
Nigeria Food Security Index

**THE COST OF HUNGER
AND THE PRICE OF
INACTION**

2025



**Nigeria
Food
Security**
PROJECT



Nigeria Food Security Index (NFSI) 2025

The Nigeria Food Security Index (NFSI) 2025 is a comprehensive assessment of the food security preparedness of all Nigerian states. It provides data-driven insights to guide policymakers, development partners, and stakeholders in designing interventions that strengthen food systems, enhance access, and promote resilience across the country.

Executive Director:

Ajibola Oladiipo

Policy, Research and Analysis Team:

Itodo Samuel Anthony, Victoria Momoh, Ayokanmi Binutu, Zisha Mary Ango,

Data Management and Visualization:

Daniel Omogbemi, Emerald McLaniyi, Tomiwa Tokode

Editors:

Dotun Soyemi, Melanie Akporuere

Advisory Board:

Adebayo Adeleke, Abiola Afolayan Esq., Fisayo Kayode, Shalem Shiekuma, PhD

Contact:

Email: info@ngfoodsecurity.com

Phone: +234913-333-3636

Address: 93, J.J Eboigbe Street, Abuja, Nigeria

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Executive Summary

Nigeria's food security discourse has long been anchored to a single, reassuring premise of production. National and subnational policy debates have focused on fertilizer subsidies, tractor procurement, mechanization, and yield per hectare, implicitly assuming that once food is grown, it will reach households at affordable prices. That assumption no longer holds.

In 2025, the Nigeria Food Security Project (NFSP) deliberately reframed the national conversation to reflect the realities of state governance and household welfare. Through the deployment of AgTrade, a street-level market intelligence protocol, the 2025 Nigeria Food Security Index evaluates food security from the standpoint of access rather than output. The guiding question of this Scorecard is quite explicit. Within each state, can households reliably afford to access nutritionally adequate food, regardless of where it is produced?

The 2025 findings establish a clear diagnosis of how Nigeria's food crisis is no longer primarily a problem of agricultural scarcity. It is a problem of access, logistics, price transmission, and nutritional protection, and these failures manifest unevenly across states. Food exists in the system, but the cost of moving it physically and economically from the farm gate to household tables has become the binding constraint. What has emerged is a survival economy, where distance and policy gaps separate national abundance from household consumption.

KEY FINDINGS AT A GLANCE

- Only 1 of 37 states (Lagos) achieves Moderate food security status
- 21 states classified as Weak; 15 states classified as Very Weak
- Food Affordability is the most distressed pillar nationally, with many states scoring below 30 out of 100
- The North East zone records the lowest composite FSI (31.46), anchored by Borno

(13.85) and Yobe (13.15) on Food Availability

- The South West achieves the strongest zonal performance (53.54), driven by Lagos and Ogun
- Benue leads on Food Supply Capacity (70.19) but ranks 20th overall due to critically low Affordability (17.07)

Yobe (27.21) is the lowest-ranked state, constrained severely across Food Availability, Affordability, and Quality

To make these dynamics actionable, the Scorecard evaluates each state across four interlocking capacities:

- Market Integration,
- Logistics Efficiency,
- Price Stabilization, and
- Nutritional Protection.

Taken together, these redefine food security as a test of state capacity, and not just agricultural output. States that perform well are not necessarily those that grow the most food, but those that minimize friction between production zones, markets, and households.

The 2025 Nigeria Food Security Index advances a clear strategic conclusion that Nigeria's route to food security runs through state-led market integration, logistics reform, disciplined taxation, and coordinated security along food corridors. This report functions simultaneously as a scorecard, a diagnostic, and a blueprint for action.

The 2025 Nigeria Food Security Index is a call to a different kind of action. Not the action of announcing programmes, but the action of removing the friction that separates Nigeria's food production capacity from its household consumption reality. The data presented in these pages is granular, state-specific, and actionable.

The fractures are now visible. Every state now has a score, a rank, and a pillar-level diagnostic. The binding constraints are mapped. The shock multipliers are named. The cost of inaction in stunted children, in agricultural income trapped at farm gates, in markets that fail to clear, in social instability that expensive security interventions can only suppress but not resolve is now fully quantified.

The Nigeria Food Security Project will continue to publish this index annually, evolving both the data infrastructure and the analytical framework. We will continue to work with state governments, development partners, and the private sector to translate these findings into policy action and investment decisions.

The question is no longer what Nigeria needs to do. It is whether Nigeria will do it.

Ajibola Oladiipo
Executive Director,
Nigeria Food Security Project

About NFSP

The Nigeria Food Security Project (NFSP) is an independent, non-governmental initiative established by the Supply Chain Research and Innovation Hub (SCRIH). It is dedicated to addressing the critical issue of food insecurity in Nigeria by developing innovative research and strategies aimed at transforming the country from a state of food insecurity to one of food security.

Headquartered in Abuja, NFSP collaborates with a diverse array of national and international partners. The project works closely with intergovernmental organizations and sub-national governments to assess the effects of food insecurity and to identify practical pathways toward achieving food security.

As a project of record under the auspices of SCRIH, which is a registered limited by guaranteed company in Nigeria, NFSP is committed to fostering sustainable solutions that enhance the resilience and well-being of communities across the nation. The Nigeria Food Security Index is our flagship annual product, designed as both a state performance management tool and a policy advocacy instrument.

Mission:

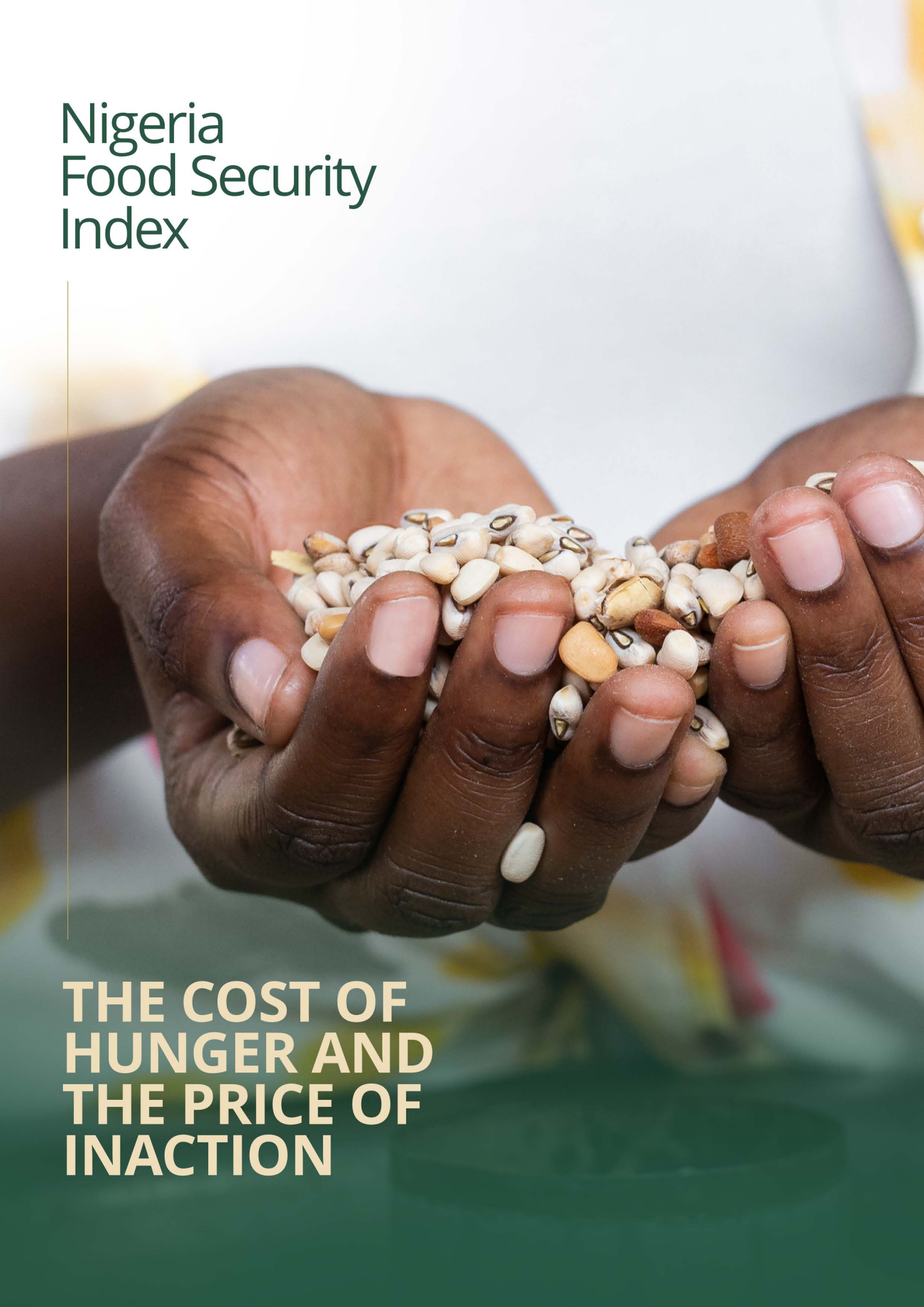
To produce evidence-based, state-level food security intelligence that empowers Nigerian policymakers and development partners to take targeted, high-impact action.

Vision:

A Nigeria where every citizen has reliable, affordable, and nutritionally adequate access to food, as a foundation for human development and national prosperity.



Nigeria Food Security Index



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Definition of Terms

Term	Definition
Food Security	Exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life (FAO, 1996).
Food Availability	The physical presence of sufficient quantities of food of appropriate quality, supplied through domestic production, storage, or trade.
Food Access	The ability of households and individuals to regularly obtain adequate food for a nutritious diet through physical and economic means.
Food Affordability	The capacity of households to acquire adequate food without compromising other essential expenditures, assessed through income levels, food price dynamics, and institutional support mechanisms.
Food Quality & Safety	The nutritional adequacy of diets and the hygiene and safety conditions under which food is produced, handled, and consumed. Encompasses dietary diversity, micronutrient access, and WASH (Water, Sanitation & Hygiene) conditions.
Sustainability	The ability of a state's food system to meet current food security needs without compromising the agricultural, environmental, and institutional foundations required to meet future needs.
Cost of Healthy Diet (CoHD)	The minimum daily expenditure in Nigerian Naira required for an adult to consume a nutritionally adequate diet, calculated using least-cost optimization across six food groups (NBS/GAIN methodology).
Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)	A composite measure of poverty that captures simultaneous deprivations across health, education, living standards, and work/shocks (NBS, 2022).
Pillar Score	A composite sub-index score (0–100) reflecting a state's performance on one of the four analytical pillars of the FSI. Higher scores indicate better food security performance.
Food Security Index (FSI)	The composite index score (0–100) combining all four pillars, representing a state's overall food security status. Computed as a weighted average across pillars.
Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women (MDD-W)	The proportion of women aged 15–49 who consumed foods from at least five of ten defined food groups in the previous 24 hours. A validated proxy for dietary micronutrient adequacy.
WASH	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene — the cluster of conditions relating to access to clean water, adequate sanitation, and hygiene practices that directly shape nutritional outcomes and food safety.
AgTrade	A real-time, street-level market intelligence system operated by NFSP and AgTrade Nigeria to collect daily food price data from markets across all Nigerian states, enabling timely detection of price shocks.

