



World Food
Programme

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

WFP 2025 Global Outlook

November 2024



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Foreword by the Executive Director

The confirmation of famine in the Darfur region of Sudan, in August this year, is a stark and urgent reminder of our collective responsibility to ensure food security for all. In 2024, no one should lose their life to hunger. Yet 1.9 million people are facing catastrophic levels of food insecurity.

Millions more – in Gaza, Haiti, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Myanmar, Nigeria, and other countries besides – live with the permanent threat of starvation as they struggle each day to survive.

Global humanitarian needs are skyrocketing, fueled by the growing number of devastating conflicts, more frequent climate disasters, and extensive economic turmoil. But funding provided by the international community is failing to keep pace. It is also getting harder for our teams to do their vital work, as humanitarian access is restricted by armed conflict and their safety is threatened as they give their all to deliver life-saving assistance.

WFP and our partners are not giving up. Far from it. We have impactful and scalable solutions to hunger, which bolster resilience among food-insecure communities and help reduce humanitarian needs over time.

With financial and diplomatic support from the global community, we will reverse the rising tide of global hunger and work with vulnerable communities to build their long-term resilience against food insecurity.

This inaugural WFP Global Outlook shares our plans to assist 123 million of the world's most food-insecure people in 2025. This target is based on rigorous assessment of the most urgent needs and our latest funding forecasts.

Delivering on our plan requires WFP to grow and diversify our resource base in the year ahead. This is a critical priority. We will strive to deepen collaboration with our long-standing donors, while exploring every opportunity to forge ambitious new partnerships – including with the private sector. We will also continue tapping into new sources of funding and harnessing the exciting potential of innovative financing solutions.

It is clear that 2025 will be another year of unrelenting humanitarian needs. But with determination, innovation and the support and collaboration of our friends and partners around the world, I am confident we will fulfil our vital mission to save lives and change lives.

Cindy H. McCain
WFP Executive Director



Section I: Update on global food insecurity

343 MILLION HUNGRY

Food insecurity remains at highly concerning levels, with 343 million people estimated to be acutely food insecure across the 74 countries with WFP operational presence and where data is available.¹ The number of acutely food-insecure people is nearly 200 million above pre-pandemic levels. Immediate life- and livelihood-saving assistance is required for 44.4 million people estimated to be in Emergency or worse levels of acute food insecurity² in 2024.

Most alarming is the surge in the number of people facing catastrophic hunger, reaching unprecedented levels in this century.⁴ Up to 1.9 million people are estimated to be on the brink of famine in 2024, primarily in **Gaza** and **Sudan**, but also pockets of the populations in **South Sudan**, **Haiti** and **Mali**. Famine has been confirmed in Zamzam camp in northern Sudan, which shelters hundreds of thousands of displaced people.⁴

Without the necessary means to address needs, acute food insecurity is bound to deteriorate further.⁵

CONFLICT DRIVING DISPLACEMENT AND NEEDS

Conflict remains a key driver of food insecurity: in 2024, 65 percent of acutely food-insecure people live in fragile or conflict-affected situations. During the last decade, the number of armed conflicts has sharply increased by more than 50 percent.⁶ Armed violence is a key driver in 14 out of 16 hunger hotspots where food insecurity is expected to deteriorate in the coming months. Recent and protracted conflicts have indeed been driving needs to catastrophic levels in **Sudan**, **Gaza**, **Haiti**, **Mali** and **South Sudan**. Other hunger hotspots where conflict is a key driver include **Burkina Faso**,

Chad, **the Horn of Africa**, **Lebanon**, **Mozambique**, **Myanmar**, **Nigeria**, **Syria** and **Yemen**.⁷ By mid-2024, 122.6 million people had been forcibly displaced, representing a doubling compared to 10 years ago.⁸

HUMANITARIAN ACCESS CHALLENGED

Conflicts, shifting frontlines, political inaction, administrative and bureaucratic hurdles, and weather-induced havoc continue to stand in the way of humanitarian actors trying to reach food-insecure communities. These are issues that must be tackled head-on at all levels. WFP continues to strengthen its humanitarian-access capacity, helping the organization better analyse and understand access constraints and their impact, and engage with local and global stakeholders who influence humanitarian access. Despite these investments, impeded access consistently remains one of the main challenges in reaching food-insecure people.

