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Cadre Harmonize for Identification of Risk Areas and Vulnerable Population in Sahel and West Africa

NIGERIA

Results of Food and Nutrition Insecurity (FNI) Projection Update for Adamawa, Borno, Kaduna, Katsina, Kwara, Niger, Sokoto, Yobe, and Zamfara States of Nigeria

31st May
2026

Food and Nutrition Insecurity (FNI) situations for at-risk areas and populations in nine CH-implementing states in Nigeria: Adamawa, Borno, Kaduna, Katsina, Kwara, Niger, Sokoto, Yobe, and Zamfara.

Food Consumption



During the lean season (June–August 2026), households are expected to experience increased food consumption deficits as food stocks decline and market dependence rises. This seasonal deterioration is likely to push a greater proportion of the population in vulnerable areas into Critical or worse Food Consumption (FC) conditions across the nine assessed states. The projected shift from Stressed to Critical FC thresholds is largely driven by persistent livelihood disruptions resulting from insecurity and conflict, compounded by high inflation and elevated food prices. Although households continue to adapt to recent macroeconomic reforms, their purchasing power remains constrained, limiting their ability to access adequate and nutritious food. Consequently, many households are expected to experience widening food consumption gaps and greater vulnerability to acute food and nutrition insecurity during the projection period.

Livelihood Evolutions



The evolution of livelihoods across the assessed states is projected to range from Stressed (Phase 2) to Emergency (Phase 4) levels of Food and Nutrition Insecurity (FNI) during the June–August 2026 projection period. Persistent insecurity, displacement, climate-related shocks, high food prices, and reduced purchasing power continue to undermine household resilience and livelihood recovery. Despite some easing of inflationary pressures, food and agricultural input prices remain above average, limiting food access and agricultural productivity. As a result, many vulnerable households are expected to face continued livelihood erosion and increasingly rely on negative coping strategies, heightening their risk of acute food and nutrition insecurity.

The May 2026 Cadre Harmonisé (CH) projection update applied Version 3.0 protocols to review and update initial projections for affected populations and areas across nine CH-implementing states in Nigeria, based on new data and evidence on contributing factors. The analysis covered an estimated population of 63,259,468 people across 196 Zones/Local Government Areas (LGAs). Between June and August 2026, approximately 17,132,744 people in the nine states are projected to face high levels of acute food insecurity, representing an increase of about 1,534,480 people in CH Food and Nutrition Insecurity (FNI) Phase 3 or above compared to the October 2025 CH projection, an increase of 10 percent. In Borno State, data collection in Kaga LGA was conducted only in a limited accessible area. Although food consumption indicators suggested a stressed situation, contextual analysis considering the deteriorating security situation caused by recent attacks, reduced humanitarian presence, the absence of food assistance due to BSG restrictions, and a need to adhere to CH protocols, concluded on a crisis-level of acute food insecurity, which is, however, an improvement compared to the October analysis findings. The severity of the projected food security situation has also worsened compared to the initial projection. About 2,072,109 people across Adamawa, Borno, Kaduna, Katsina, Sokoto, Yobe, and Zamfara States are classified in CH Phase 4 (Emergency). In addition, about 15,050,358 people were classified in CH Phase 3 (Crisis). The deterioration in food security is driven by multiple interrelated factors, including persistent conflict and displacement, which continue to disrupt livelihoods and market systems; restricted humanitarian access and prolonged isolation of affected communities. Despite localized reports of declining commodity prices in some areas, Nigeria continues to experience the effects of volatile global and domestic market conditions, with inflation remaining above 15 percent in April 2026. This trend is largely driven by rising food prices, increasing transportation costs linked to global energy shocks, and depreciation of the local currency, which have significantly reduced household purchasing power. Urgent and large-scale multisectoral humanitarian interventions are therefore critical to prevent further deterioration, reverse worsening nutrition outcomes, protect livelihoods, and avert additional loss of life.

