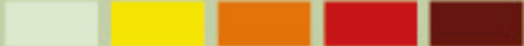


NIGERIA: Cadre Harmonisé Fiche - Acute Food and Nutrition Insecurity Analysis

Current (October– December 2026) and Projected (June – August 2027)



CADRE HARMONISE



Key Figures



About 33.5 million people including IDPs (891 228 in Borno, Sokoto and Zamfara States) in 26 States and FCT of Nigeria are expected to be in Crisis (CH Phase 3) or worse between June and August 2027.

Overview

Main results for zones affected by food and nutrition insecurity in the 26 States and the FCT.

Food Consumption: Food consumption conditions vary considerably across the analysed states, with the most severe outcomes concentrated in Borno, Yobe, Adamawa, Katsina, Zamfara and Sokoto. Food consumption conditions are comparatively better in Bauchi, Benue, Cross River, Edo, Enugu, Gombe, Jigawa, Kogi, Lagos, Nasarawa, Niger, Ogun, Plateau and Rivers, where assessed units generally remain under Stress (Phase 2) in both periods. Internally displaced populations remain particularly vulnerable, with Emergency (Phase 4) food consumption outcomes among Sokoto IDPs and Crisis (Phase 3) outcomes among Zamfara IDPs. These conditions witnessed during the current period, can be attributed to the interplay of insecurity/conflicts, weakening rural economies and decrease in crop production mostly in the northern states.

During June–August 2027, declining household food stocks, high food prices, reduced purchasing power and disrupted livelihoods are expected to increase food consumption pressures. Timely food assistance, targeted cash transfers and livelihood support will be essential to limit further deterioration.

Evolution of Livelihoods: Livelihood conditions across the analysed states generally range from Stress (Phase 2) to Emergency (Phase 4), reflecting pressure on household income, productive assets and economic opportunities. The situation is particularly concerning in Borno, Yobe, Adamawa, Katsina, Zamfara, and Sokoto, where conflict, insecurity, displacement, restricted access to farmland, high agricultural production costs and limited employment opportunities undermine livelihoods. Elevated transport, energy, fertiliser and other farm input costs also constrain agricultural production and household purchasing power..

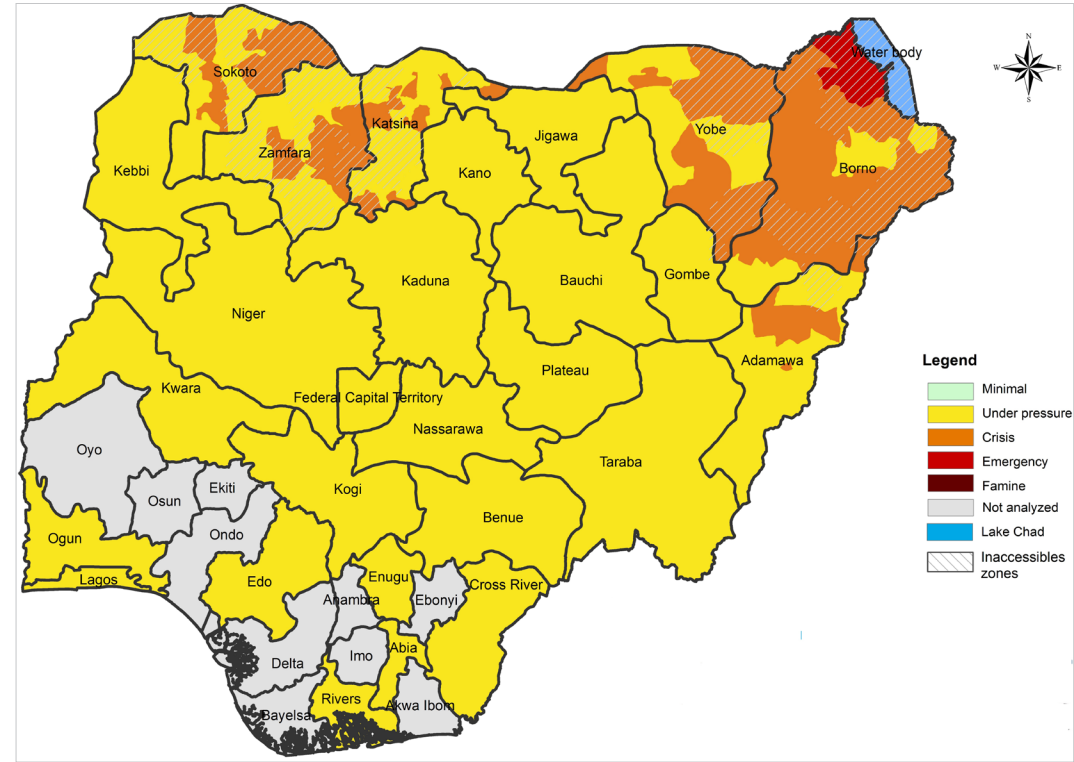
Nutrition: The nutritional situation varies considerably across the analysed states, with outcomes ranging from Minimal (Phase 1) to Emergency (Phase 4). The most severe conditions occur in parts of the Northeast and Northwest, particularly Borno, Yobe, Sokoto, Katsina, Zamfara and Kebbi. Inadequate dietary intake, reduced purchasing power, disease outbreaks, insecurity, displacement and limited access to essential healthcare and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services may worsen acute malnutrition, particularly among children under five and pregnant and breastfeeding women. Expanded nutrition surveillance, prevention and treatment of acute malnutrition, appropriate dietary support and integrated health and WASH interventions are required in the affected areas.