Shock Multiplier	A structural vulnerability factor that amplifies food insecurity outcomes during shocks. In the 2025 index, the principal shock multipliers identified are logistics cost inflation, security deterioration along food corridors, and the erosion of protein affordability.
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Abbreviations

Abbrev.	Full Form	Abbrev.	Full Form
ABP	Anchor Borrowers' Programme	NASC	National Agricultural Sample Census
ACLED	Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project	NASSCO	National Social Safety Nets Coordinating Office
ADP	Agricultural Development Programme	NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
ASTI	Agricultural Science & Technology Indicators (IFPRI)	NDHS	Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey
CBN	Central Bank of Nigeria	ND-GAIN	Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative
CoHD	Cost of Healthy Diet	NEMA	National Emergency Management Agency
EFInA	Enhancing Financial Innovation and Access	NFSP	Nigeria Food Security Project
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization	NGN	Nigerian Naira
FMAFS	Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security	NiMet	Nigerian Meteorological Agency
FMARD	Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	NSR	National Social Register
FSI	Food Security Index	OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
GAIN	Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition	OPHI	Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative
GFI	Global Food Index (alignment model)	SCRIH	Supply Chain Research and Innovation Hub
GFW	Global Forest Watch	SEMA	State Emergency Management Agency
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

JMP	Joint Monitoring Programme (WHO/UNICEF)	WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
MDD-W	Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women	WFP	World Food Programme
MPI	Multidimensional Poverty Index	YoY	Year-on-Year



Research Methodology

The 2025 Nigeria Food Security Index is a composite index designed to measure and compare food security conditions across Nigeria's 36 states and the FCT. It is structured around four pillars, each decomposed into two sub-pillars, which are in turn computed from a set of underlying indicators. All raw indicator values are normalised to a 0–100 scale before aggregation, with higher scores consistently indicating better food security outcomes.

Framework Overview

The FSI is anchored in the FAO four-pillar food security framework, Availability, Access, Utilization, and Stability, reinterpreted and operationalized for the Nigerian subnational context. **The four pillars in this index are: Food Availability & Access, Food Affordability, Food Quality & Safety, and Sustainability.**

The index is computed in two variants: a Base Model applying equal 25% weights to each pillar, and a GFI-Aligned Model applying 30% weights to Availability and Affordability, and 20% weights to Quality and Sustainability.

Pillar	Sub-Pillar A	Sub-Pillar B	Base Model Weight
Food Availability & Access	Food Supply Capacity (60%)	Food System Access (40%)	25%
Food Affordability	Affordability Pressure (50%)	Institutional Support (50%)	25%
Food Quality & Safety	Dietary Quality (60%)	Safety & WASH (40%)	25%
Sustainability	6 Sub-Pillars (equal weights)	Security, Water, Land, Oceans, Adaptive Capacity, Demography, Climate	25%

Normalisation Methodology

All continuous indicators are normalised using a min–max rescaling formula that maps raw values to a 0–100 scale relative to the observed range across all 37 state units (36 states and FCT): Normalised Score = $[(X - X_{\min}) / (X_{\max} - X_{\min})] \times 100$, where X is the raw state value, $X_{\min}$ is the minimum observed, and $X_{\max}$ is the maximum observed.

For indicators where higher raw values represent worse food security outcomes (adverse indicators), the normalised score is reversed: $\text{Reversed Score} = 100 - \text{Normalised Score}$. Adverse indicators include Poverty Headcount (MPI)%, Food Inflation, Cost of Healthy Diet, Security Risk, Resource Depletion, Population Growth Rate, Urbanisation Rate, Flood Exposure, Rainfall Variability, Food Aid Dependency, Limited Water Service, and Diarrhoea Prevalence.

Ordinal scored indicators (scaled 0–2 or 0–1) are converted to 0–100 proportionally: $\text{Ordinal Score} = (\text{Value} / \text{Scale_Max}) \times 100$. The composite FSI is computed as a weighted average of the four pillar scores. State categories are assigned as: Very Weak (< 40), Weak (40–59), Moderate (60–69), Good (70–79), Excellent (≥ 80).

AgTrade as a Data Collection System

A distinguishing feature of the 2025 index is the integration of AgTrade, a real-time street-level food price intelligence system operated by NFSP in collaboration with AgTrade. AgTrade deploys trained data collectors to track daily retail prices across markets in all 36 states and the FCT, covering a comprehensive basket of food items from staple grains and tubers to perishable goods and protein sources.

This granularity enables three critical methodological advantages, early detection of price shocks weeks before they register in official CPI reports; state-level disaggregation that national indices cannot provide; and a real-time feedback loop that allows the FSI to reflect current rather than lagged market realities. The AgTrade system revealed that in several states in 2025, observed market prices diverged from official statistics by margins of 15–30%, creating a systematic underestimation of household food affordability stress.

Data Sources

The 2025 Nigeria Food Security Index draws on a combination of nationally representative surveys, government administrative data, international development datasets, and proprietary market intelligence. The table below provides a comprehensive overview of all primary data sources by indicator category.

Category	Institution / Programme	Dataset / Publication
Population & Poverty	National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)	Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) Survey 2022; Population Projections based on 2006 Census
Food Prices & CoHD	NBS in collaboration with GAIN	Cost of a Healthy Diet (CoHD) Monthly Report; CPI Monthly Food Sub-Index, state-level data
Dietary Diversity & Child Nutrition	Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey	Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) 2024; Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)
WASH Indicators	Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey	State-level water, sanitation and hygiene data; Nigeria Demographic & Health Survey 2024
Agricultural Production	Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (FMAFS)	Annual Crop Production Survey; NBS Agricultural Survey data
Storage & Infrastructure	FMAFS / ADP Silos Programme	State-level storage capacity assessments; NBS State Infrastructure Survey
Agricultural Research & Development	IFPRI – ASTI Programme	Agricultural Science & Technology Indicators (Nigeria); Federal budget allocations to research
Financial Inclusion	CBN / EFInA	Access to Finance Survey; CBN state financial inclusion reports; ABP disbursement records
Social Safety Nets	NASSCO / NSR	National Social Register beneficiary data; BudgIT State of States Fiscal Space Reports
Security Conditions	ACLED / Nigeria Security Tracker	State-level conflict and insecurity incident data; year-on-year change in security events
Agricultural Budget	BudgIT / Budget Office	State of States Report (Annual); State Appropriation Bills; Federal Budget Office

Climate Adaptation	ND-GAIN / FMENV	Subnational Climate Adaptation Capacity Index; National Adaptation Plan; State Vulnerability Assessments
Land & Environment	FAO (GLADIS/GLASOD) / GFW	Global Land Degradation Information System; Hansen/UMD Tree Cover Loss Dataset
Climate Hazards	NiMet / NEMA	State rainfall variability and climate hazard data; Flood Disaster Reports; NIHSA flood risk maps
Fisheries & Marine	FAO FishStat / Federal Dept. of Fisheries	Annual Fisheries Report; NIMASA stock assessment surveys; IUCN Red List marine data
Real-Time Market Prices	AgTrade / NFSP	Daily street-level food price collection across all 36 states and FCT; proprietary market basket analysis

Important methodological note: The index integrates data from surveys conducted at different points in time (2024 NDHS, 2022 MPI, 2022 NASC, 2024–2025 NiMet and AgTrade). Cross-indicator temporal heterogeneity is inherent to composite index design at this level of granularity. Results should be interpreted as relative rankings across states within this reporting cycle, not as absolute food security scores.

The National Scorecard

The 2025 National Scorecard presents the overall Food Security Index scores for all 37 state units ranked from highest to lowest. Scores are expressed on a 0–100 scale under the Base Model (equal 25% pillar weights). Category classifications are Moderate, Weak, and Very Weak reflect performance thresholds aligned with the FSI scoring framework.

Rank	State	FSI	Availability	Affordability	Quality	Sustainability	Category
1	Lagos	61.8	45.7	78.4	71.9	51.2	Moderate
2	Ogun	56.0	45.9	51.5	72.2	54.7	Weak
3	Edo	54.7	44.7	37.6	83.4	52.8	Weak
4	Akwa Ibom	54.6	38.4	44.7	72.5	62.9	Weak
5	FCT	53.8	54.0	52.5	61.4	47.3	Weak
6	Oyo	53.7	58.3	34.0	77.4	45.2	Weak
7	Cross River	53.0	41.6	33.6	80.2	56.4	Weak
8	Delta	52.5	46.0	49.7	60.9	53.4	Weak
9	Imo	52.4	41.8	44.8	67.2	55.9	Weak
10	Ekiti	52.3	56.8	45.0	58.3	49.0	Weak
11	Anambra	51.7	41.1	42.9	73.5	49.4	Weak
12	Osun	49.4	48.4	32.8	71.0	45.3	Weak
13	Nasarawa	48.9	52.0	31.4	64.7	47.4	Weak
14	Rivers	48.5	47.0	49.6	47.1	50.2	Weak
15	Kwara	48.3	43.9	45.1	53.7	50.2	Weak
16	Ondo	48.0	49.2	37.8	54.8	50.3	Weak
17	Abia	47.8	34.9	45.1	53.6	57.7	Weak
18	Enugu	46.4	39.9	40.3	60.4	45.0	Weak
19	Bayelsa	44.8	50.2	20.9	51.9	56.0	Weak
20	Benue	43.8	57.3	17.1	54.3	46.6	Weak
21	Kano	42.4	32.9	38.5	59.4	38.8	Weak
22	Kaduna	42.1	41.3	41.6	35.7	49.8	Weak

Rank	State	FSI	Availability	Affordability	Quality	Sustainability	Category
23	Plateau	38.8	43.4	27.7	33.6	50.3	Very Weak
24	Ebonyi	37.8	47.7	36.8	18.1	48.7	Very Weak
25	Kogi	37.1	46.8	18.4	40.9	42.5	Very Weak
26	Adamawa	35.9	19.1	33.1	44.0	47.3	Very Weak
27	Niger	35.8	40.3	24.6	33.6	44.4	Very Weak
28	Katsina	35.7	20.9	28.9	45.0	47.9	Very Weak
29	Jigawa	34.3	22.1	27.7	44.8	42.5	Very Weak
30	Borno	33.3	13.8	35.9	51.1	32.3	Very Weak
31	Taraba	32.4	32.5	19.3	33.7	44.0	Very Weak
32	Sokoto	31.6	20.3	28.0	36.5	41.6	Very Weak
33	Kebbi	31.4	33.0	25.6	20.1	47.0	Very Weak
34	Zamfara	31.3	27.3	27.3	28.6	42.2	Very Weak
35	Bauchi	30.2	22.2	24.4	33.1	41.0	Very Weak
36	Gombe	29.8	25.8	22.8	28.6	42.0	Very Weak
37	Yobe	27.2	13.1	37.5	17.2	41.0	Very Weak

Summary of National Score Card by Index Category

Category	Score Range	No. of States	States
Moderate	60–69	1	Lagos (61.8)
Weak	40–59	21	Ogun, Edo, Akwa Ibom, FCT, Oyo, Cross River, Delta, Imo, Ekiti, Anambra, Osun, Nasarawa, Rivers, Kwara, Ondo, Abia, Enugu, Bayelsa, Benue, Kano, Kaduna
Very Weak	Below 40	15	Plateau, Ebonyi, Kogi, Adamawa, Niger, Katsina, Jigawa, Borno, Taraba, Sokoto, Kebbi, Zamfara, Bauchi, Gombe, Yobe

A map of Nigeria illustrating the geographical distribution of its three major ethnic groups. The map is color-coded: red for Hausa, orange for Yoruba, and green for Igbo. The Hausa population is concentrated in the northern and central regions, the Yoruba population is concentrated in the western and central regions, and the Igbo population is concentrated in the eastern region. The map also shows the state boundaries of Nigeria.



Findings



Pillar Scores

Pillar scores reveal distinctive patterns of strength and constraint across Nigeria's food security architecture. Food Quality & Safety consistently distinguishes the southern states from the north, while Food Affordability emerges as the most distressed dimension nationally, with the majority of states recording scores in the 20 - 45 range. The Sustainability pillar shows the least dispersion, suggesting a more uniform baseline of structural environmental risk across states.

Geopolitical Zone	Availability	Affordability	Quality	Sustainability	FSI (Avg)
North Central	48.3	31.0	48.9	47.0	43.8
North East	21.1	28.8	34.6	41.3	31.5
North West	28.2	31.1	38.6	44.3	35.5
South East	41.1	42.0	54.6	51.3	47.2
South South	44.7	39.4	66.0	55.3	51.3
South West	50.7	46.6	67.6	49.3	53.5

On Food Availability, **Oyo State records the highest pillar score (58.27)**, driven by strong agricultural output and favourable food supply capacity, **while Yobe (13.15) and Borno (13.85) record the lowest**, a reflection of the compounding effects of protracted conflict, displacement, and the total collapse of food system access infrastructure in parts of the northeast corridor.