Hazard and Vulnerability:

The widespread and persistent insecurity across most LGAs within the nine states has significantly disrupted livelihood activities, food access, and household coping capacities. Recent security incidents have further exacerbated the situation in Kwara State. In Kwara North, LGAs such as Kaiaama (most severely affected), Edu, Patigi, and Baruten have experienced recurrent armed attacks, kidnappings, farmer-herder conflicts, and population displacement since the October 2025 analysis period. Similarly, in Kwara South, LGAs including Ifelodun (most severely affected), Irepodun, and Ekiti have witnessed repeated security incidents, heightened fear of attacks, disruption of farming activities, restricted market access, and population movements during the same period. In Borno State, pockets of attacks have also been reported in Askira/Uba, Chibok, Gwoza, and Kaga LGAs, while Hong, Gombi, and Madagali LGAs experienced renewed insurgent incursions and attacks. These insecurity incidents have increasingly affected vulnerable farming communities by restricting access to farmlands and markets. Consequently, agricultural production has declined, while harvesting and dry-season farming activities have been disrupted, thereby limiting labour opportunities for poor households. The deteriorating security situation has also adversely affected market functionality and household purchasing power. Rising transportation costs, elevated fuel prices, and insecurity along major trade routes have contributed to increasing food prices and reducing market accessibility. As a result, many poor households are facing growing difficulties in meeting both their essential food and non-food needs.

Food Availability:

Household food stocks have deteriorated earlier than initially projected under the Cadre Harmonisé assumptions for the June–August 2026 projection period. The update indicates that many households, particularly poor and very poor households in rural areas, reported insufficient food stocks expected to last through the lean season period. This situation is more pronounced among households with limited access to farmlands due to insecurity, displacement, and restricted agricultural activities. Although major markets continued to function and food commodities remained generally available at the state and national levels, the absence of ongoing harvests from smallholder farms has reduced household-level food availability. In several affected areas, the depletion of household reserves has accelerated due to prolonged dependence on market purchases amid declining purchasing power.



Nutritional Status

The nutrition situation across the Northwest and Northeast states, with available data, ranges from Alert (Phase 2) to Serious (Phase 3) and Critical (Phase 4) levels of

acute malnutrition. Critical levels were observed in several LGAs, particularly in central Borno, northern Yobe, and parts of eastern Sokoto State. Specific LGAs experiencing Critical nutrition conditions include Mobbar and Nganzai in Borno State, Mashi in Katsina State, as well as the metropolitan and peri-urban LGAs of Maiduguri and Jere in Borno State. These areas continue to face elevated levels of acute malnutrition, driven by inadequate dietary intake, disease burden, limited access to health and nutrition services, and the effects of prolonged insecurity and livelihood disruptions.



Mortality

No data on mortality is available for this analysis.

The projection update further highlighted that persistent threats to agricultural livelihoods continue to undermine food availability prospects. In addition, high transportation costs and disruptions along trade routes continue to constrain the movement of agricultural commodities and market supplies. Given the prevailing conditions, household food availability is expected to continue deteriorating during the projection period, particularly among vulnerable populations already facing livelihood constraints and reduced coping capacity. Consequently, an increasing number of households are likely to experience heightened food consumption gaps and dependence on negative coping strategies during the lean season.

Food Access:

In many insecurity-affected communities, declining purchasing power continued to constrain both economic and physical access to food. Households faced increasing difficulty sustaining adequate food access, particularly during the lean season, as market dependence remained high amid limited income-earning opportunities. Inflationary pressures and a slight increase in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) contributed to instability in staple food prices across several markets. In addition, the rising cost of transportation, fuel, and other logistics services further increased food distribution costs, resulting in elevated retail prices and higher household expenditure on food commodities. These factors disproportionately affected poor and vulnerable households, whose coping capacities have already been weakened by prolonged insecurity, displacement, and reduced livelihood activities. The cumulative effect of high food prices weakened livelihoods, and constrained market access negatively affected both the quantity and quality of food consumed by vulnerable populations. During the projection period (June to August 2026), these socioeconomic and security-related pressures are expected to persist. Seasonal factors associated with the peak lean season, anticipated below-average household food stocks, and continued macroeconomic challenges are likely to further deteriorate food consumption outcomes. Consequently, many households may continue to experience constrained access to adequate and nutritious food, leading to increased reliance on negative coping strategies and heightened risk of worsening food insecurity outcomes in several affected areas.