ECONOMIC FACTORS WORSENING FOOD INSECURITY

One in four developing economies – and over half of the economies facing fragile and conflict-affected situations – will still be poorer by the end of this year than they were on the eve of the pandemic.⁹

Global public debt is at a record high, and amid high interest rates debt-servicing costs have sharply increased. Half of the world's low-income countries are either already in debt distress or at high risk of debt distress.¹⁰ At the same time, food inflation remains stubbornly high in many places, diminishing purchasing power and putting access to food at risk for millions of households. Over the last four years, food prices have more than doubled in 26 countries globally.¹¹



EXTREME WEATHER TAKING ITS TOLL

Extreme weather events continue to exacerbate hunger and food insecurity, caused by a mix of lasting impacts from previous events and recently arising challenges. The 2023-24 El Niño event has disrupted global weather patterns and agricultural production, with **Southern Africa** experiencing a regional-scale drought that led to major failures in national crop production. Maize production dropped by 50 percent in **Zimbabwe** and **Zambia**, depleting national and regional reserves, with similar impact observed in **Malawi**. The severe impact on food security – following the resulting scarcity and high market prices – will be felt until early 2025, with more than 30 million people in need of food assistance.¹²

Moreover, eastern **Nigeria**, northern **Ghana** and parts of **Cameroon** are experiencing drought conditions. In South America, drought-fuelled wildfires have ravaged vast land areas. Subsistence farmers' production in **Central America**, particularly **Guatemala**, has been adversely impacted by irregular rainfall and extremely high temperatures.

While a La Niña event has not yet been declared, La Niña-like patterns are already in place across most areas where WFP works. Of most concern are drought conditions that could develop across the **Horn of Africa**, **Afghanistan** and other **Central Asian** areas, and drier-than-average conditions in the **Middle East** and **Northern Africa** region, affecting crop production and pasture resources.

In addition, vast areas of the **Sahel**, **South Sudan**, **Sudan** and several **Asian** countries have experienced exceptional flooding, affecting 12 million people. Moreover, ongoing record-high ocean temperatures are maintaining heightened concerns for hurricane formation and severe storms in **Central America** and the **Caribbean**.

RESOURCE SHORTFALLS ADDING TO THE NEGATIVE SPIRAL

The gap between needs and available resources remains considerable, with only 38 percent of the 2024 Global Humanitarian Overview funding requirements received as of November.¹³ This is affecting not just WFP but the whole humanitarian system. This is forcing a scaling back of assistance and a refocusing of efforts on the most severe needs. The funding crisis, along with persistent access constraints, forces WFP and its partners to leave some of the most vulnerable behind.