On Food Affordability, **Lagos achieves the highest score (78.42) and the only state to record a score above 70**, underpinned by robust institutional support, functioning safety nets, and a relatively lower poverty headcount. At the other extreme, **Benue (17.07) and Bayelsa (20.92) record the lowest** affordability scores, revealing that even states with meaningful agricultural output can be trapped in deep affordability stress when institutional support mechanisms are absent or dysfunctional.

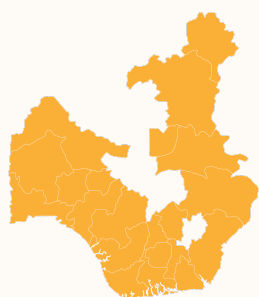
On Food Quality & Safety, **Edo State leads with a score of 83.44**, reflecting strong dietary diversity indicators and comparatively better WASH conditions. **Cross River (80.20) and Ogun (72.18) also perform well on this dimension.** **Yobe (17.19), Kebbi (20.06), and Ebonyi (18.08) record the weakest** quality scores, constrained by very low dietary diversity, poor WASH infrastructure, and high rates of childhood diarrhoeal disease.

On Sustainability, **Akwa Ibom leads (62.89)**, reflecting a relatively favourable profile on demographic pressures and climate adaptation. **Borno records the lowest sustainability score (32.32)**, driven by extreme conflict-related insecurity risk, poor adaptive capacity, and complete food system fragility.

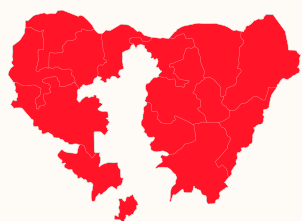
State Rankings



Lagos holds the first position with an FSI of 61.81, the only state to achieve Moderate status. This reflects its dominance on Food Affordability (78.42), driven by a robust institutional support score of 100 (the highest nationally), relatively moderate poverty headcount, and the strongest food system access score (100). Its weakness on Food Supply (9.48) reflects Lagos's reality as a consumption state that depends almost entirely on imports and inter-state food flows rather than local production.



The next tier (Ranks 2 - 11), Ogun, Edo, Akwa Ibom, FCT, Oyo, Cross River, Delta, Imo, Ekiti, and Anambra cluster between 51.7 and 56.1, all classified as Weak. These states share a profile of relatively functional food quality infrastructure but are constrained by affordability stress, particularly the near-universal absence of robust institutional support beyond Lagos. Oyo's divergence is instructive: it ranks first on Food Availability (58.27) but 20th on Affordability (33.96), revealing a state that produces well but fails to translate production into household access.



The bottom quartile (Ranks 29 - 37), Jigawa, Borno, Taraba, Sokoto, Kebbi, Zamfara, Bauchi, Gombe, and Yobe are locked in Very Weak status, with composite scores ranging from 34.3 to 27.2. These states combine the worst outcomes across multiple pillars simultaneously: food availability constrained by conflict and low productivity; affordability eroded by inflation with no safety net support; and quality undermined by poor WASH conditions and dietary deficiency.

Trends



Year-on-Year Observations

While a formal year-on-year trend comparison requires the same indicator structure across both the 2024 and 2025 editions, the structural shifts captured in the 2025 data illuminate directional trends of concern. Several patterns warrant particular attention.

Food Affordability has deteriorated as the primary binding constraint. The 2024 index placed food availability and storage at the center of Nigeria's food security challenge. The 2025 data reveals a decisive shift: the majority of states now record their lowest pillar score on Affordability, not Availability. National-level food price inflation, averaging 36–43% year-on-year in many states according to AgTrade data, has eroded household purchasing power faster than any single production intervention can offset.

Protein affordability is emerging as a crisis signal. AgTrade data shows that in multiple states including Kogi, Niger, Taraba, and Zamfara, the retail price of beans is approaching parity with beef per unit of protein. This erosion of the plant-protein price buffer removes the last affordable nutritional fall-back for low-income households and represents a threshold shift in dietary vulnerability, particularly for children and women.

Logistics costs are inflating retail prices by documented margins of up to 44% in high-friction corridors, particularly along the Abuja-Kaduna-Kano axis and in the northeast. The cumulative effect of checkpoint fees, fuel pass-through, road deterioration, and insecurity premiums transforms what are nationally moderate production volumes into localized scarcity at the household level.

The Four Pillars in Depth

Food Availability & Access is structured around two sub-pillars: **Food Supply Capacity (60%)** and **Food System Access (40%)**. The Food Supply sub-pillar aggregates agricultural yield, production per capita, storage per capita, and Research & Development spending per capita. Benue leads on supply capacity, reflecting its agricultural productivity and output volumes, while Borno and Yobe anchor the bottom, where conflict has systematically destroyed production and supply chains. The Food System Access sub-pillar captures infrastructure quality, financial inclusion, food aid dependency, and per capita agricultural growth. Lagos and FCT dominate this sub-pillar, reflecting their superior infrastructure connectivity, while Adamawa and Borno record access scores near zero.

Food Affordability is structured around Affordability Pressure (poverty, food inflation, cost of healthy diet) and Institutional Support (farmer finance, safety nets). The critical finding here is the near-total absence of functional institutional support across the majority of states. Twenty-one states record a zero score on Institutional Support, meaning they have neither functional state-level agricultural credit schemes nor broad-based safety net coverage. This structural absence means that when affordability pressure spikes as it has with inflation, there is no institutional mechanism to absorb the shock. Only Lagos (100), with its robust safety net infrastructure and higher fiscal capacity, achieves full institutional support scores.

Food Quality & Safety captures Dietary Quality through four indicators. Minimum dietary diversity for women, vitamin A-rich fruit and vegetable consumption, children's consumption of eggs and flesh foods, and children's minimum dietary diversity. Safety & WASH is captured through water access, limited water service, safely managed excreta, and childhood diarrhoea prevalence. Southern states dominate the quality pillar, reflecting structural advantages in health infrastructure, dietary diversity, and sanitation. Cross River achieves the highest dietary quality sub-pillar score (94.04), driven by exceptional dietary diversity metrics relative to other states.

Sustainability is assessed across six sub-pillars of equal weight: Core Sustainability (security risk and agricultural budget allocation), Water (quality, quantity, irrigation), Land (degradation, forest loss), Oceans & Fisheries (biodiversity, stock sustainability), Adaptive Capacity (early warning systems, disaster risk management, climate adaptation policy), and Demographic Pressures and Climate & Environment Exposure. Akwa Ibom's top sustainability ranking reflects its comparatively favorable demographic pressure profile and adaptive capacity score. Borno's very low sustainability score (32.32) is anchored by extreme insecurity, zero adaptive capacity score, and the near-total absence of functional governance infrastructure.



State Rankings

The following scorecards provide a comprehensive snapshot of each state's food security performance across all four pillars and key sub-pillar indicators. Scores are expressed on a 0–100 scale under the Base Model (equal 25% pillar weights).



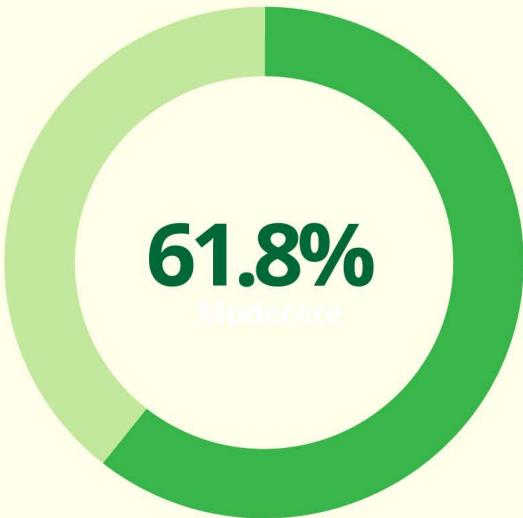
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Lagos State

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Sub-Pillar	Score	Sub-Pillar	Score	
Food Supply Capacity	9.5	Affordability Pressure	56.8	Dietary Quality 55.2 Safety & WASH 96.9
Food System Access	100.0	Institutional Support	100.0	
Per Capital Budget for Agric Programmes		Required Food Reserve for Vulnerable Group (MT)		
State Owned Storage Capacity	40,000 metric tonnes	Shortage in Required Storage Capacity		
YoY Change in number of people living below poverty line		Change in Average Food Prices		

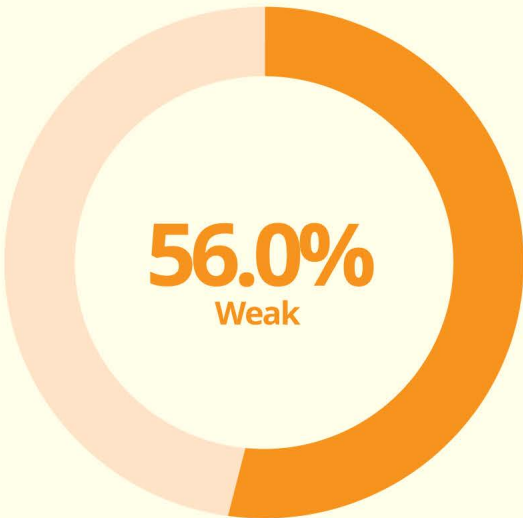
02

Ogun State

Food Security Index



Nigeria
Food
Security
PROJECT



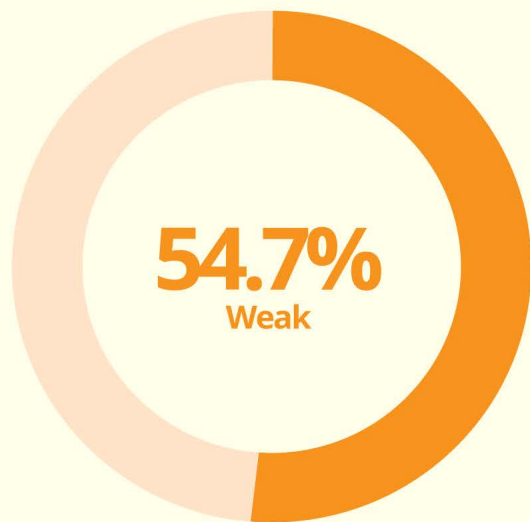
Food Availability	45.9
Food Affordability	51.5
Food Quality & Safety	72.2
Sustainability	54.7

Sub-Pillar	Score	Sub-Pillar	Score	
Food Supply Capacity	34.9	Affordability Pressure	52.9	Dietary Quality 62.0 Safety & WASH 87.4
Food System Access	62.4	Institutional Support	50.0	
Per Capital Budget for Agric Programmes		Required Food Reserve for Vulnerable Group (MT)		
State Owned Storage Capacity	25,000 metric tonnes	Shortage in Required Storage Capacity		
YoY Change in number of people living below poverty line		Change in Average Food Prices		

03

Edo State

Food Security Index



Food Availability	44.7
Food Affordability	37.6
Food Quality & Safety	83.4
Sustainability	52.9

Sub-Pillar	Score	Sub-Pillar	Score	
Food Supply Capacity	40.3	Affordability Pressure	50.3	Dietary Quality 81.3 Safety & WASH 86.7
Food System Access	51.4	Institutional Support	25.0	
Per Capital Budget for Agric Programmes		Required Food Reserve for Vulnerable Group (MT)		
State Owned Storage Capacity	25,000 metric tonnes	Shortage in Required Storage Capacity		
YoY Change in number of people living below poverty line		Change in Average Food Prices		

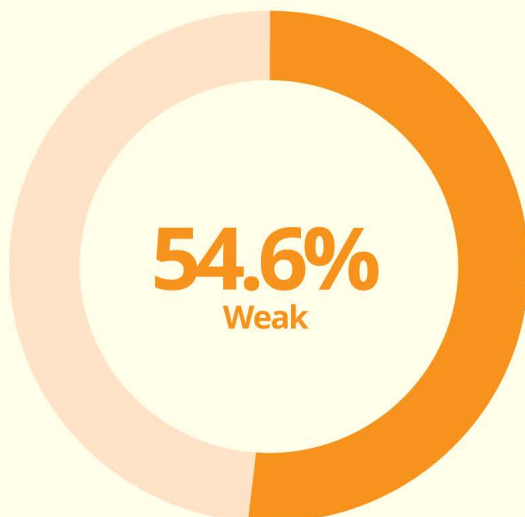
04

Akwa Ibom State

Food Security Index



Nigeria
Food
Security
PROJECT



Food Availability

38.4

Food Affordability

44.7

Food Quality & Safety

72.5

Sustainability

62.9

Sub-Pillar	Score	Sub-Pillar	Score	
Food Supply Capacity	30.0	Affordability Pressure	39.5	Dietary Quality 68.9 Safety & WASH 77.9
Food System Access	51.1	Institutional Support	50.0	
Per Capital Budget for Agric Programmes		Required Food Reserve for Vulnerable Group (MT)		
State Owned Storage Capacity	25,000 metric tonnes	Shortage in Required Storage Capacity		
YoY Change in number of people living below poverty line		Change in Average Food Prices		