Food Utilization Including Water:

Access to safe drinking water and WASH services remained generally favourable across most analyzed states, with several areas recording light to moderate food utilization conditions. However, gaps in WASH infrastructure and hygiene practices persisted in some vulnerable and conflict-affected communities, increasing the risk of communicable diseases. Healthcare-seeking behaviour among adults remained poor despite the availability of nearby health facilities, affecting disease prevention and management efforts. Access to healthcare and nutrition services for vulnerable children also remained limited, as several Community Health Centres and CMAM facilities were either closed or operating below capacity due to insecurity, inadequate staffing, and limited medical supplies. During the projection period (June to August 2026), food utilization outcomes are expected to remain under pressure due to seasonal disease outbreaks, poor healthcare utilization, operational challenges in the health sector, flooding risks, and persistent insecurity, which may further increase vulnerability to malnutrition and disease-related complications.

Stability:

Nigeria's food and nutrition security situation remains under severe pressure due to the combined effects of insecurity, economic challenges, and climate-related shocks. Persistent conflicts and communal violence continue to disrupt agricultural livelihoods, limit access to farmlands, and weaken rural economies, particularly in vulnerable communities across northern and central Nigeria. These conditions have adversely affected food production, market functionality, and commodity distribution systems. The rising cost of fuel and energy required for transportation, irrigation, processing, and mechanized farming has further constrained agricultural productivity. Many farmers are unable to afford critical production inputs and operational costs, resulting in reduced cultivation and lower agricultural output. Extreme weather events, including floods, prolonged dry spells, heatwaves, and irregular rainfall patterns, continue to threaten agricultural production and seasonal farming activities. These climatic shocks have been particularly severe in major food-producing areas of northern Nigeria, negatively affecting crop yields and livestock productivity. Forecasted dry spells and other climate hazards during the upcoming rainy season may further limit food production and agricultural recovery. Although increased food imports have contributed to relative reductions in the prices of some food commodities, many local farmers suffered substantial losses during the previous production season despite significant investments. This has weakened rural economies, reduced farmers' resilience, and may discourage agricultural participation during the forthcoming farming season due to limited capital and uncertainty about market returns. Furthermore, high unemployment, inflationary pressures, and reduced income-generating opportunities continue to worsen household economic vulnerability across the country. During the lean season, food prices are expected to remain atypically high, compelling many households to adopt negative coping strategies and increasing the risk of food consumption gaps and malnutrition. These compounding shocks are expected to worsen food insecurity outcomes during the projected period, particularly in areas affected by conflict, displacement, flooding, poor market access, and limited humanitarian assistance. Continued monitoring and timely interventions remain critical to preventing further deterioration in food and nutrition security conditions nationwide.