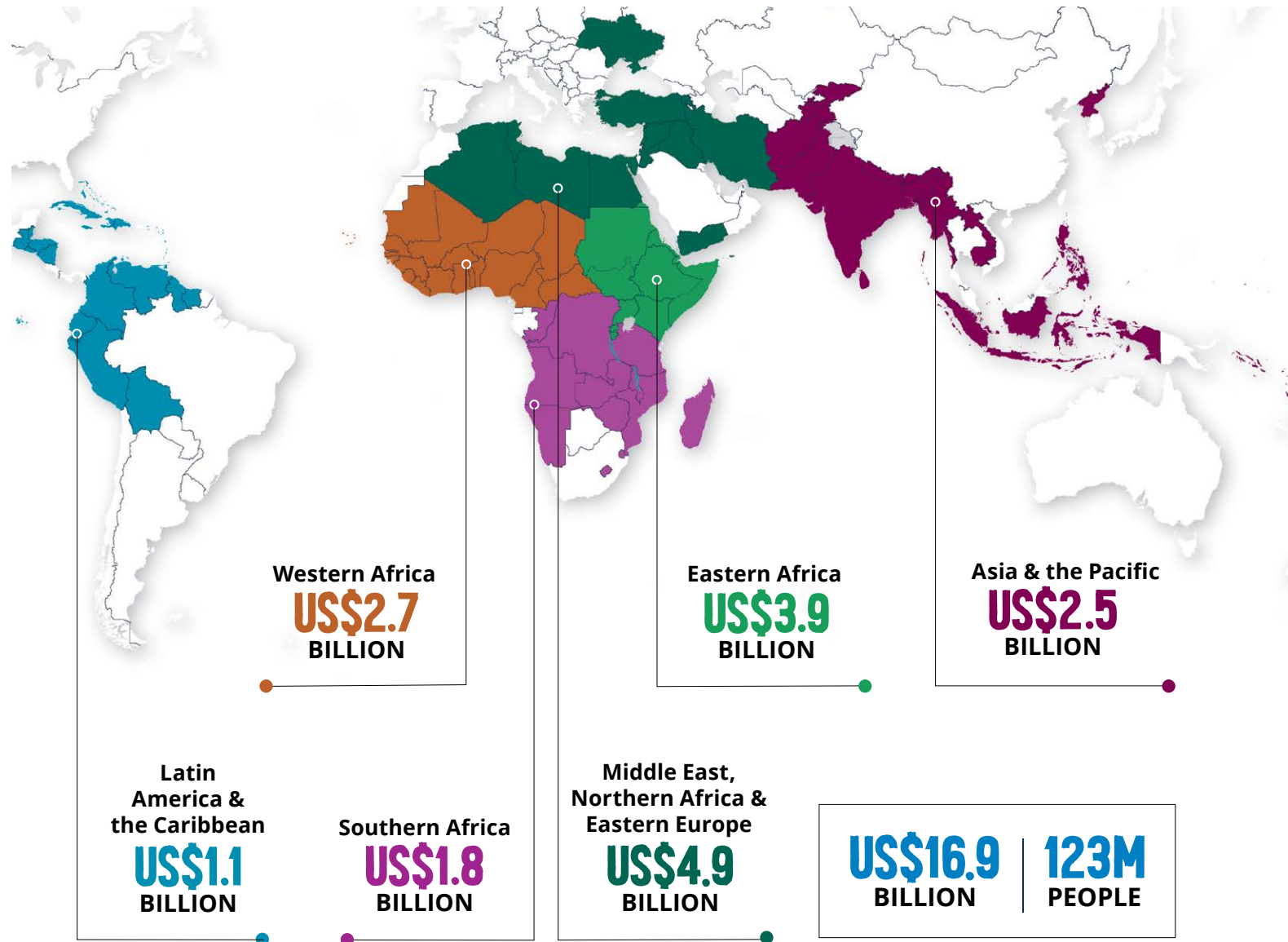
In the face of ongoing complex crises, innovation continues to be critical to enhancing WFP's ability to respond effectively and efficiently, as are innovative financing and new partnerships at all levels.

Section II: 2025 operational requirements

Country strategic plans' needs

WFP projects that its operational requirements for 2025 will be US\$16.9 billion¹⁴ to assist 123 million people.¹⁵ The number of people WFP plans to assist is a function of the expected capacity to deliver and the ability to reach people in need due to physical access constraints. This is unfortunately lower than the number of people assisted in 2023 but could very well be higher than what we will reach in 2024.

WFP will continue to prioritize adapting its responses to the specific needs of each country, aligning its capabilities and resources to deliver high-quality programmes. This will involve increasing coordination with governments and other stakeholders to boost synergies, and improving the analysis of contextual challenges and gaps, operational constraints, WFP's comparative advantage and funding prospects.



2025 operational requirements by Sustainable Development Goal/ strategic outcome

FIGHTING HUNGER THROUGH STRONG PARTNERSHIPS

WFP has defined ambitious targets under the five strategic outcomes aligned with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 on Zero Hunger and SDG 17 on Partnerships for the Goals.

Hunger and malnutrition are solvable problems, and by working through strong partnerships we can achieve zero hunger. WFP's prioritization of supporting the achievement of SDG 2 is reflected in the 90 percent of total operational requirements targeting activities under strategic outcomes 1, 2 and 3, with a strong focus on providing support to governments and humanitarian development partners as reflected in strategic outcomes 4 and 5.

