 109 in Borno, Sokoto and Zamfara States) in 27 States and FCT of Nigeria are in Crisis to worse, from October to December 2025.



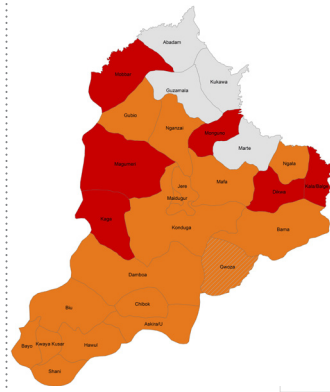
ADAMAWA STATE
CH Classification June - August 2026



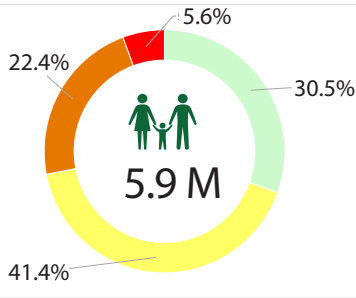
About 1.4 million people in Adamawa are expected to be in Crisis (CH Phase 3) or worse between June and August 2026.



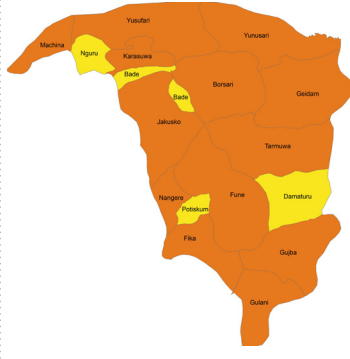
BORNO STATE
CH Classification June - August 2026



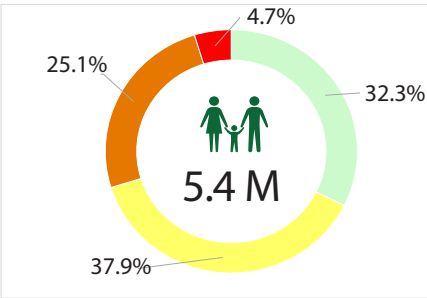
About 2.8 million people including IDPs in Borno are expected to be in Crisis (CH Phase 3) or worse between June and August 2026.



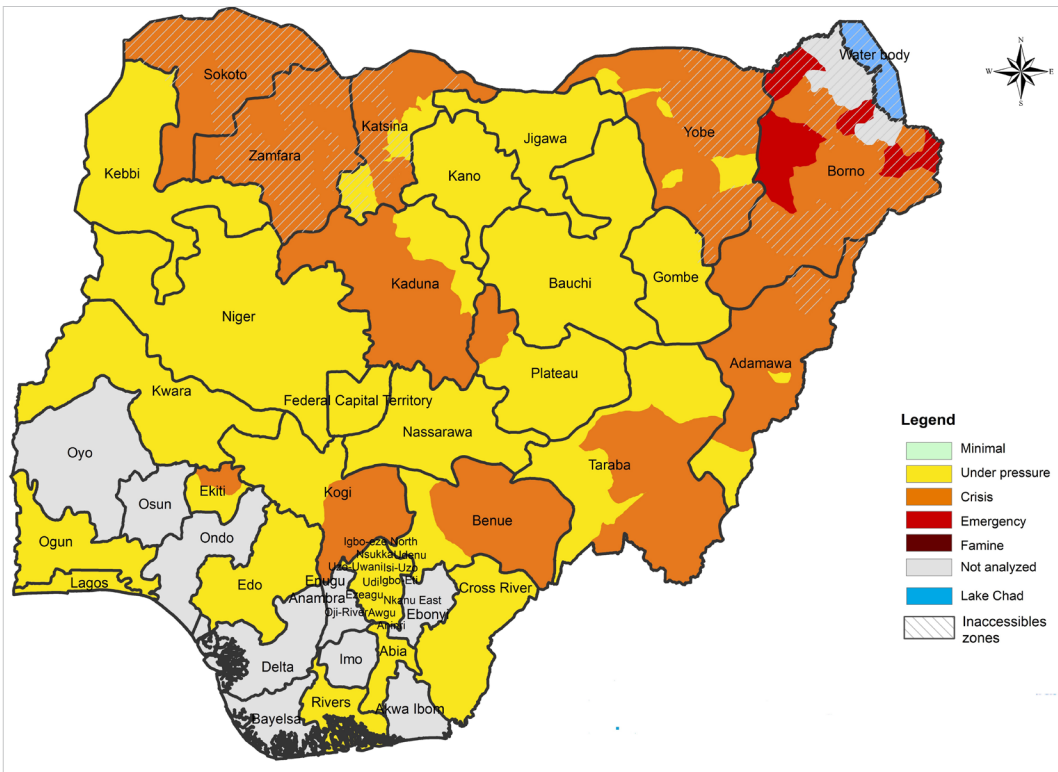
YOBE STATE
CH Classification June - August 2026



About 1.6 million people in Yobe are expected to be in Crisis (CH Phase 3) or worse between June and August 2026.



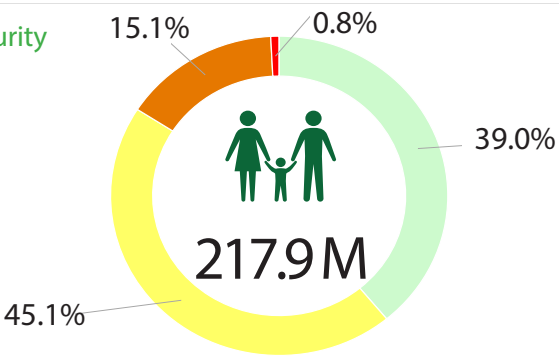
Projected: Acute Food and Nutrition Insecurity | June - August 2026



Projection: Acute Food and Nutrition Insecurity
June - August 2026



About 34.7 million people including IDPs (650 730 in Borno, Sokoto and Zamfara States) in 27 States and FCT of Nigeria are expected to be in Crisis (CH Phase 3) or worse between June and August 2026.



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