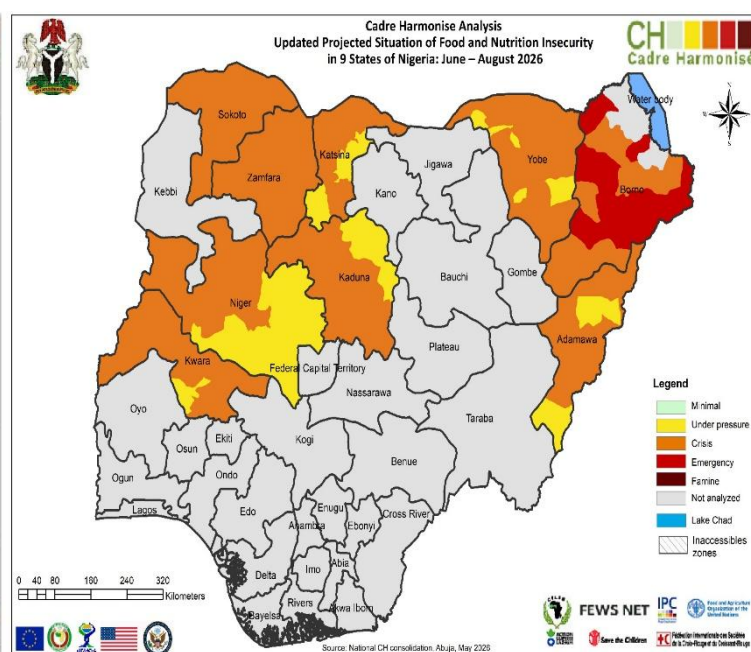
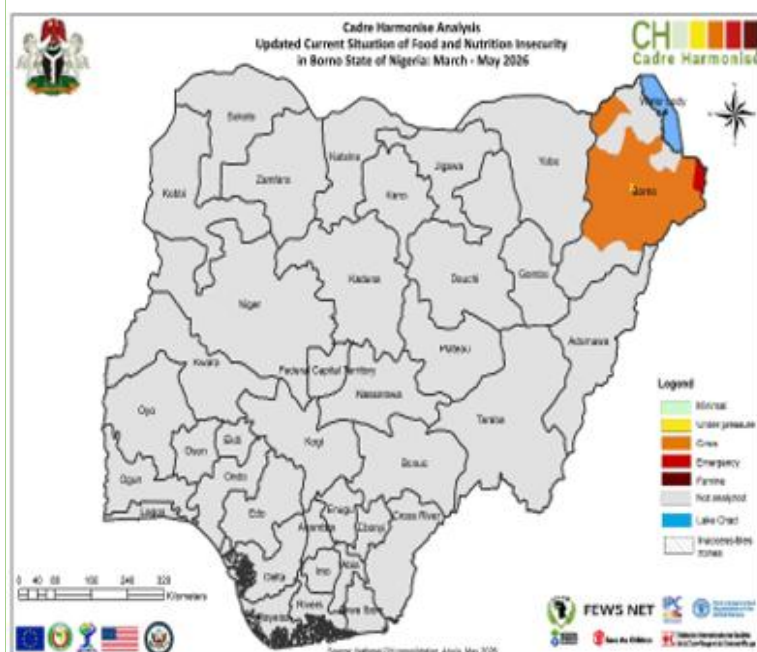
MAIN RESULTS AND PROBLEMS

For the current situation (March to May 2026), only 15 LGAs in Borno State are analyzed: Bama, Damboa, Dikwa, Gwoza, Jere, Kaga, Kalabalge, Konduga, Mafa, Magumeri, Maiduguri, Mobbar, Monguno, Ngala, and Nganzai. Of these 15 LGAs, 1 is in Phase 2 (Maiduguri), 1 is in Phase 4 (Kalabalge), and the rest are in Phase 3.

For the projected situation (June to August 2026), the analysis covered 196 Local Government Areas (LGAs). The results indicate that no area was classified in the Minimal Phase (Phase 1) or the Catastrophe/Famine Phase (Phase 5) of acute food and nutrition insecurity during the projected period. A total of 44 areas (22.4%) were classified as Stressed (Phase 2), meaning households can meet their minimum food requirements but struggle to sustain essential non-food items expenditures without resorting to stress-coping strategies. Most of the assessed areas, 143 LGAs (73.0%), were classified in Crisis (Phase 3), reflecting significant food consumption gaps, poor dietary diversity, and elevated levels of acute malnutrition. This situation is driven by a combination of factors, including persistent insecurity, accelerated depletion of livelihood assets, adverse economic conditions and policy-related shocks, limited access to productive resources, and inadequate knowledge of nutrition and practices among caregivers. Furthermore, nine LGAs (4.6%), all located in Borno State (Bama, Damboa, Gwoza, Jere, Kalabalge, Konduga, Magumeri, Mobbar, and Monguno), were classified in Emergency (Phase 4), indicating severe food consumption deficits, very high acute malnutrition levels, and an increased risk of excess mortality unless urgent humanitarian interventions are sustained and scaled up.

Table 1: Per Phase State Classification of Analyzed LGAs and Zones¹

States	Current Period: March to May, 2026						Projected Period: June to August, 2026					
	Analyzed Areas	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4	Phase 5	Analyzed Areas	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4	Phase 5
Adamawa	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	2	19	0	0
Borno	15	0	1	13	1	0	23	0	0	14	9	0
Katsina	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	0	9	25	0	0
Kwara	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	4	12	0	0
Kaduna	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	8	15	0	0
Niger	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	17	8	0	0
Sokoto	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	23	0	0
Yobe	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	4	13	0	0
Zamfara	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	14	0	0
Nigeria	15	0	1	13	1	0	196	0	44	143	9	0



¹ The updated projection map covering all 27 States and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) is presented in Annex 1. For states where no updated analysis was conducted, the projection classifications from the October 2025 analysis have been retained.