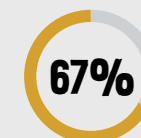
WFP strategic outcomes



1

People are better able to meet their urgent food and nutrition needs

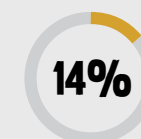
**US\$11.4
BILLION**



2

People have better nutrition, health and education outcomes

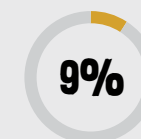
**US\$2.4
BILLION**



3

People have improved sustainable livelihoods

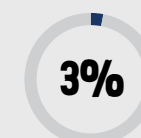
**US\$1.5
BILLION**



4

National programmes and systems are strengthened

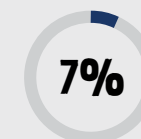
**US\$507
MILLION**



5

Humanitarian and development actors are more efficient and effective

**US\$1.2
BILLION**

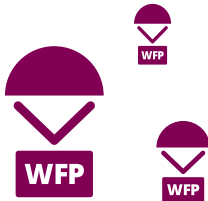


2025 operational requirements by focus area

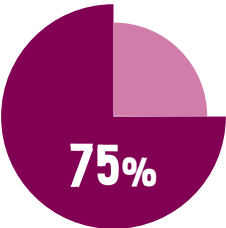
WHERE WFP FOCUSES SUPPORT

Saving lives in emergencies will remain WFP's highest priority. WFP will continue to prioritize crisis response¹⁶ – which represents three quarters of its total operational requirements – targeting those assessed to be most vulnerable.

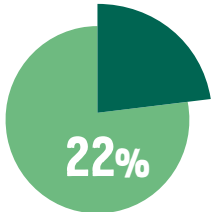
To contain and reduce levels of humanitarian need, WFP will maintain its strong commitment to addressing root causes of hunger and building communities' resilience to shocks and stresses. These activities are planned for nearly all of WFP's country operations in 2025.



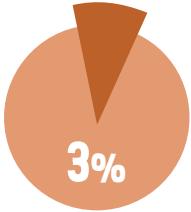
Crisis response
US\$12.6BN



Resilience building
US\$3.7BN



Root causes
US\$0.6BN





Section III: Regional overviews

Asia and the Pacific

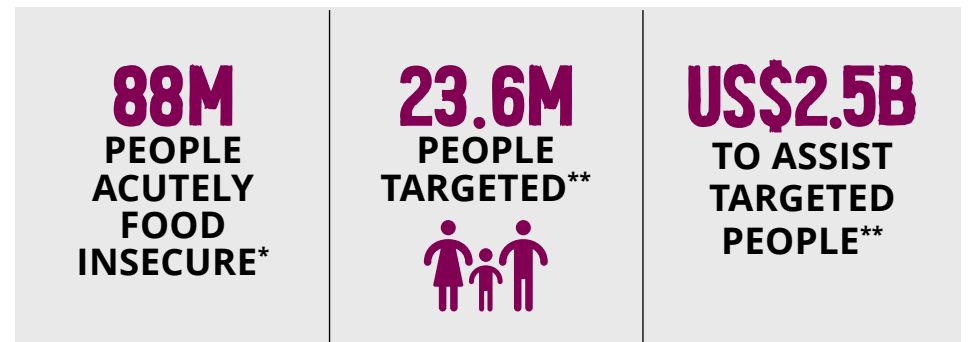
In the Asia and the Pacific region, 88 million people struggle under the debilitating effects of acute hunger. The region faces both pressing humanitarian challenges in **Afghanistan**, **Myanmar** and **Bangladesh**, as well as long-term developmental obstacles exacerbated by increasingly frequent climate disasters.

Afghanistan is burdened by the effects of interlocking economic, climatic and political crises, with approximately 12.4 million people experiencing acute food insecurity by October 2024. In addition to the devastation caused by heavy rainfall and flooding, the country faces the challenge of ensuring food assistance is dispatched before the onset of winter.

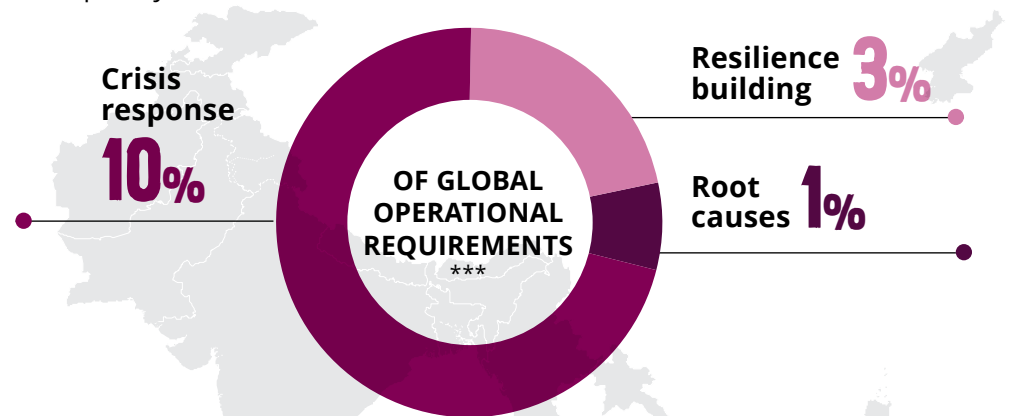
In **Myanmar**, a country with a quarter of the population facing acute food insecurity, the escalating conflict and severe impact of Typhoon Yagi have led to even more displacement.