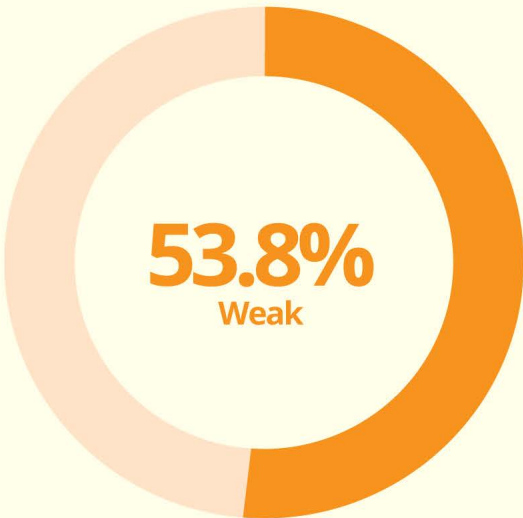
05

FCT State

Food Security Index



Nigeria
Food
Security
PROJECT



Food Availability	54.0
Food Affordability	52.5
Food Quality & Safety	61.4
Sustainability	47.3

Sub-Pillar	Score	Sub-Pillar	Score	
Food Supply Capacity	43.6	Affordability Pressure	54.9	Dietary Quality 55.2 Safety & WASH 96.9
Food System Access	69.6	Institutional Support	50.0	
Per Capital Budget for Agric Programmes		Required Food Reserve for Vulnerable Group (MT)		
State Owned Storage Capacity	100,000 metric tonnes	Shortage in Required Storage Capacity		
YoY Change in number of people living below poverty line		Change in Average Food Prices		

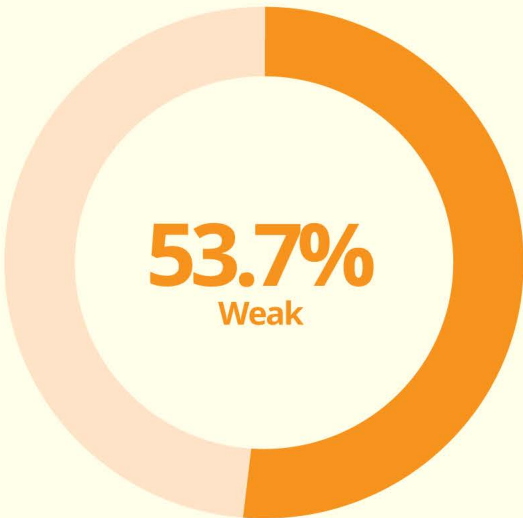
06

Oyo State

Food Security Index



Nigeria
Food
Security
PROJECT



Sub-Pillar	Score	Sub-Pillar	Score	
Food Supply Capacity	56.6	Affordability Pressure	42.9	Dietary Quality 71.5 Safety & WASH 86.2
Food System Access	60.8	Institutional Support	25.0	
Per Capital Budget for Agric Programmes		Required Food Reserve for Vulnerable Group (MT)		
State Owned Storage Capacity	25,000 metric tonnes	Shortage in Required Storage Capacity		
YoY Change in number of people living below poverty line		Change in Average Food Prices		

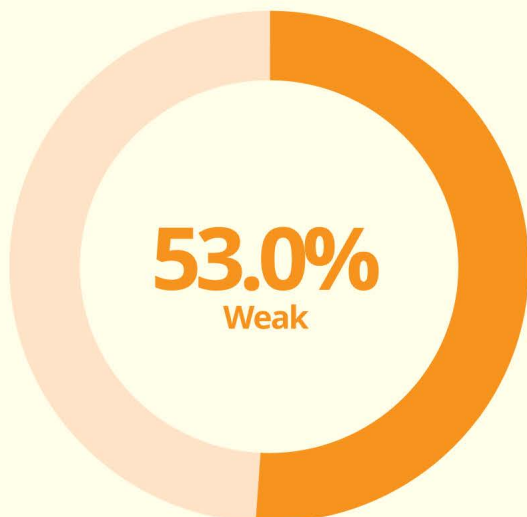
07

Cross River State

Food Security Index



Nigeria
Food
Security
PROJECT



Food Availability

41.6

Food Affordability

33.6

Food Quality & Safety

80.2

Sustainability

56.4

Sub-Pillar	Score	Sub-Pillar	Score	
Food Supply Capacity	41.4	Affordability Pressure	42.2	Dietary Quality 94.0 Safety & WASH 59.4
Food System Access	42.0	Institutional Support	25.0	
Per Capital Budget for Agric Programmes		Required Food Reserve for Vulnerable Group (MT)		
State Owned Storage Capacity	25,000 metric tonnes	Shortage in Required Storage Capacity		
YoY Change in number of people living below poverty line		Change in Average Food Prices		

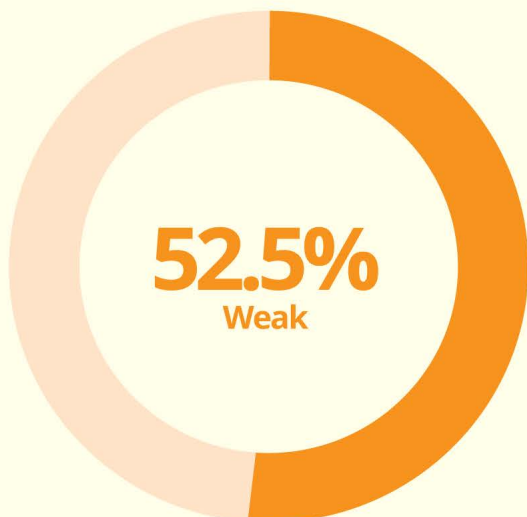
08

Delta State

Food Security Index



Nigeria
Food
Security
PROJECT



Food Availability

46.0

Food Affordability

49.7

Food Quality & Safety

60.9

Sustainability

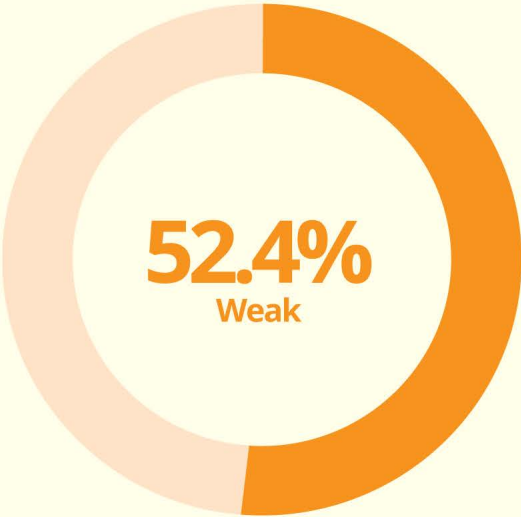
53.4

Sub-Pillar	Score	Sub-Pillar	Score	
Food Supply Capacity	40.0	Affordability Pressure	49.4	Dietary Quality 55.2 Safety & WASH 96.9
Food System Access	55.0	Institutional Support	50.0	
Per Capital Budget for Agric Programmes		Required Food Reserve for Vulnerable Group (MT)		
State Owned Storage Capacity	-	Shortage in Required Storage Capacity		
YoY Change in number of people living below poverty line		Change in Average Food Prices		

09

Imo State

Food Security Index



Food Availability	41.8
Food Affordability	44.8
Food Quality & Safety	67.2
Sustainability	55.9

Sub-Pillar	Score	Sub-Pillar	Score	
Food Supply Capacity	35.2	Affordability Pressure	64.6	Dietary Quality 58.9 Safety & WASH 79.7
Food System Access	51.7	Institutional Support	25.0	
Per Capital Budget for Agric Programmes		Required Food Reserve for Vulnerable Group (MT)		
State Owned Storage Capacity	100,000 metric tonnes	Shortage in Required Storage Capacity		
YoY Change in number of people living below poverty line		Change in Average Food Prices		

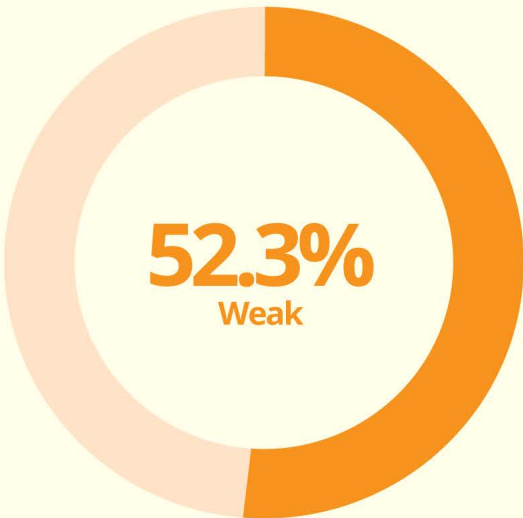
10

Ekiti State

Food Security Index



Nigeria
Food
Security
PROJECT



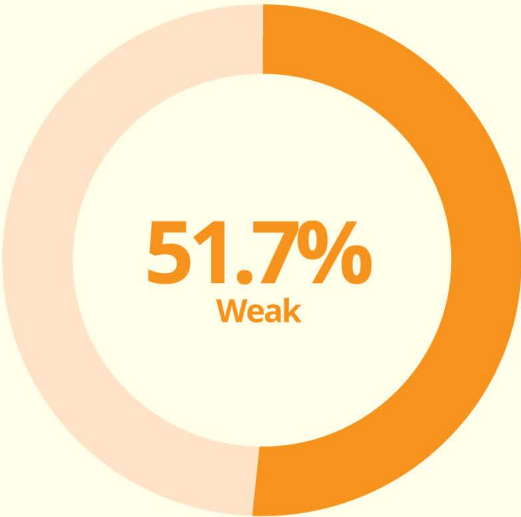
Food Availability	56.8
Food Affordability	45.0
Food Quality & Safety	58.3
Sustainability	49.0

Sub-Pillar	Score	Sub-Pillar	Score	
Food Supply Capacity	56.9	Affordability Pressure	40.1	Dietary Quality 41.4 Safety & WASH 83.7
Food System Access	56.6	Institutional Support	50.0	
Per Capital Budget for Agric Programmes		Required Food Reserve for Vulnerable Group (MT)		
State Owned Storage Capacity	100,000 metric tonnes	Shortage in Required Storage Capacity		
YoY Change in number of people living below poverty line		Change in Average Food Prices		

11

Anambra State

Food Security Index



Sub-Pillar	Score	Sub-Pillar	Score	
Food Supply Capacity	26.5	Affordability Pressure	60.9	Dietary Quality 62.3 Safety & WASH 90.5
Food System Access	63.0	Institutional Support	25.0	
Per Capital Budget for Agric Programmes		Required Food Reserve for Vulnerable Group (MT)		
State Owned Storage Capacity	25,000 metric tonnes	Shortage in Required Storage Capacity		
YoY Change in number of people living below poverty line		Change in Average Food Prices		

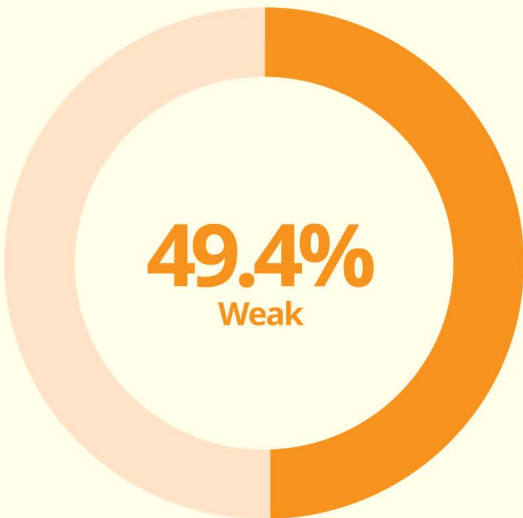
12

Osun State

Food Security Index



Nigeria
Food
Security
PROJECT



Food Availability	48.4
Food Affordability	32.8
Food Quality & Safety	71.0
Sustainability	45.3