How many People are in the Critical Phases of Food and Nutrition Insecurity in the Current Period and Where are they?

The current analysis for Borno State covered a total population of 4,833,522 people across 15 LGAs. The results revealed that approximately 2,020,145 individuals, representing 41.8 percent of the analyzed population, are facing critical levels of acute food and nutrition insecurity (Phase 3 and above), indicating significant food consumption gaps, deteriorating livelihoods, and heightened vulnerability to malnutrition and other adverse outcomes.

Table 2: Estimated Population Per Phase of Food and Nutrition Insecurity in the Current Period (March to May 2026)

BORNO State	Total Population analyzed	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4	Phase 5	Total in Phase 3 to 5
Bama	237,219	23,722	80,655	90,143	42,699	-	132,843
Damboa	201,520	26,198	72,547	66,502	36,274	-	102,775
Dikwa	142,774	25,699	57,110	42,832	17,133	-	59,965
Gwoza	331,633	39,796	122,704	109,439	59,694	-	169,133
Jere	885,677	150,565	309,987	265,703	159,422	-	425,125
Kaga	152,292	27,412	60,917	53,302	10,660	-	63,962
Kalabalge	142,005	7,100	52,542	49,702	32,661	-	82,363
Konduga	288,585	34,630	109,662	92,347	51,945	-	144,293
Mafa	142,912	35,728	51,448	41,445	14,291	-	55,736
Magumeri	333,139	46,639	119,930	106,605	59,965	-	166,570
Maiduguri	1,097,533	548,766	373,161	175,605	-	-	175,605
Mobbar	212,446	10,622	84,978	78,605	38,240	-	116,845
Monguno	257,316	25,732	87,487	97,780	46,317	-	144,097
Ngala	158,597	19,032	58,681	55,509	25,376	-	80,885
Nganzai	249,874	44,977	104,947	74,962	24,987	-	99,949
Total General	4,833,522	1,066,620	1,746,757	1,400,481	619,665	-	2,020,145

During the Projected Period, How Many People Will Be Affected by Food and Nutrition Insecurity?

During the projected period of June to August 2026, the updated number of people facing acute food and nutrition insecurity in the nine states is expected to increase to 17,132,744, representing 27.1 percent of the updated population, compared to 15,598,264 people (24.7percent) projected during the October 2025 analysis. This projected increase underscores the need for timely and sustained interventions to address not only food consumption deficits but also the heightened risks of acute malnutrition and severe livelihood deterioration among vulnerable populations. The population classified in the Emergency phase (Phase 4) in the nine states is projected to reach 2,072,109 people. Borno State is expected to account for the largest share of this population, with 758,496 people projected to face Emergency levels of food and nutrition insecurity. The affected LGAs include Bama, Damboa, Gwoza, Kala-Balge, Konduga, Magumeri, Mobbar, Monguno, and Jere. Although no area is projected to fall into Famine (Phase 5), an estimated 10,277 people are expected to experience Catastrophe conditions (Phase 5) during the projection period. These populations experiencing catastrophe conditions are concentrated in four LGAs of Borno State, Bama, Damboa, Gwoza, and Monguno, where households are likely to face extreme food consumption deficits, and a near total collapse of livelihoods if adequate humanitarian assistance is not sustained. The projected deterioration is largely attributable to the combined effects of persistent insecurity, economic hardship, high food prices, limited livelihood opportunities, and restricted access to essential services, all of which continue to undermine the resilience of affected populations².

Table 3: Estimated Population Per Phase of Food and Nutrition Insecurity in the Projected Period (June to August 2026)