Bangladesh has been heavily impacted by flooding across its eastern region, affecting nearly 6 million people – the latest in a chain of climate disasters threatening the lives and livelihoods of the most vulnerable. The effects of these hazards are not limited to emergency contexts, as the region has also seen consequential flooding in **Lao PDR** and **Nepal**, and typhoons impacting the **Philippines**.

WFP Asia and the Pacific has invested in medium to longer-term solutions to address these challenges, launching regional implementation plans on social protection and rice fortification, and providing technical expertise to governments in multiple fields. These initiatives include building resilient



smallholder agriculture in **Bhutan**, supporting the design of a national school meals programme in **Indonesia**, enhancing the production of a national blended food supplement in **Sri Lanka**, and strengthening logistics and emergency telecommunication in **Pacific Island Countries and Territories**. In coordination with governments and partners, WFP Asia and the Pacific will work to further enhance shock-responsive social protection and anticipatory action initiatives in 2025.





















* In countries where WFP operates and data is available, as per latest updates

** As per [WFP Management Plan 2025-2027](#)

*** The regional proportion of the global operational requirements, per focus area, are rounded values. With full decimals, values from all six regions add up to 100%

Click  on country names to access more information

Asia and the Pacific – Operational requirements by country

| Country | US\$ | Country | US\$ |
|--|--------|--|--------|
|  AFGHANISTAN | 1.4B |  KYRGYZ REPUBLIC | 23.4M |
|  BANGLADESH | 301.4M |  LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC | 20.3M |
|  BHUTAN | 3.3M |  MYANMAR | 359.1M |
|  CAMBODIA | 16.9M |  NEPAL | 33.5M |
|  CHINA | 4.5M |  PACIFIC ISLAND COUNTRY OFFICES | 12.2M |
|  DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA | 30.7M |  PAKISTAN | 152.1M |
|  INDIA | 6.4M |  PHILIPPINES | 29.9M |
|  INDONESIA | 2.9M |  SRI LANKA | 11.1M |
| | |  TIMOR-LESTE | 7M |
| | |  TAJIKISTAN | 22.1M |

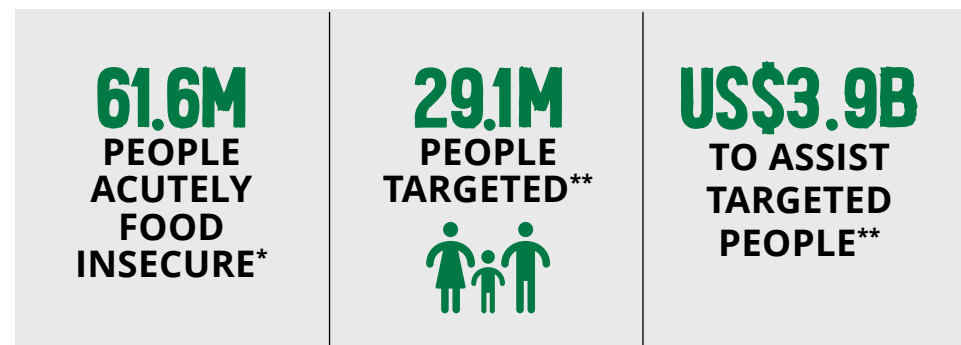
Eastern Africa

The Eastern Africa region faces compounded crises driven by conflicts, widespread displacement and climate shocks, leaving nearly 62 million people acutely food insecure. The region is grappling with more than 26 million displaced people, with **Sudan** representing the largest crisis globally at 11.3 million. In **Sudan**, in addition to Zamzam internally displaced persons (IDP) camp in North Darfur – where famine has been confirmed – 13 additional areas with a high presence of IDPs and refugees are at risk of famine. Altogether, an estimated 834,000 people in the region are experiencing famine, representing over 40 percent of the global famine caseload.