Sub-Pillar	Score	Sub-Pillar	Score	
Food Supply Capacity	42.4	Affordability Pressure	40.6	Dietary Quality 61.4 Safety & WASH 85.3
Food System Access	57.5	Institutional Support	25.0	
Per Capital Budget for Agric Programmes		Required Food Reserve for Vulnerable Group (MT)		
State Owned Storage Capacity	25,000 metric tonnes	Shortage in Required Storage Capacity		
YoY Change in number of people living below poverty line		Change in Average Food Prices		

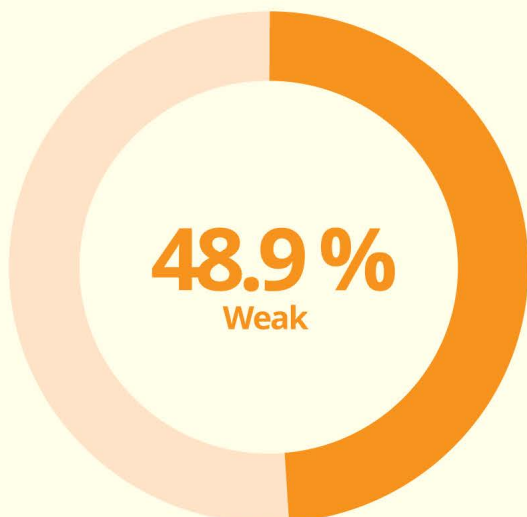
13

Nasarawa State

Food Security Index



Nigeria
Food
Security
PROJECT



Food Availability

52.0

Food Affordability

31.4

Food Quality & Safety

64.7

Sustainability

47.4

Sub-Pillar	Score	Sub-Pillar	Score	
Food Supply Capacity	60.2	Affordability Pressure	62.8	Dietary Quality 63.5 Safety & WASH 66.5
Food System Access	39.7	Institutional Support	0.0	
Per Capital Budget for Agric Programmes		Required Food Reserve for Vulnerable Group (MT)		
State Owned Storage Capacity	25,000 metric tonnes	Shortage in Required Storage Capacity		
YoY Change in number of people living below poverty line		Change in Average Food Prices		

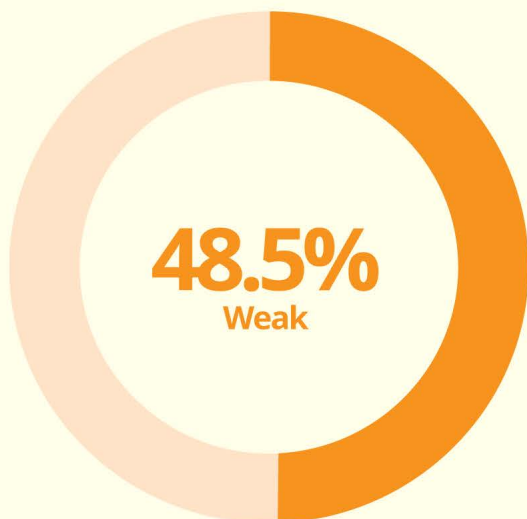
14

Rivers State

Food Security Index



Nigeria
Food
Security
PROJECT



Food Availability

47.0

Food Affordability

49.6

Food Quality & Safety

47.1

Sustainability

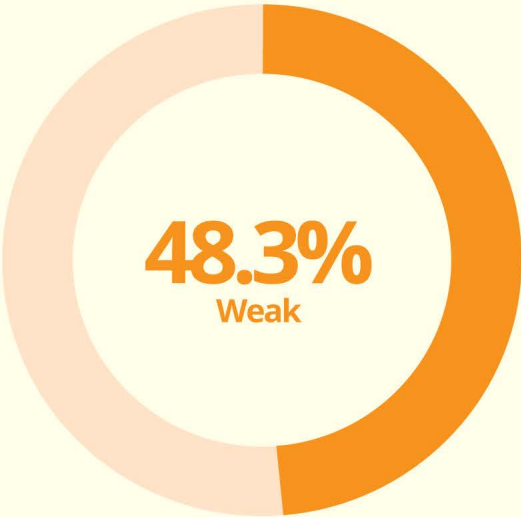
50.2

Sub-Pillar	Score	Sub-Pillar	Score	
Food Supply Capacity	38.5	Affordability Pressure	49.2	Dietary Quality 21.4 Safety & WASH 85.7
Food System Access	59.7	Institutional Support	50.0	
Per Capital Budget for Agric Programmes		Required Food Reserve for Vulnerable Group (MT)		
State Owned Storage Capacity	-	Shortage in Required Storage Capacity		
YoY Change in number of people living below poverty line		Change in Average Food Prices		

15

Kwara State

Food Security Index



Food Availability	43.9
Food Affordability	45.1
Food Quality & Safety	53.7
Sustainability	50.2

Sub-Pillar	Score	Sub-Pillar	Score	
Food Supply Capacity	39.5	Affordability Pressure	65.3	Dietary Quality 39.1 Safety & WASH 75.7
Food System Access	50.6	Institutional Support	25.0	
Per Capital Budget for Agric Programmes		Required Food Reserve for Vulnerable Group (MT)		
State Owned Storage Capacity	25,000 metric tonnes	Shortage in Required Storage Capacity		
YoY Change in number of people living below poverty line		Change in Average Food Prices		

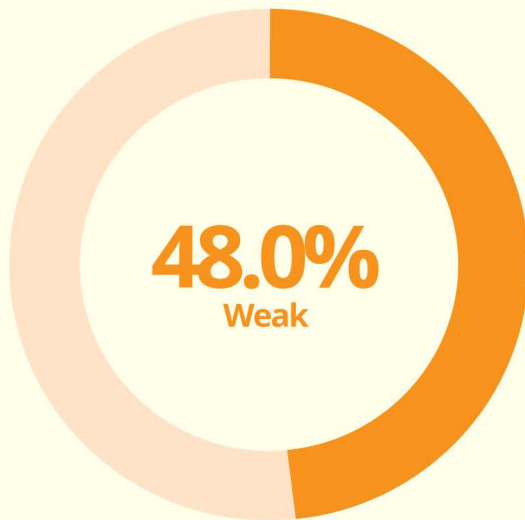
16

Ondo State

Food Security Index



Nigeria
Food
Security
PROJECT



Food Availability

49.2

Food Affordability

37.8

Food Quality & Safety

54.8

Sustainability

50.3

Sub-Pillar

Score

Sub-Pillar

Score

Food Supply
Capacity

44.3

Affordability Pressure

50.6

Dietary Quality
33.5Food System
Access

56.5

Institutional Support

25.0

Safety & WASH
86.7Per Capital
Budget for
Agric ProgrammesRequired Food Reserve
for Vulnerable Group
(MT)State Owned
Storage Capacity25,000
metric
tonnesShortage in Required
Storage CapacityYoY Change in number
of people living below
poverty lineChange in Average
Food Prices

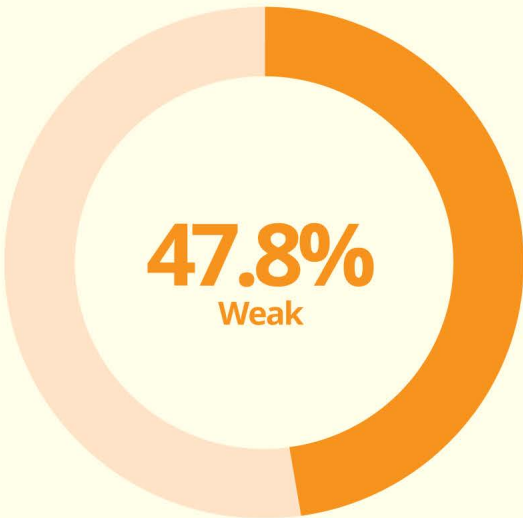
17

Abia State

Food Security Index



Nigeria
Food
Security
PROJECT



Food Availability	34.9
Food Affordability	45.1
Food Quality & Safety	53.6
Sustainability	57.7

Sub-Pillar	Score	Sub-Pillar	Score	
Food Supply Capacity	26.9	Affordability Pressure	65.2	Dietary Quality 39.2 Safety & WASH 75.3
Food System Access	46.8	Institutional Support	25.0	
Per Capital Budget for Agric Programmes		Required Food Reserve for Vulnerable Group (MT)		
State Owned Storage Capacity	15,000 metric tonnes	Shortage in Required Storage Capacity		
YoY Change in number of people living below poverty line		Change in Average Food Prices		

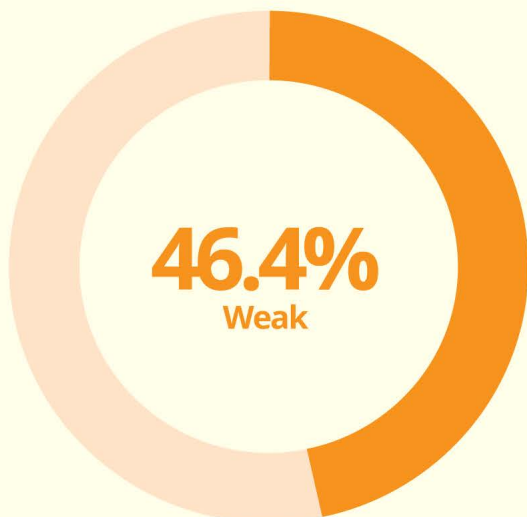
18

Enugu State

Food Security Index



Nigeria
Food
Security
PROJECT



Food Availability

39.9

Food Affordability

40.3

Food Quality & Safety

60.4

Sustainability

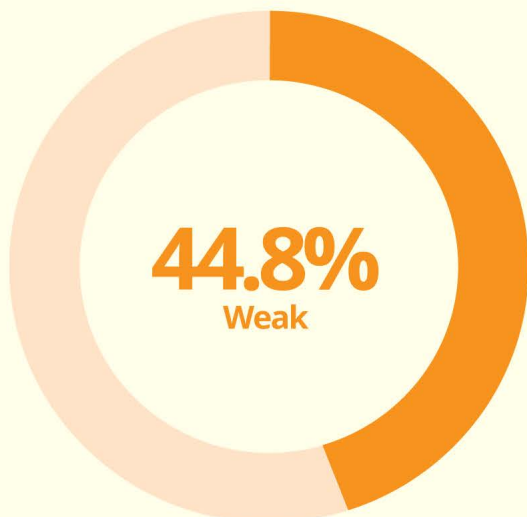
45.0

Sub-Pillar	Score	Sub-Pillar	Score	
Food Supply Capacity	30.3	Affordability Pressure	55.6	Dietary Quality 49.3 Safety & WASH 77.0
Food System Access	54.5	Institutional Support	25.0	
Per Capital Budget for Agric Programmes		Required Food Reserve for Vulnerable Group (MT)		
State Owned Storage Capacity	15,000 metric tonnes	Shortage in Required Storage Capacity		
YoY Change in number of people living below poverty line		Change in Average Food Prices		

19

Bayelsa State

Food Security Index

**Nigeria
Food
Security**
PROJECT

Food Availability

50.2

Food Affordability

20.9

Food Quality & Safety

51.9

Sustainability

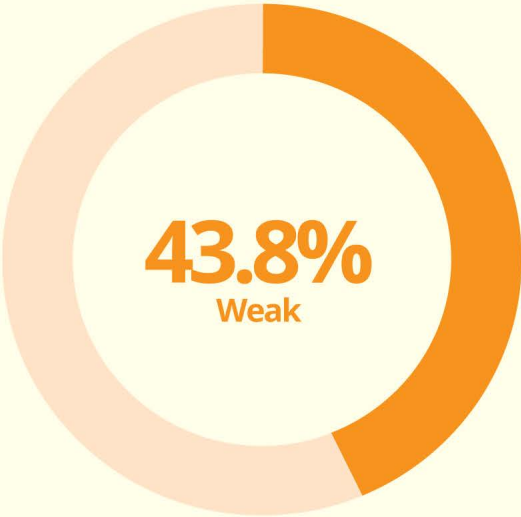
56.0

Sub-Pillar	Score	Sub-Pillar	Score	
Food Supply Capacity	54.2	Affordability Pressure	16.8	Dietary Quality 41.8 Safety & WASH 67.0
Food System Access	44.3	Institutional Support	25.0	
Per Capital Budget for Agric Programmes		Required Food Reserve for Vulnerable Group (MT)		
State Owned Storage Capacity	100,000 metric tonnes	Shortage in Required Storage Capacity		
YoY Change in number of people living below poverty line		Change in Average Food Prices		