State	Total Population analyzed	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4	Phase 5	Total in Phase 3 to 5
Adamawa	5,671,844	1,268,660	2,844,622	1,499,025	59,537	-	1,558,562
Borno	6,897,054	999,352	2,862,211	2,266,719	758,496	10,277	3,035,491
Katsina	9,967,817	3,024,082	4,655,594	2,089,026	199,115	-	2,288,142
Kwara	3,957,857	1,107,394	2,052,584	797,879	-	-	797,879
Kaduna	10,881,415	2,950,202	5,615,558	2,170,713	144,941	-	2,315,655
Niger	7,470,517	2,869,906	3,358,849	1,241,762	-	-	1,241,762
Sokoto	6,860,716	1,669,516	2,700,151	2,013,089	477,960	-	2,491,050
Yobe	5,418,352	1,427,585	2,203,890	1,491,888	294,988	-	1,786,876
Zamfara	6,133,897	1,897,071	2,619,499	1,480,256	137,071	-	1,617,327
Total General	63,259,469	17,213,768	28,912,957	15,050,358	2,072,109	10,277	17,132,744

² The updated projected situation for all 27 States and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) is presented in Annex 2. For states where no updated analysis was conducted, the figures from the October 2025 projection have been retained.



METHODS AND PROCESSES

The Cadre Harmonisé (CH) analytical framework is a regional tool for the prevention and management of food and nutrition crises. It employs standardized Food and Nutrition Security (FNS) outcome indicators, alongside an analysis of key contributing factors, to classify the severity of food and nutrition insecurity (FNI), identify populations affected, and determine geographic areas at risk. The framework provides evidence-based information to support timely decision-making, policy formulation, and humanitarian response planning. The May 2026 Cadre Harmonisé Projection Update was conducted across nine states in Nigeria, namely Adamawa, Borno, Kaduna, Katsina, Kwara, Niger, Sokoto, Yobe, and Zamfara States. The analysis employed varying levels of geographic disaggregation to ensure context-specific, granular insights. In Kaduna, Kwara, and Niger States, the assessment was conducted at the zonal (senatorial district) level, while Local Government Area (LGA)-level analyses were undertaken in Adamawa, Borno, Yobe, and Zamfara States. In Katsina and Sokoto States, the analysis was conducted at the domain level, comprising clusters of LGAs with similar livelihood and food security characteristics. However, due to persistent insecurity and the absence of reliable data, the inaccessible LGAs of Abadam, Guzamala, Kukawa, and Marte in Borno State were not included in the exercise, as no initial projection had been conducted for these areas. This limitation underscores the continued challenge of conducting evidence-based assessments in conflict-affected and hard-to-reach areas. The projection update methodology focused primarily on reviewing and incorporating new evidence on contributing factors that could alter assumptions made during the previous CH analysis cycle. Such factors included insecurity and population displacement, market and price dynamics, macroeconomic conditions, climatic and agro-meteorological forecasts, livelihood disruptions, agricultural production prospects, disease outbreaks, humanitarian assistance, and nutrition-related indicators. The exercise ensured that all analyses were undertaken in line with CH principles, tools, functions, standards, and protocols to guarantee objectivity, technical rigor, transparency, and comparability of results across states and over time. The state-level analyses were conducted between 12th and 16th May 2026 by trained technical experts drawn from relevant government institutions, United Nations agencies, development partners, and humanitarian organizations. Following the completion of the state analyses, the results underwent a rigorous process of remote review, validation, and national consolidation from 19th to 21st May 2026. This process involved regional and national technical experts from institutions including CILSS, FAO, WFP, the IPC Global Support Unit, ECOWAS, FEWS NET, Save the Children International (SCI), the Food Security Sector, and several international and local non-governmental organizations such as Action Against Hunger (ACF), Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Malteser International, Caritas, Oxfam, CBM and CARE International, among others. National and state-level Food and Nutrition Security stakeholders also participated actively in the validation exercise. These included the National Programme for Food Security (NPFS), the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (FMAFS), the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), the National Agricultural Extension and Research Liaison Services (NAERLS), the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), and the Nigerian Meteorological Agency (NiMet).

The validated results of the May 2026 CH Projection Update were formally presented on 4th June 2026 to government officials, policymakers, humanitarian actors, development partners, civil society organizations, and other stakeholders at both federal and state levels. The dissemination of the results aimed to promote evidence-based planning and strengthen the adoption of appropriate food and nutrition security interventions, emergency response actions, resilience-building initiatives, and resource mobilization efforts across affected states. In addition, the CH Projection Update serves as a critical early-warning and decision-support mechanism by providing forward-looking analysis of projected food and nutrition insecurity. The exercise supports governments and partners in anticipating potential deterioration in food security conditions, prioritizing vulnerable populations, targeting interventions effectively, and monitoring the likely impacts of shocks such as insecurity, inflation, climatic hazards, and livelihood disruptions on household food access and nutrition outcomes.



RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations for Decision Makers

- ✓ In view of the projected deterioration in food security conditions in some affected areas due to insecurity, high food prices, economic challenges, climatic shocks, and livelihood disruptions, government should prioritize timely humanitarian assistance and livelihood support interventions for vulnerable households, particularly internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees, and host communities.
- ✓ Government should strengthen resilience-building programmes through increased support for agricultural production, access to farm inputs, irrigation activities, climate-smart agriculture, income-generating activities, and market access to reduce vulnerability among at-risk populations.
- ✓ Government should continue to invest in strengthening the technical capacity of CH analysts and state analysis cells through regular training, mentoring, and provision of operational support to ensure consistency and sustainability of the CH process.
- ✓ Government should enhance coordination among Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs), humanitarian actors, and development partners to improve information sharing, harmonized planning, and implementation of food and nutrition security interventions.
- ✓ Government should strengthen access to hard-to-reach and conflict-affected areas to facilitate humanitarian service delivery, food security monitoring, and evidence generation for future CH analyses and projection updates.
- ✓ Government should expand the use of digital and technology-driven platforms for communicating and disseminating CH projection update results to stakeholders to strengthen evidence-based decision-making and inclusive national development planning.

Recommendations for Technical and Financial Partners

- ✓ Technical and financial partners should continue to collaborate closely with government institutions to ensure timely generation and availability of quality data required for CH projection update analyses, particularly at the LGA and community levels.
- ✓ Partners should sustain support for humanitarian food assistance, nutrition interventions, livelihood recovery, and resilience-building programmes targeted at populations projected to face stressed, crisis, and emergency food security conditions.
- ✓ Development partners should support the National Programme for Food Security (NPFS) and the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (FMAFS) in scaling up CH implementation and projection update exercises across all states of the federation through decentralized capacity strengthening and technical mentoring.
- ✓ Technical and financial partners should continue supporting advocacy, communication, and dissemination of CH projection update outcomes to strengthen evidence-based humanitarian response planning, policy engagement, and resource mobilization efforts.
- ✓ Partners should support interventions aimed at restoring livelihoods and building resilience among households affected by insecurity, displacement, flooding, dry spells, inflation, and other socio-economic shocks identified during the projection update analysis.



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ANNEXES

Annex 1: Food and Nutrition Insecurity in the Updated Projected Situation (June to August 2026) in 27 States and FCT