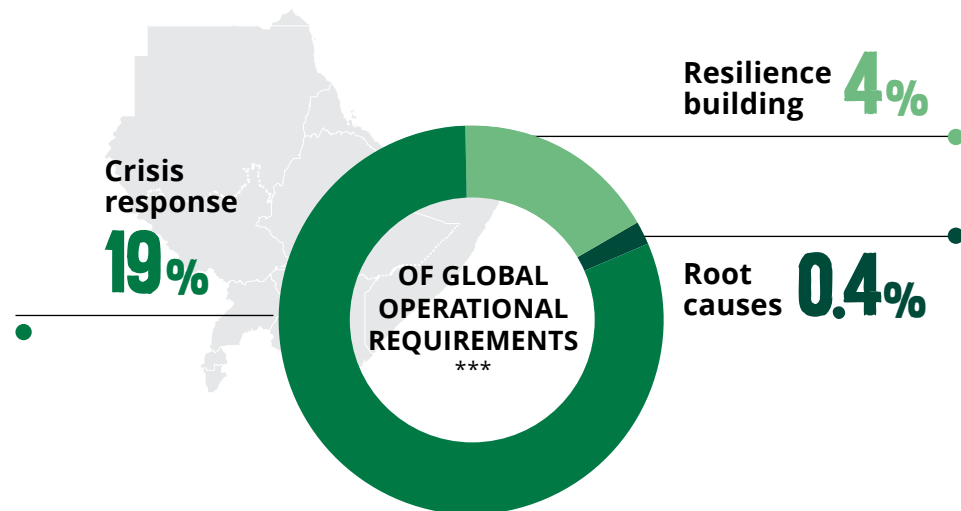
WFP has supported national governments in addressing food insecurity, while promoting long-term resilience strategies. WFP has aimed to assist people through life-saving food assistance, malnutrition prevention, school-based programmes and climate-resilience activities. In doing so, WFP has tailored its programming to support marginalized groups, promote gender equality and ensure safe access to assistance, while amplifying the voices of those served.

WFP has collaborated with partners to integrate self-reliance activities in refugee situations, on developing new guidelines on managing wasting and nutritional oedema, while deepening and expanding its partnerships.

Looking ahead to 2025, the widening gap between needs and available resources poses a significant challenge to WFP’s ability to deliver support at scale. Beyond the number of people WFP is preparing to assist, many vulnerable populations may remain underserved. To bridge this gap, WFP will engage traditional donors while seeking expanded investments from the private sector, including corporate entities and foundations.



By leveraging these new funding models and innovation investments, WFP aims to establish a strong value proposition for achieving sustainable support.



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*** The regional proportion of the global operational requirements, per focus area, are rounded values. With full decimals, values from all six regions add up to 100%



Click  on country names to access more information

Eastern Africa – Operational requirements by country

| Country | US\$ | Country | US\$ |
|--|--------|---|--------|
|  BURUNDI | 103.7M |  SOMALIA | 822.5M |
|  DJIBOUTI | 23.6M |  SOUTH SUDAN | 897.8M |
|  ETHIOPIA | 743.1M |  SUDAN | 730.6M |
|  KENYA | 348.7M |  UGANDA | 160.9M |
|  RWANDA | 52.5M | | |

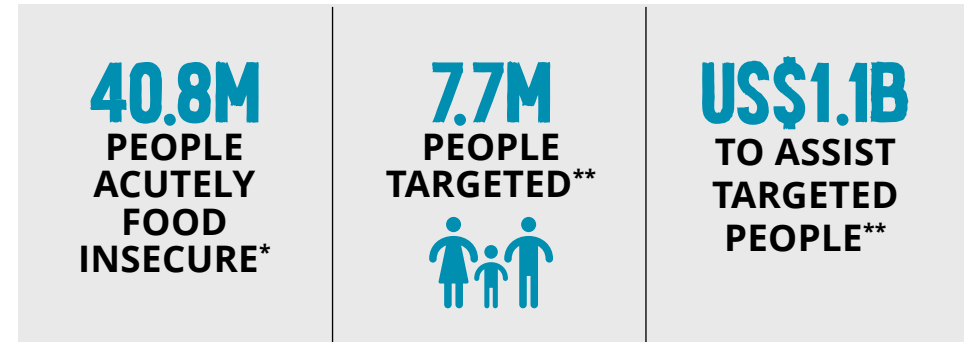
Latin America and the Caribbean

In Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), 40.8 million people are experiencing acute food insecurity. WFP identifies 14.2 million to be prioritized for assistance based on its operational capacity.

