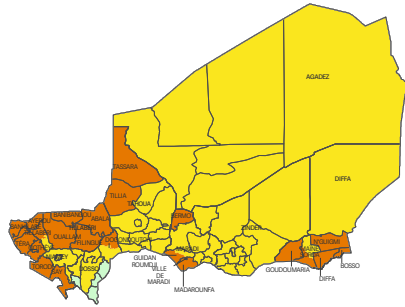
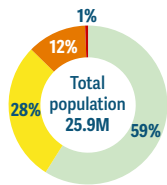


ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY | Conflict, economic shocks and weather extremes continue to drive acute food insecurity.

PEAK 2023 (JUNE–AUGUST)

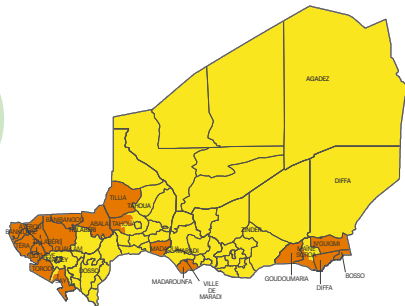
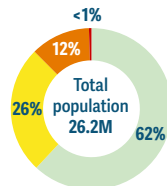
3.3M people or **13%** of the total population faced high levels of acute food insecurity, of them **150 200** people were in Emergency (CH Phase 4). Improved harvests contributed to this decrease of 1.1 million people since the same period in 2022. However, the estimate is based on projections made before the July 2023 coup d'état and therefore did not factor in its likely impacts.



Source: CH Niger, March 2023.

PROJECTION 2024 (JUNE–AUGUST)

3.2M people or **12%** of the total population projected to face high levels of acute food insecurity. Modest improvement is projected based on sufficient market availabilities, despite anticipated below-average cereal harvests. About 95 000 people were projected in CH Phase 4.



Source: CH Niger, November 2023.

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

DRIVERS OF THE CRISIS 2023–2024

Conflict/insecurity Insecurity continued to disrupt agricultural production and livestock movements in Tillabéri, northern Tahoua, Diffa and southern Maradi. It exacerbated agro-pastoral tensions over resources and restricted humanitarian access to affected populations. Insecurity following the July 2023 coup d'état disrupted trade, markets and humanitarian assistance (CILSS, November 2023).

Economic shocks Economic sanctions following the coup, including the border closure with Benin and Nigeria, underpinned high domestic prices of cereals, which were up to 50 percent higher year-on-year by December 2023 (FAO, January 2024).

Weather extremes Dry spells, floods and pest outbreaks led to a 13 percent drop in cereal crops since 2022 (Government of Nigeria, November 2023). Heavy rains in August damaged productive assets and infrastructure nationwide. Bushfires damaged forage production in some areas (CILSS, November 2023).

DISPLACEMENT

0.7M forcibly displaced people by 2023

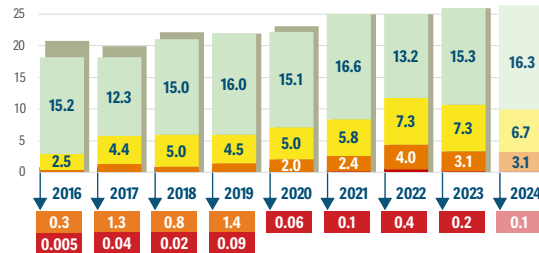
0.4M IDPs

0.3M refugees and asylum-seekers by 2023

Source: IOM, December 2023.

Source: UNHCR Nowcasted estimate, December 2023.

Peak numbers of people (in millions) by phase of acute food insecurity, 2016–2024



Source: CH Niger.

A protracted major food crisis The Niger is a low-income country included in all editions of the GRFC as a major food crisis. Since 2017, it has been affected by insecurity due to crises in the Lake Chad Basin and, from 2020, in the Central Sahel, primarily in the regions of Diffa, Maradi, Tillabéri and Tahoua. Worsening security conditions, internal displacement, high food prices, floods, droughts and the socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19 have resulted in consistently high numbers of people facing acute food insecurity, peaking in 2022 at 4.4 million.

ACUTE MALNUTRITION

1.9M children under 5 years old with acute malnutrition in January–December 2023

0.2M pregnant and breastfeeding women with acute malnutrition in January–December 2023



Source: IPC TWG, March 2023.

The Niger continued to face a dire acute malnutrition situation. Since 2022, the number of acutely malnourished PBW increased by 141 percent. Drivers include conflict, displacement, flooding and high levels of poverty (IPC TWG, March 2023).

DRIVERS OF ACUTE MALNUTRITION 2023–2024

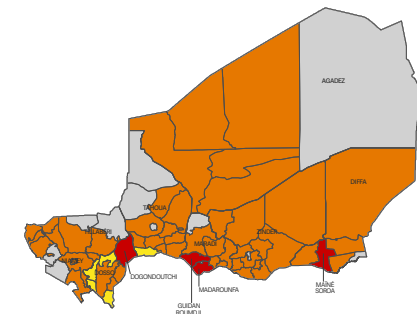
Inadequate practices Low dietary diversity for children and PBW are major contributors. The Minimum Acceptable Diet among children aged 6–23 months ranges from Poor to Extremely Critical. Only 22 percent of infants under 6 months old are exclusively breastfed, considered Critical (UNICEF, 2022).

children, such as fever and diarrhoea, especially during the rainy season (IPC, March 2023; IFRC, May 2022). Due to insecurity, border closures and economic sanctions, health centres have closed and nutrition programmes have been negatively affected (IPC, March 2023).

Inadequate services Lack of basic sanitation facilities (13 percent) and high levels of open defecation (71 percent) contribute to poor hygiene conditions and high prevalence of disease among

Lack of food Acute food insecurity was considered a major contributing factor in Diffa and two subregions of Maradi and Tillabéri, but a minor factor elsewhere (IPC, March 2023).

PEAK 2023 (MAY–JULY)



Source: Niger IPC TWG, March 2023.

1 - Acceptable 2 - Alert 3 - Serious 4 - Critical 5 - Extremely Critical
Not analysed Inadequate evidence