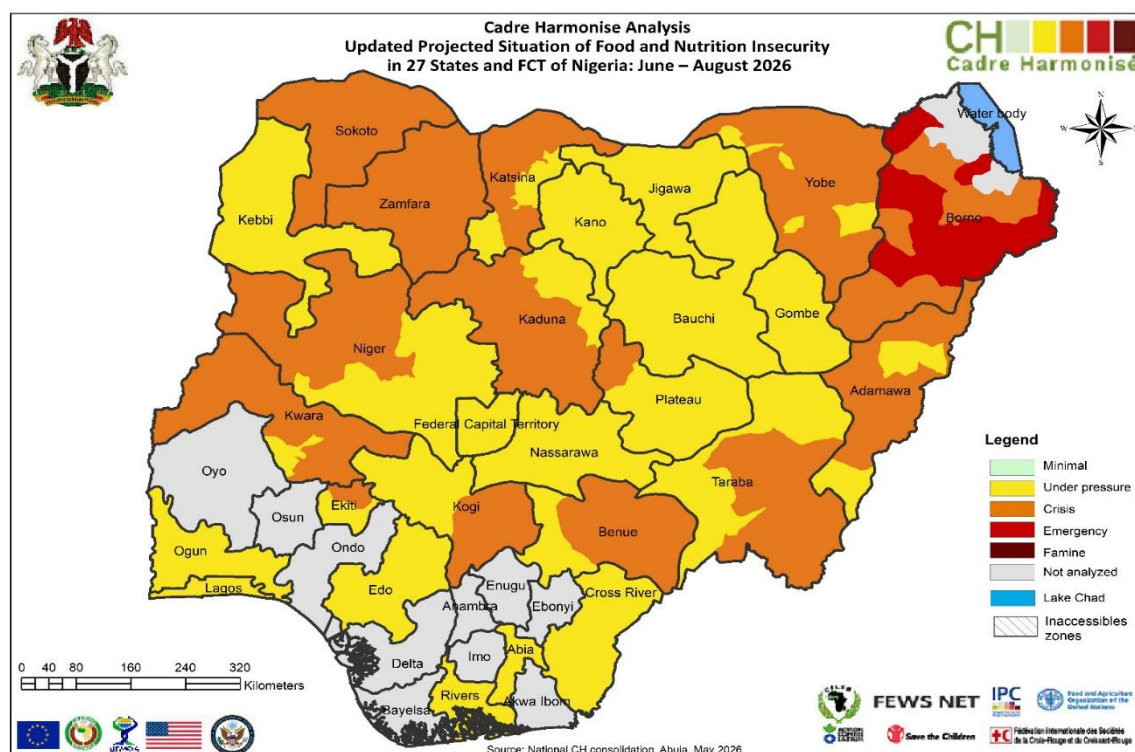


Figure 1: The Updated Projection Map of the 27 States and FCT of Nigeria

Annex 2: Estimated Population Per Phase of Food and Nutrition Insecurity in the Projected Period (June to August 2026) in 27 States and FCT

State	Total Population analyzed	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4	Phase 5	Total in Phase 3 to 5
Abia	5,598,524	3,067,215	1,658,733	872,577	-	-	872,577
Adamawa	5,671,844	1,268,660	2,844,622	1,499,025	59,537	-	1,558,562
Bauchi	8,826,892	4,591,672	3,074,292	1,160,928	-	-	1,160,928
Borno	6,897,054	999,352	2,862,211	2,266,719	758,496	10,277	3,035,491
Cross River	5,353,265	2,803,472	1,886,543	663,250	-	-	663,250
Enugu	5,868,388	2,549,052	2,640,774	678,561	-	-	678,561
Katsina	9,967,817	3,024,082	4,655,594	2,089,026	199,115	-	2,288,142
Jigawa	8,659,096	4,208,768	3,569,079	881,249	-	-	881,249
Plateau	5,246,964	2,050,595	2,269,372	926,997	-	-	926,997
Kwara	3,957,857	1,107,394	2,052,584	797,879	-	-	797,879
Edo	6,133,199	3,164,466	2,140,404	828,328	-	-	828,328
Ekiti	4,468,416	1,700,161	1,913,050	855,206	-	-	855,206
Lagos	32,956,711	11,079,692	19,672,700	2,204,320	-	-	2,204,320
Gombe	4,021,046	1,472,505	1,853,048	695,493	-	-	695,493
Taraba	3,995,048	1,723,325	1,513,828	757,895	-	-	757,895
Kebbi	5,728,251	2,905,584	2,005,646	817,021	-	-	817,021
Kogi	4,950,164	1,819,061	2,179,036	952,067	-	-	952,067
Ogun	8,824,167	4,428,257	3,314,064	1,081,846	-	-	1,081,846
Kano	17,568,746	7,674,858	8,209,740	1,684,148	-	-	1,684,148
Rivers	9,599,760	3,992,822	4,477,621	1,129,318	-	-	1,129,318
Abuja	6,513,657	1,895,119	3,694,963	923,575	-	-	923,575
Nasarawa	2,621,556	966,650	1,246,526	408,380	-	-	408,380
Kaduna	10,881,415	2,950,202	5,615,558	2,170,713	144,941	-	2,315,655
Niger	7,470,517	2,869,906	3,358,849	1,241,762	-	-	1,241,762
Benue	7,740,386	2,039,256	4,065,094	1,636,037	-	-	1,636,037
Sokoto	6,860,716	1,669,516	2,700,151	2,013,089	477,960	-	2,491,050
Yobe	5,418,352	1,427,585	2,203,890	1,491,888	294,988	-	1,786,876
Zamfara	6,133,897	1,897,071	2,619,499	1,480,256	137,071	-	1,617,327
Total General	217,933,705	81,346,297	100,297,469	34,207,553	2,072,109	10,277	36,289,939