20

Benue State

Food Security Index



Food Availability	57.3
Food Affordability	17.1
Food Quality & Safety	54.3
Sustainability	46.6

Sub-Pillar	Score	Sub-Pillar	Score	
Food Supply Capacity	70.2	Affordability Pressure	34.1	Dietary Quality 46.5 Safety & WASH 66.0
Food System Access	37.9	Institutional Support	0.0	
Per Capital Budget for Agric Programmes		Required Food Reserve for Vulnerable Group (MT)		
State Owned Storage Capacity	25,000 metric tonnes	Shortage in Required Storage Capacity		
YoY Change in number of people living below poverty line		Change in Average Food Prices		

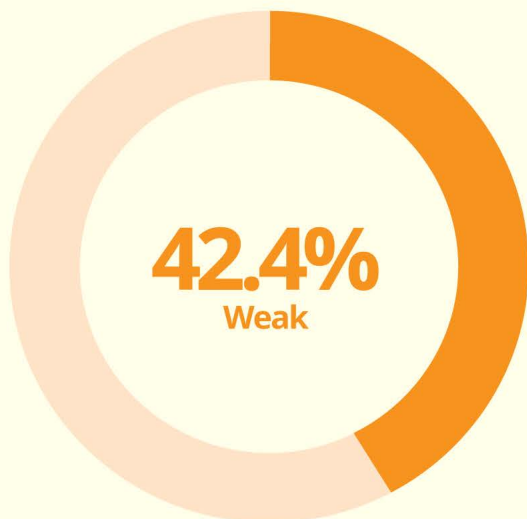
21

Kano State

Food Security Index



Nigeria
Food
Security
PROJECT



Food Availability

32.9

Food Affordability

38.5

Food Quality & Safety

59.4

Sustainability

38.8

Sub-Pillar

Score

Sub-Pillar

Score

Food Supply
Capacity

25.8

Affordability Pressure

52.0

Food System
Access

43.4

Institutional Support

25.0

Per Capital
Budget for
Agric ProgrammesRequired Food Reserve
for Vulnerable Group
(MT)

Dietary Quality
54.0
Safety & WASH
67.5

State Owned
Storage Capacity

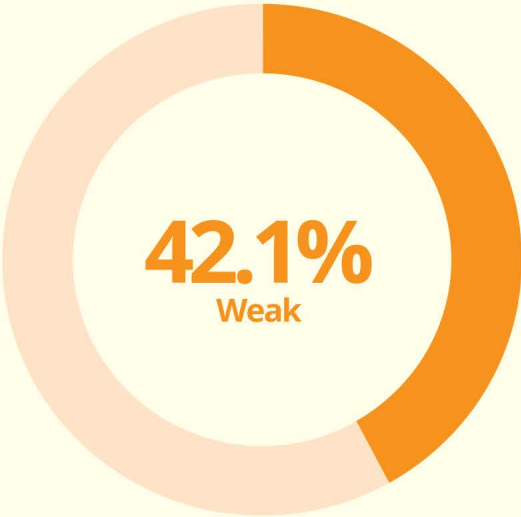
25,000
metric
tonnes

Shortage in Required
Storage CapacityYoY Change in number
of people living below
poverty lineChange in Average
Food Prices

22

Kaduna State

Food Security Index



Food Availability	41.3
Food Affordability	41.6
Food Quality & Safety	35.7
Sustainability	49.8

Sub-Pillar	Score	Sub-Pillar	Score	
Food Supply Capacity	41.6	Affordability Pressure	58.1	Dietary Quality 30.7 Safety & WASH 43.1
Food System Access	40.9	Institutional Support	25.0	
Per Capital Budget for Agric Programmes		Required Food Reserve for Vulnerable Group (MT)		
State Owned Storage Capacity	25,000 metric tonnes	Shortage in Required Storage Capacity		
YoY Change in number of people living below poverty line		Change in Average Food Prices		

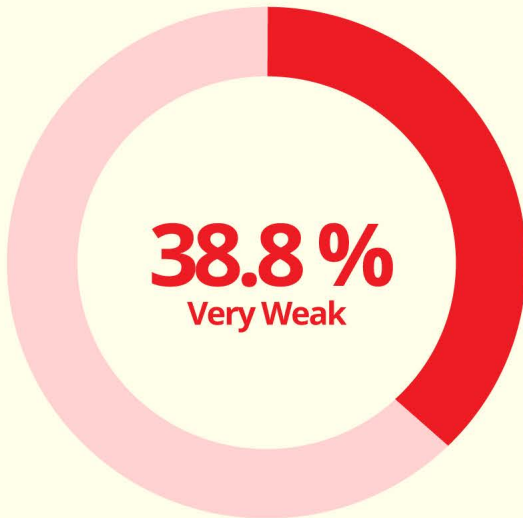
23

Plateau State

Food Security Index



Nigeria
Food
Security
PROJECT



Food Availability

43.4

Food Affordability

27.7

Food Quality & Safety

33.6

Sustainability

50.3

Sub-Pillar

Score

Sub-Pillar

Score

Food Supply
Capacity

45.0

Affordability Pressure

55.3

Food System
Access

41.1

Institutional Support

0.0

Per Capital
Budget for
Agric ProgrammesRequired Food Reserve
for Vulnerable Group
(MT)

Dietary Quality
23.2
Safety & WASH
49.2

State Owned
Storage Capacity

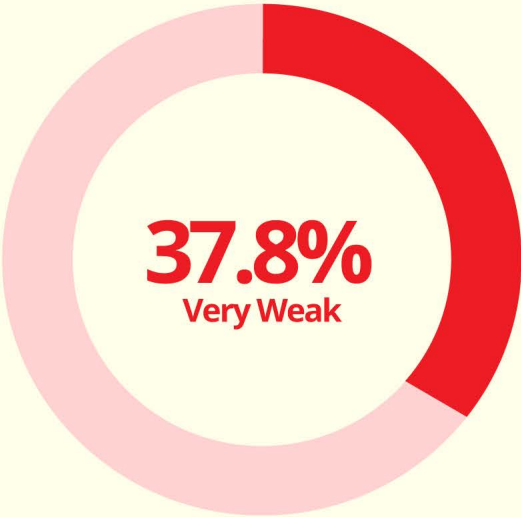
25,000
metric
tonnes

Shortage in Required
Storage CapacityYoY Change in number
of people living below
poverty lineChange in Average
Food Prices

24

Ebonyi State

Food Security Index



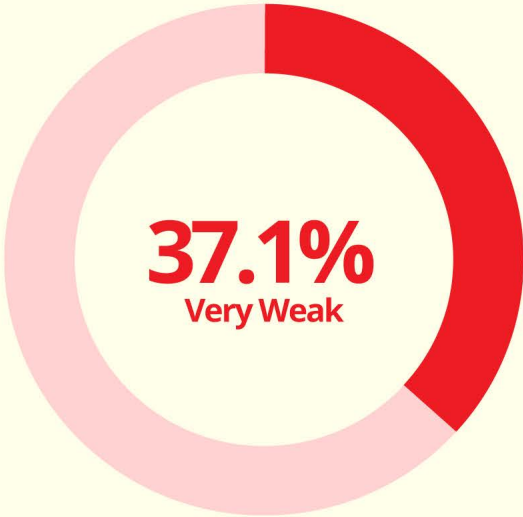
Food Availability	47.7
Food Affordability	36.8
Food Quality & Safety	18.1
Sustainability	48.7

Sub-Pillar	Score	Sub-Pillar	Score	
Food Supply Capacity	50.3	Affordability Pressure	48.6	Dietary Quality 17.1 Safety & WASH 19.5
Food System Access	43.9	Institutional Support	25.0	
Per Capital Budget for Agric Programmes		Required Food Reserve for Vulnerable Group (MT)		
State Owned Storage Capacity	25,000 metric tonnes	Shortage in Required Storage Capacity		
YoY Change in number of people living below poverty line		Change in Average Food Prices		

25

Kogi State

Food Security Index



Food Availability	46.8
Food Affordability	18.4
Food Quality & Safety	40.9
Sustainability	42.5

Sub-Pillar	Score	Sub-Pillar	Score	
Food Supply Capacity	51.8	Affordability Pressure	36.8	Dietary Quality 33.1 Safety & WASH 52.5
Food System Access	39.4	Institutional Support	0.0	
Per Capital Budget for Agric Programmes		Required Food Reserve for Vulnerable Group (MT)		
State Owned Storage Capacity	25,000 metric tonnes	Shortage in Required Storage Capacity		
YoY Change in number of people living below poverty line		Change in Average Food Prices		

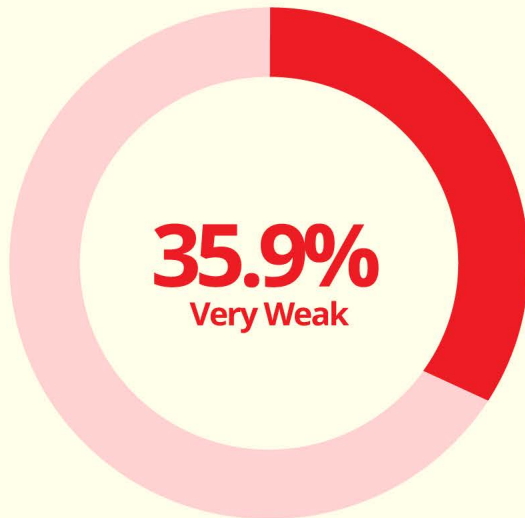
26

Adamawa State

Food Security Index



Nigeria
Food
Security
PROJECT



Food Availability

19.1

Food Affordability

33.1

Food Quality & Safety

44.0

Sustainability

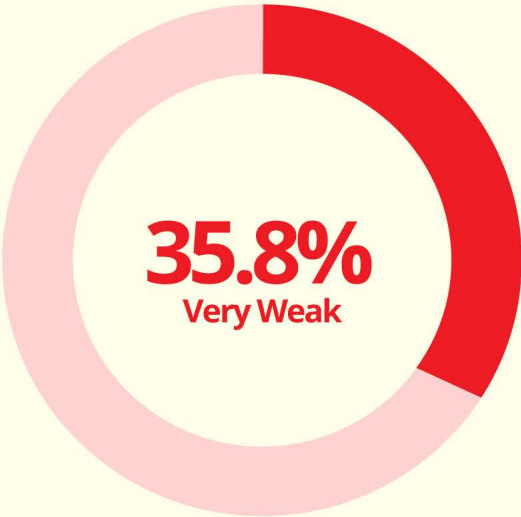
47.3

Sub-Pillar	Score	Sub-Pillar	Score	
Food Supply Capacity	20.3	Affordability Pressure	41.2	Dietary Quality 42.8 Safety & WASH 45.8
Food System Access	17.2	Institutional Support	25.0	
Per Capital Budget for Agric Programmes		Required Food Reserve for Vulnerable Group (MT)		
State Owned Storage Capacity	25,000 metric tonnes	Shortage in Required Storage Capacity		
YoY Change in number of people living below poverty line		Change in Average Food Prices		

27

Niger State

Food Security Index



Food Availability	40.3
Food Affordability	24.6
Food Quality & Safety	33.6
Sustainability	44.4

Sub-Pillar	Score	Sub-Pillar	Score	
Food Supply Capacity	42.3	Affordability Pressure	49.2	Dietary Quality 15.8 Safety & WASH 60.3
Food System Access	37.5	Institutional Support	0.0	
Per Capital Budget for Agric Programmes		Required Food Reserve for Vulnerable Group (MT)		
State Owned Storage Capacity	25,000 metric tonnes	Shortage in Required Storage Capacity		
YoY Change in number of people living below poverty line		Change in Average Food Prices		