Mortality: Mortality outcomes vary across the analysed states, ranging from Minimal (Phase 1) to Emergency (Phase 4). The most concerning classifications occur in parts of Borno, Yobe, Katsina, Zamfara and Sokoto. Reliable crude death rate (CDR) and under-five mortality rate (U5MR) evidence remains limited in several analysed states, constraining a comprehensive assessment of mortality conditions. Insecurity, displacement, disease outbreaks, inadequate healthcare and poor WASH conditions may heighten risks for vulnerable populations.

Key Drivers

- Conflict and insecurity disrupting livelihoods resulting to high levels of displacements and vulnerabilities;
- High price of fuel disrupting food production and distribution system;
- Climate shocks affecting crop yields, agricultural productivity and overall food availability;
- High food inflation limiting access to food.

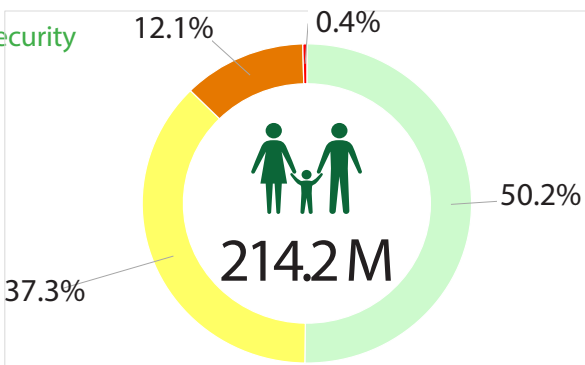
Current: Acute Food and Nutrition Insecurity | October - December 2026



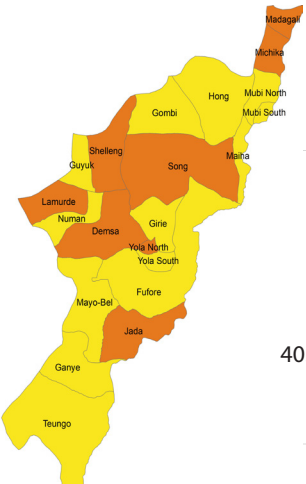
Current: Acute Food and Nutrition Insecurity
October - December 2026



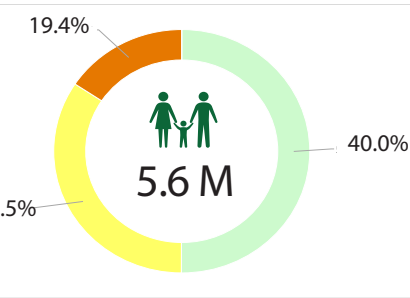
About 26.8 million people including IDPs (756 815 in Borno, Sokoto and Zamfara States) in 26 States and FCT of Nigeria are in Crisis to worse, from October to December 2026.



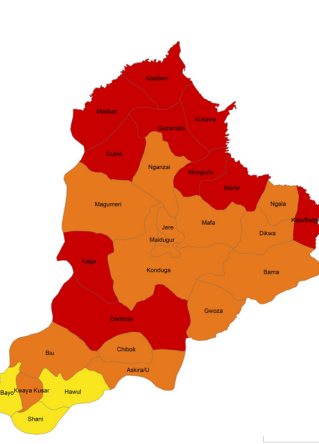
ADAMAWA STATE
CH Classification June - August 2027



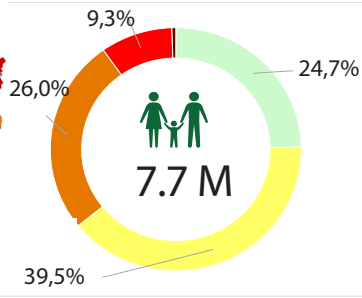
About 1.1 million people in Adamawa are expected to be in Crisis (CH Phase 3) or worse between June and August 2027.



