

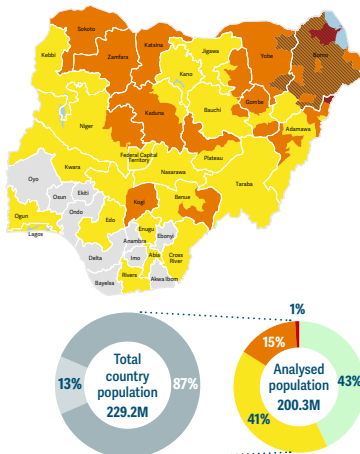
ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY | Insecurity, inflation and flooding continued to worsen the food crisis.

PEAK 2024 (JUNE–AUGUST)

31.8M people or 16% of the analysed population faced high levels of acute food insecurity during the lean season. Of them, around 1.0M were in Emergency (CH Phase 4).

This includes **0.08M** IDPs in Zamfara and Sokoto. Of them, more than **0.02M** were in CH Phase 4.

The situation has worsened since 2023 due to high inflation and increasing conflict and displacement in the northeast. Out of the 552 areas analysed, 186 were in Crisis (CH Phase 3) and three in Emergency (CH Phase 4), all in Borno state.



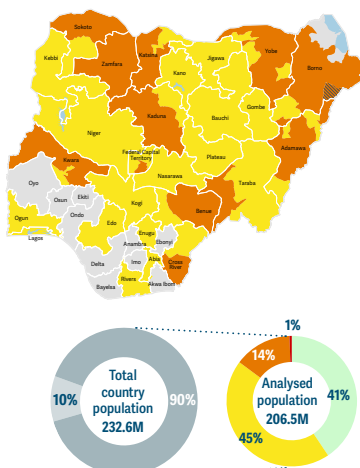
Source: CH Nigeria, March 2024.

PROJECTION 2025 (JUNE–AUGUST)

30.6M people or 15% of the analysed population are projected to face high levels of acute food insecurity during the lean season. Of them, around 1.2M are projected in CH Phase 4.

This includes **0.1M** IDPs in Borno, Sokoto and Zamfara.

Despite a slight decrease in the number of people in CH Phase 3 or above, driven by stable crop production and declining inflation, the situation remains concerning. Increased numbers of people in CH Phase 4 are projected in some areas. Out of 548 areas analysed, 162 are projected in CH Phase 3.



Source: CH Nigeria, April 2025.

DRIVERS OF THE FOOD CRISIS 2024–2025

Conflict/insecurity In the northeast, northwest and north-central zones, there has been a marked increase in violent events since 2023 (ACLED, December 2024). Insecurity continued to displace people, disrupt market access and restrict access to agricultural lands, significantly impacting livelihoods (FAO-GIEWS, August 2024).

Weather extremes Localized dry spells in June–July and flooding in August–September led to a below-average 2024 cereal harvest (FAO-GIEWS, November 2024). The flooding affected 1.2 million people in 31 states, damaged 700 000 hectares of cropland and caused severe infrastructure damage (OCHA, October 2024). In Yobe, flooding led to the collapse of three bridges, disrupting the movement of goods to

local markets. In Borno, the collapse of the Alau dam in September 2024 destroyed croplands (FEWS NET, October 2024).

Economic shocks Food inflation averaged 39 percent month-to-month from June to August 2024 (IMF, 2024). High prices were driven by local currency depreciation affecting import prices, high fuel prices increasing transportation costs and reduced availability from the below-average harvest (FEWS NET, October 2024).

DISPLACEMENT

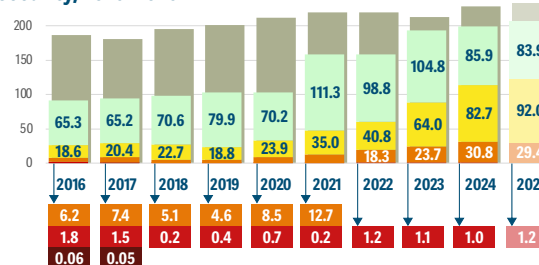
0.1M refugees and asylum-seekers

Source: UNHCR Nowcasted estimate, December 2024.

3.4M IDPs

Source: IOM, September 2024.

Peak numbers of people (in millions) by phase of acute food insecurity, 2016–2025



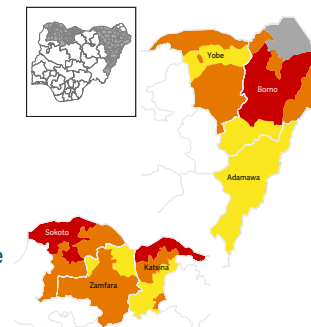
Source: CH Nigeria.

A protracted food crisis A lower-middle-income country, Nigeria has been included in all editions of the GRFC, with high severity of acute food insecurity recorded in the conflict-affected northeastern states. Populations were recorded in Catastrophe (CH Phase 5) in 2016 and 2017. The CH coverage has expanded since 2020, from around 50 percent of the population to 89 percent in late 2024, while the number of people facing high levels of acute food insecurity has increased each year since 2019.

NUTRITION CRISIS | A worsening crisis due to acute food insecurity, poor healthcare and disease outbreaks, underpinned by conflict.

PEAK 2024 (MAY–SEPTEMBER)

Out of 133 areas analysed in the northeast and northwest, 84 were in Serious or worse (IPC AMN Phase 3 or above), with 34 in Critical (IPC AMN Phase 4). This is a significant deterioration since 2023. **Outlook 2025** The situation is expected to worsen in the northeast through April, with six more areas in IPC AMN Phase 4, and improve in the northwest, with nine fewer areas in IPC AMN Phase 4.



Source: Nigeria IPC TWG, November 2024.

ACUTE MALNUTRITION BURDEN 2024 (MAY 2024–APRIL 2025)

5.4M children aged 6–59 months

3.7M MAM

Source: Nigeria IPC TWG, November 2024.

0.8M pregnant and breastfeeding women

1.8M SAM

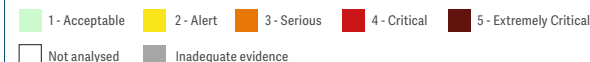
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

Only 7–27 percent of children aged 6–23 months in the northeast and 0.5–34 percent in the northwest received the minimum acceptable diet. Acute food insecurity and suboptimal breastfeeding practices were risk factors for acute malnutrition, further challenged in the northwest by delayed breastfeeding initiation and introduction of solid foods. Both areas had high levels of maternal acute malnutrition (IPC, November 2024).

Limited access to improved sanitation facilities contributed to disease outbreaks in both areas, particularly among displaced populations often living in

overcrowded conditions (IPC, November 2024). Malaria and diarrhoea were prevalent. A cholera outbreak occurred in the northeast, exacerbated by flooding and inadequate water and sanitation infrastructure (UN, October 2024).

Access to healthcare was inadequate. In the northeast, widespread displacement, infrastructure destruction and the closure of many social services, due to flooding and insecurity, increased the risk of acute malnutrition. In the northwest, flooding and insecurity contributed to suboptimal health-seeking behaviours (IPC, November 2024).



1 - None/Minimal 2 - Stressed 3 - Crisis 4 - Emergency 5 - Catastrophe/Famine

Population analysed Population not analysed Total population Areas with limited access

Not analysed Inadequate evidence