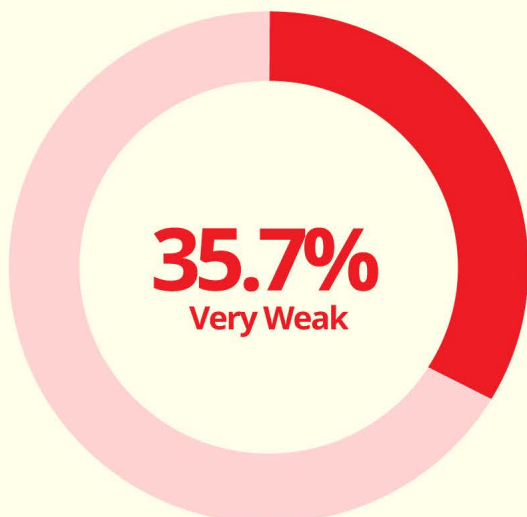
28

Katsina State

Food Security Index



**Nigeria
Food
Security**
PROJECT



Food Availability

20.9

Food Affordability

28.9

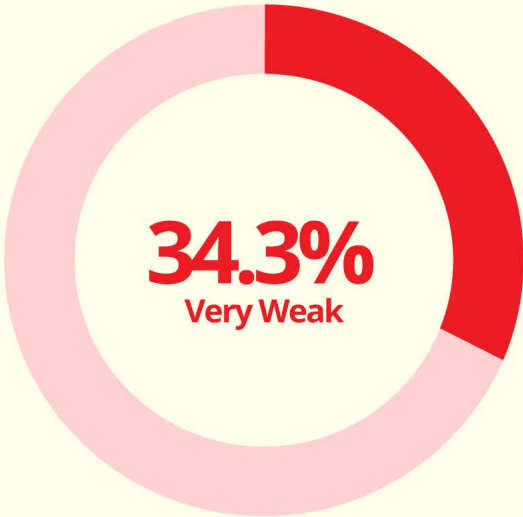
Food Quality & Safety

45.0

Sustainability

47.9

Sub-Pillar	Score	Sub-Pillar	Score	
Food Supply Capacity	16.5	Affordability Pressure	57.8	Dietary Quality 40.6 Safety & WASH 51.5
Food System Access	27.4	Institutional Support	0.0	
Per Capital Budget for Agric Programmes		Required Food Reserve for Vulnerable Group (MT)		
State Owned Storage Capacity	25,000 metric tonnes	Shortage in Required Storage Capacity		
YoY Change in number of people living below poverty line		Change in Average Food Prices		

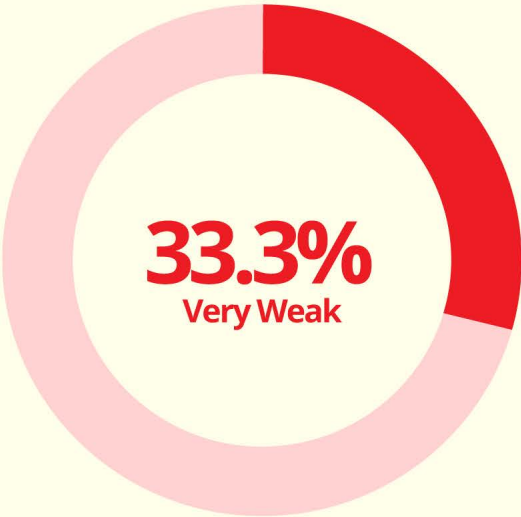


Sub-Pillar	Score	Sub-Pillar	Score	
Food Supply Capacity	18.4	Affordability Pressure	55.3	Dietary Quality 34.2 Safety & WASH 60.8
Food System Access	27.8	Institutional Support	0.0	
Per Capital Budget for Agric Programmes		Required Food Reserve for Vulnerable Group (MT)		
State Owned Storage Capacity	25,000 metric tonnes	Shortage in Required Storage Capacity		
YoY Change in number of people living below poverty line		Change in Average Food Prices		

30

Borno State

Food Security Index



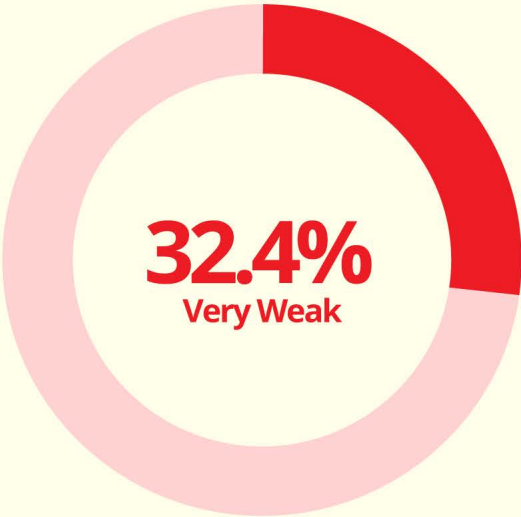
Food Availability	13.8
Food Affordability	35.9
Food Quality & Safety	51.1
Sustainability	32.3

Sub-Pillar	Score	Sub-Pillar	Score	
Food Supply Capacity	23.1	Affordability Pressure	46.7	Dietary Quality 51.1 Safety & WASH 51.2
Food System Access	0.0	Institutional Support	25.0	
Per Capital Budget for Agric Programmes		Required Food Reserve for Vulnerable Group (MT)		
State Owned Storage Capacity	100,000 metric tonnes	Shortage in Required Storage Capacity		
YoY Change in number of people living below poverty line		Change in Average Food Prices		

31

Taraba State

Food Security Index



Food Availability	32.5
Food Affordability	19.3
Food Quality & Safety	33.7
Sustainability	44.0

Sub-Pillar	Score	Sub-Pillar	Score	
Food Supply Capacity	36.9	Affordability Pressure	38.6	Dietary Quality 22.9 Safety & WASH 49.9
Food System Access	26.0	Institutional Support	0.0	
Per Capital Budget for Agric Programmes		Required Food Reserve for Vulnerable Group (MT)		
State Owned Storage Capacity	25,000 metric tonnes	Shortage in Required Storage Capacity		
YoY Change in number of people living below poverty line		Change in Average Food Prices		

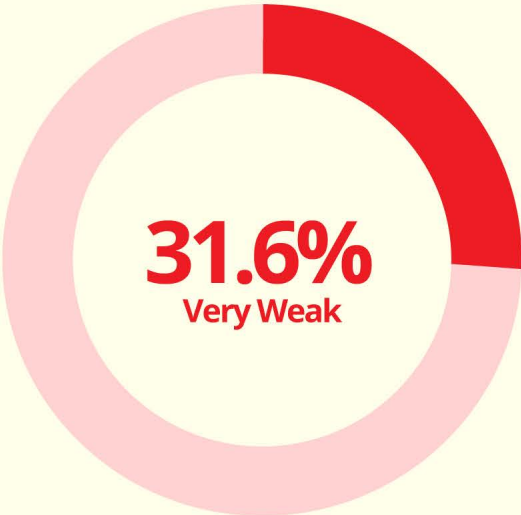
32

Sokoto State

Food Security Index



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Food Availability	20.3
Food Affordability	28.0
Food Quality & Safety	36.5
Sustainability	41.6

Sub-Pillar	Score	Sub-Pillar	Score	
Food Supply Capacity	18.4	Affordability Pressure	56.0	Dietary Quality 24.6 Safety & WASH 54.4
Food System Access	23.1	Institutional Support	0.0	
Per Capital Budget for Agric Programmes		Required Food Reserve for Vulnerable Group (MT)		
State Owned Storage Capacity	25,000 metric tonnes	Shortage in Required Storage Capacity		
YoY Change in number of people living below poverty line		Change in Average Food Prices		

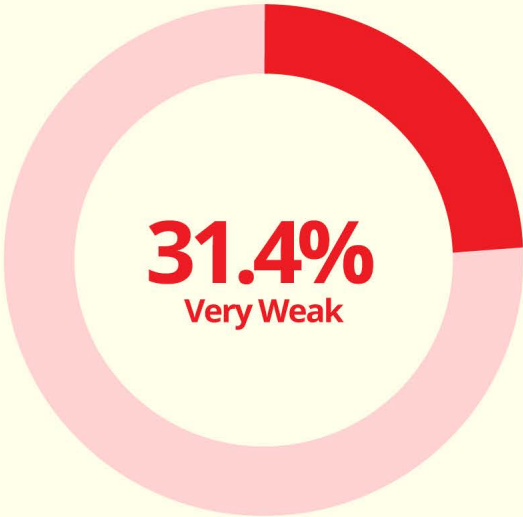
33

Kebbi State

Food Security Index



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Security
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Food Availability	33.0
Food Affordability	25.6
Food Quality & Safety	20.1
Sustainability	47.0

Sub-Pillar	Score	Sub-Pillar	Score	
Food Supply Capacity	38.0	Affordability Pressure	51.3	Dietary Quality 7.2 Safety & WASH 39.4
Food System Access	25.5	Institutional Support	0.0	
Per Capital Budget for Agric Programmes		Required Food Reserve for Vulnerable Group (MT)		
State Owned Storage Capacity	100,000 metric tonnes	Shortage in Required Storage Capacity		
YoY Change in number of people living below poverty line		Change in Average Food Prices		

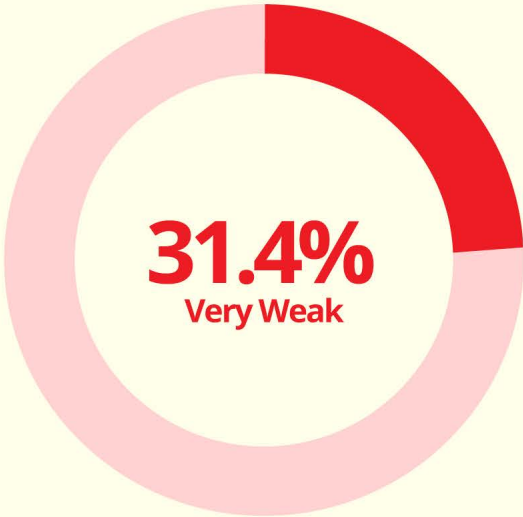
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Zamfara State

Food Security Index



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Security
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Food Availability	27.3
Food Affordability	27.3
Food Quality & Safety	28.6
Sustainability	42.2

Sub-Pillar	Score	Sub-Pillar	Score	
Food Supply Capacity	33.7	Affordability Pressure	54.5	Dietary Quality 55.2 Safety & WASH 96.9
Food System Access	17.6	Institutional Support	0.0	
Per Capital Budget for Agric Programmes		Required Food Reserve for Vulnerable Group (MT)		
State Owned Storage Capacity	100,000 metric tonnes	Shortage in Required Storage Capacity		
YoY Change in number of people living below poverty line		Change in Average Food Prices		

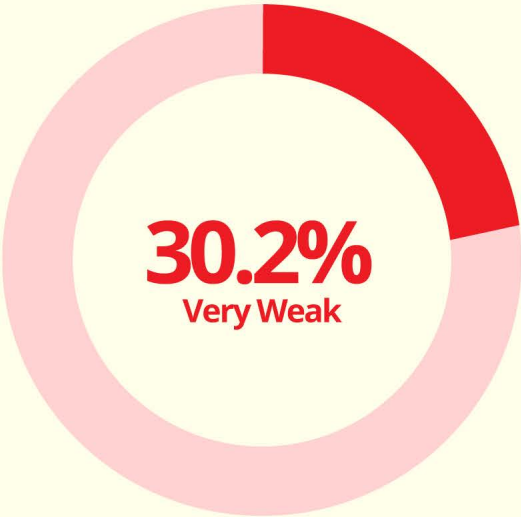
35

Bauchi State

Food Security Index



Nigeria
Food
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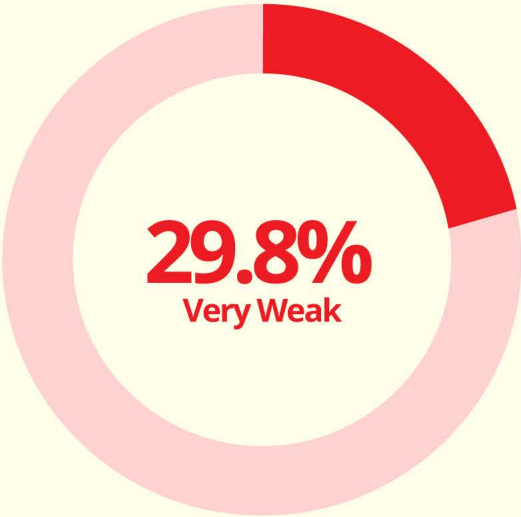
Food Availability	22.2
Food Affordability	24.4
Food Quality & Safety	33.1
Sustainability	41.0