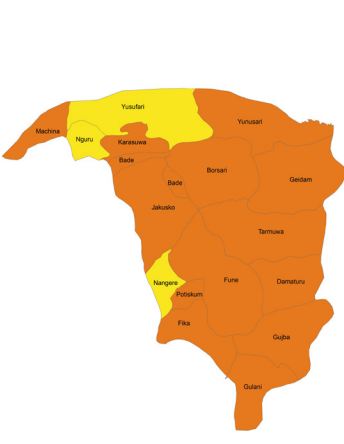
BORNO STATE
CH Classification June - August 2027



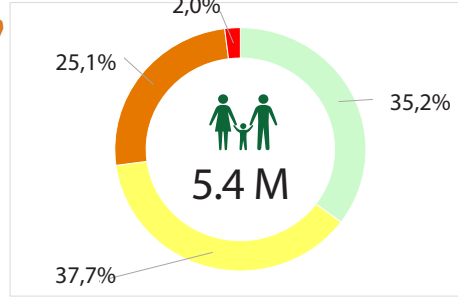
About 2.5 million people including IDPs in Borno are expected to be in Crisis (CH Phase 3) or worse between June and August 2027.



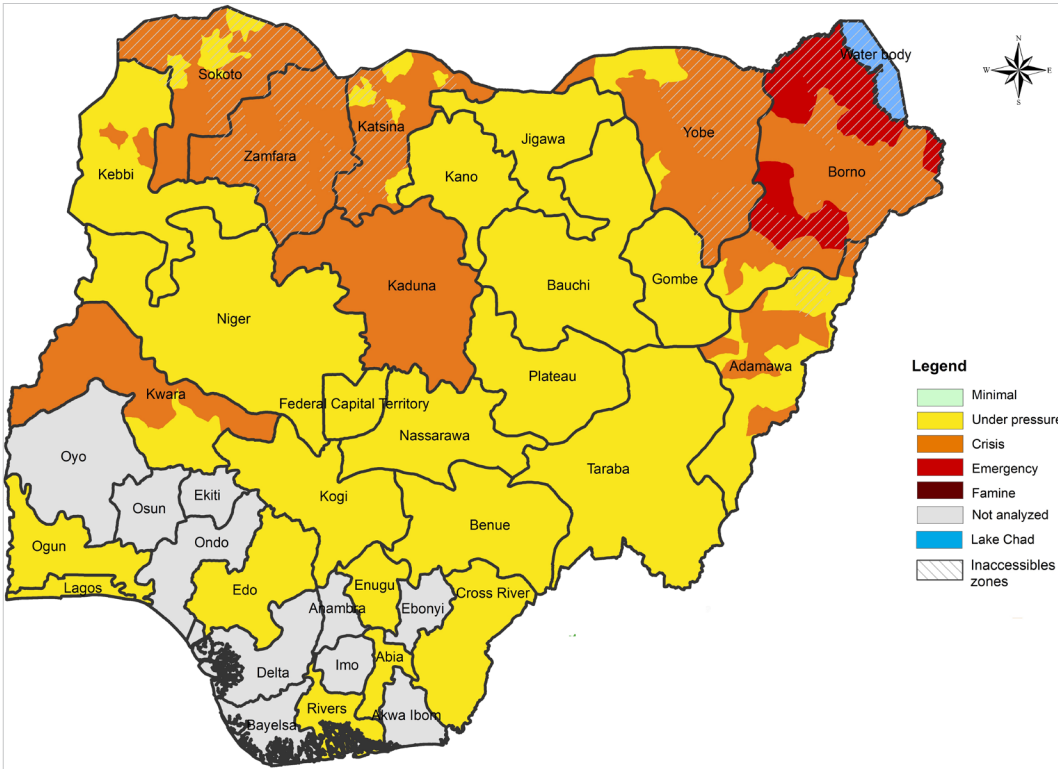
YOBE STATE
CH Classification June - August 2027



About 1.6 million people in Yobe are expected to be in Crisis (CH Phase 3) or worse between June and August 2027.



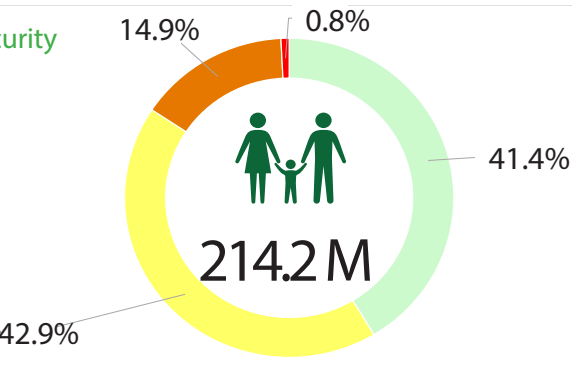
Projected: Acute Food and Nutrition Insecurity | June - August 2027



Projection: Acute Food and Nutrition Insecurity
June - August 2027



About 33.5 million people including IDPs (891 228 in Borno, Sokoto and Zamfara States) in 26 States and FCT of Nigeria are expected to be in Crisis (CH Phase 3) or worse between June and August 2027.



Partners in the analysis