Sub-Pillar	Score	Sub-Pillar	Score	
Food Supply Capacity	17.7	Affordability Pressure	48.7	Dietary Quality 55.2 Safety & WASH 96.9
Food System Access	29.0	Institutional Support	0.0	
Per Capital Budget for Agric Programmes		Required Food Reserve for Vulnerable Group (MT)		
State Owned Storage Capacity	25,000 metric tonnes	Shortage in Required Storage Capacity		
YoY Change in number of people living below poverty line		Change in Average Food Prices		

36

Gombe State

Food Security Index



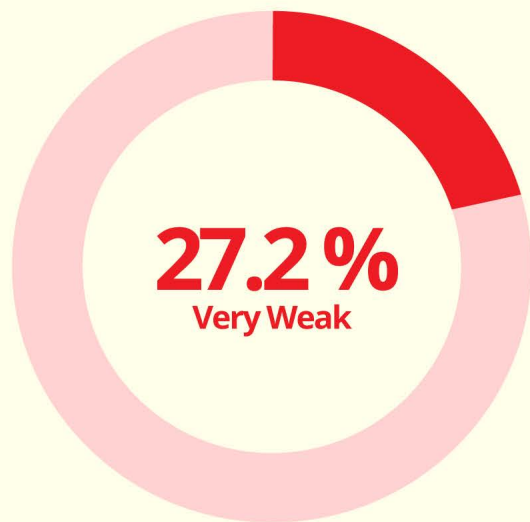
Food Availability	25.8
Food Affordability	22.8
Food Quality & Safety	28.6
Sustainability	42.0

Sub-Pillar	Score	Sub-Pillar	Score	
Food Supply Capacity	19.5	Affordability Pressure	45.7	Dietary Quality 55.2 Safety & WASH 96.9
Food System Access	35.3	Institutional Support	0.0	
Per Capital Budget for Agric Programmes		Required Food Reserve for Vulnerable Group (MT)		
State Owned Storage Capacity	25,000 metric tonnes	Shortage in Required Storage Capacity		
YoY Change in number of people living below poverty line		Change in Average Food Prices		

37

Yobe State

Food Security Index



Food Availability	13.2
Food Affordability	37.5
Food Quality & Safety	17.2
Sustainability	41.0

Sub-Pillar	Score	Sub-Pillar	Score	
Food Supply Capacity	15.3	Affordability Pressure	50.0	Dietary Quality 1.3 Safety & WASH 41.0
Food System Access	10.0	Institutional Support	25.0	
Per Capital Budget for Agric Programmes		Required Food Reserve for Vulnerable Group (MT)		
State Owned Storage Capacity	25,000 metric tonnes	Shortage in Required Storage Capacity		
YoY Change in number of people living below poverty line		Change in Average Food Prices		

Geography of Food Crisis

The spatial distribution of food insecurity in Nigeria reflects deeply entrenched structural patterns of governance capacity, conflict exposure, and agro-climatic conditions.

The North West Zone (Jigawa, Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Kebbi, Sokoto, Zamfara) records a zonal FSI of 35.54, with Jigawa (34.29) and Zamfara (31.35) anchoring the lower end. The zone is Nigeria's most demographically pressured food region, combining the highest population growth rates with some of the lowest institutional support scores and the most constrained food system access outside the northeast. Zamfara's very low food availability score (27.26) reflects the dual burden of banditry disrupting farming and high food aid dependency combined with zero institutional support.

The North East Quadrant (Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba, Yobe) registers the most severe composite deprivation, with a zonal average FSI of 31.46. This zone has been shaped by over a decade of Boko Haram-related conflict, which has destroyed agricultural infrastructure, displaced farming communities, disrupted market chains, and created deep humanitarian food aid dependency. Borno and Yobe, the epicenter of the crisis, score below 14 on Food Availability, an outcome that reflects systemic food system collapse rather than a marginal performance shortfall.



The South West (Lagos, Ogun, Oyo, Osun, Ekiti, Ondo) achieves the highest zonal FSI (53.54), driven by relatively better market integration, higher institutional quality in Lagos, and stronger Food Quality outcomes. However, even within this zone, affordability remains constrained: Oyo's affordability score (33.96) and Osun's (32.83) reflect that food price stress is not geographically exclusive to the north.

The North Central (Benue, FCT, Kogi, Kwara, Nasarawa, Niger, Plateau) records a zonal FSI of 43.77, with a paradox at its center: Benue, Nigeria's self-styled 'food basket,' ranks 20th overall with an FSI of 43.81, because its strong food supply capacity (70.19, best in the nation) is completely undermined by near-zero affordability (17.07). Niger State exhibits a similar dynamic: reasonable agricultural supply but insufficient institutional mechanisms to translate it into household access.

Shock Multipliers

Shock multipliers are structural vulnerability factors that amplify food insecurity outcomes when shocks occur. The 2025 index identifies three primary shock multipliers that are systematically embedded in Nigeria's food system.

Logistics Cost Inflation. Logistics costs are the single most consequential shock multiplier identified in the 2025 data. AgTrade market analysis shows that in the highest-friction corridors, the cumulative costs of haulage, checkpoint tolls, vehicle deterioration, fuel pass-through, and security premiums inflate retail food prices by up to 44% between the farm gate and the market stall. In the northeast and northwest, this premium can exceed 30% even in non-crisis conditions. Any external shock such as a fuel price increase, a security incident along a corridor, or a flood blocking a road is immediately transmitted into retail prices with near-zero buffering capacity.

Security Deterioration Along Food Corridors. Insecurity operates as a direct food access tax. Armed conflict, banditry, and cattle-farmer clashes are not merely humanitarian tragedies; they are food system disruptions of the first order. In Zamfara, Kebbi, and Katsina, security deterioration has forced the abandonment of farmland, disrupted market days, and compelled traders to take longer, more expensive routes, all of which cascade directly into food price inflation and reduced availability. Borno's near-zero Food System Access score (0.0) reflects the complete functional breakdown of market infrastructure under prolonged conflict conditions.

Erosion of Protein Affordability. The third shock multiplier is more insidious and less visible than the first two, but arguably more consequential for long-term human capital outcomes. Across multiple states, the price gap between plant protein (primarily beans) and animal protein (beef, chicken) has narrowed to the point of near-parity on a per-unit-of-protein basis. Historically, affordable legumes provided a nutritional buffer that prevented dietary collapse when animal protein became unaffordable. That buffer is eroding. AgTrade data shows that in several states, bean prices have risen at a faster annual rate than beef prices, eliminating the substitution pathway for low-income households. The implications for child nutrition are severe and multi-generational.

Insights and Recommendations

The evidence assembled in the 2025 Nigeria Food Security Index supports a fundamental reorientation of food security investment logic at the federal and state levels. The conventional framework is to invest in seeds, fertilizers, and mechanization, and food security will follow. This is not wrong, but it is demonstrably incomplete.

The data reveals that food security outcomes in Nigeria are determined less by the quantity of food produced than by the cost of moving that food from producer to consumer, the institutional capacity to buffer households from price shocks, and the nutritional quality of diets maintained throughout. Investment directed exclusively at the production side of the food system without commensurate investment in the access, logistics, and institutional dimensions will continue to produce the Benue paradox: a state that feeds the nation but cannot feed its own people at prices they can afford.

The economic case for investment is equally compelling. A state that spends on road maintenance and corridor security as food system infrastructure investments will see retail prices fall, household consumption improve, tax revenues from market activity expand, and the socio-political costs of food insecurity such as social unrest, malnutrition-driven productivity loss, and heightened vulnerability to extremist recruitment will diminish. The return on investment in food access infrastructure is both economic and social.

The human capital argument is perhaps most urgent. Protein deficiency in children under five produces cognitive impairment that cannot be reversed. The 2025 data shows that the states with the lowest food quality scores, Yobe, Ebonyi, Kebbi, Zamfara, and Gombe are the same states with the weakest development indicators on education, health, and economic participation. The cost of inaction on food security will diminish national productivity for the next two decades.

Blueprint for Action

Priority Action Area	Recommended Measures
Logistics Reform (Immediate Priority)	Eliminate or formalise state-level checkpoints and levy regimes on food transport routes. Establish logistics efficiency benchmarks tied to retail price monitoring. Prioritise road maintenance on identified high-volume food corridors. Introduce corridor security protocols protecting food movement in conflict-prone zones. Target 20% reduction in farm-gate to market-stall price differentials within 12 months.
Social Protection Activation (Short-to-Medium Term)	Activate or scale the National Social Register in all states currently scoring zero on Institutional Support. Link Home-Grown School Feeding Programme to local farmer purchase agreements to simultaneously drive demand and income. Design emergency price stabilization mechanisms (buffer stocks, import coordination) triggered by AgTrade price spike alerts. Prioritise states ranked 20 - 37 for immediate safety net investment: Benue, Niger, Kogi, Taraba, Bauchi, Gombe, Zamfara, Kebbi, Yobe, Borno.
Nutritional Protection (Urgent)	Introduce targeted protein subsidy mechanisms for key plant proteins (beans, soybeans) in states where the protein terms of trade have deteriorated critically. Integrate dietary diversity targets into state health and agriculture planning frameworks. Strengthen food safety regulatory enforcement in urban market corridors to address adulteration of protein sources. Fund state-level early warning systems for nutritional stress triggers linked to AgTrade market price data.
Market Integration (Medium Term)	Harmonise inter-state levy and taxation frameworks on food products under a Federal-State Food Trade Compact. Invest in digital market information infrastructure connecting farmers, traders, and consumers across state boundaries. Facilitate inter-state food storage and distribution networks, particularly linking surplus production states (Benue, Niger, Kogi) to deficit consumption areas. Prioritise cold chain infrastructure investment in states with high perishable production capacity.
Governance & Accountability (Structural)	Adopt the FSI as a formal state performance management tool. Governors should review pillar scores and sub-pillar drivers as part of quarterly governance reviews. Commission state-specific food security action plans derived from pillar diagnostics. Establish interministerial food security committees that link Agriculture, Finance, Health, Infrastructure, and Security



ministries under a unified food system framework. Increase agricultural budget allocation toward the AU Maputo Declaration 10% benchmark, with enhanced monitoring and reporting.

AgTrade as a Food Intelligence System

AgTrade represents the methodological and operational innovation that distinguishes the 2025 Nigeria Food Security Index from previous editions. Where conventional food security indices rely on survey data that is often 12–24 months old by the time of publication, AgTrade provides a near-real-time signal of market conditions at the street level.

The system deploys trained enumerators to collect daily price observations across standardized market baskets in all 36 states and the FCT. Data is aggregated, cleaned, and analyzed to produce state-level food price indices, inter-state price dispersion measures, protein terms-of-trade calculations, and early warning signals for price spike events.

The 2025 edition revealed three empirically documented phenomena using AgTrade data that would have been invisible through conventional sources: first, the systematic lag between observed street-level price spikes and official NBS CPI recording in several states, spikes were detectable in AgTrade data 3–6 weeks before appearing in official indices. Second, the compression of the plant-protein price premium, documented in real time across markets in Kogi, Niger, Taraba, and Zamfara. Third, the pricing premium embedded in remote market points relative to state capitals, quantifying the geographic dimension of food access inequality.

Going forward, NFSP envisions AgTrade evolving into Nigeria's primary real-time food intelligence infrastructure, feeding not only the annual FSI but also monthly price bulletins, quarterly food security early warning reports, and direct alerts to state government food system managers when price thresholds are breached. The system's value compounds with time as longitudinal data enables trend analysis, predictive modelling, and the attribution of policy interventions to price outcomes.