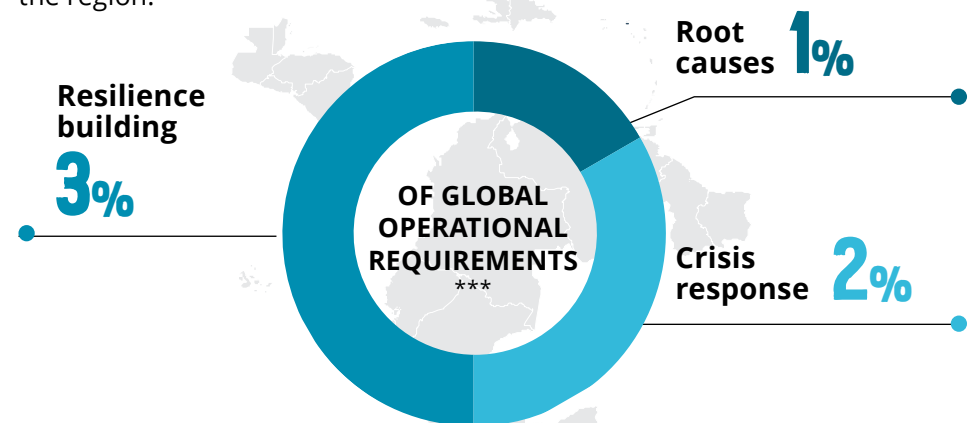
LAC is the most unequal region in the world,¹⁷ grappling with a complex set of crises including income inequality, limited access to land and scarce employment opportunities – all converging towards deepening hunger and malnutrition.

The region is highly vulnerable to climate change, with increasing frequency and severity of hurricanes, floods and droughts, exacerbated by the El Niño and La Niña phenomena. **Central America**, principally the Dry Corridor, experiences long droughts interspersed with heavy rainfall, severely impacting livelihoods. The **Small Island Developing States (SIDS)** in the **Caribbean** face heightened risks from rising sea levels and intensifying storms. Meanwhile, **South America** grapples with extreme droughts that fuel wildfires, conflict and socio-political instability, leading to widespread displacement. Overall, LAC has seen the highest global relative increase¹⁸ in migration, with over 6.59 million migrants.

In close cooperation with host governments and partners, WFP delivers cash-based and in-kind food assistance, supports logistics for emergency preparedness, strengthens disaster risk management, and enhances early-warning systems, anticipatory action and disaster risk financing, to ensure more effective responses to climate-related shocks. Concurrently, WFP plays a critical role in enhancing and expanding social protection programmes, to strengthen communities' shock responsiveness, while bolstering national and local systems to reach vulnerable communities.



In 2025, WFP in LAC will continue providing life-saving humanitarian assistance while scaling up its resilience-focused programmes. Leveraging its logistics and field presence, WFP will provide targeted support to vulnerable populations and scale up interventions to strengthen food systems, climate resilience and social protection through strategic partnerships. Lastly, WFP will leverage innovative financing to address emerging challenges and enhance the sustainability of programmes across the region.



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Click  on country names to access more information

Latin America and the Caribbean – Operational requirements by country

| Country | US\$ | Country | US\$ |
|--|------------|---|------------|
|  BOLIVIA | US\$3.8M |  GUATEMALA | US\$82.9M |
|  CARIBBEAN COMMUNITY | US\$17.3M |  HAITI | US\$302.5M |
|  COLOMBIA | US\$172.4M |  HONDURAS | US\$163.9M |
|  CUBA | US\$16.7M |  NICARAGUA | US\$16.9M |
|  DOMINICAN REPUBLIC | US\$8.8M |  PERU | US\$19.9M |
|  ECUADOR | US\$27.9M |  VENEZUELA | US\$213.7M |
|  EL SALVADOR | US\$25.5M | | |

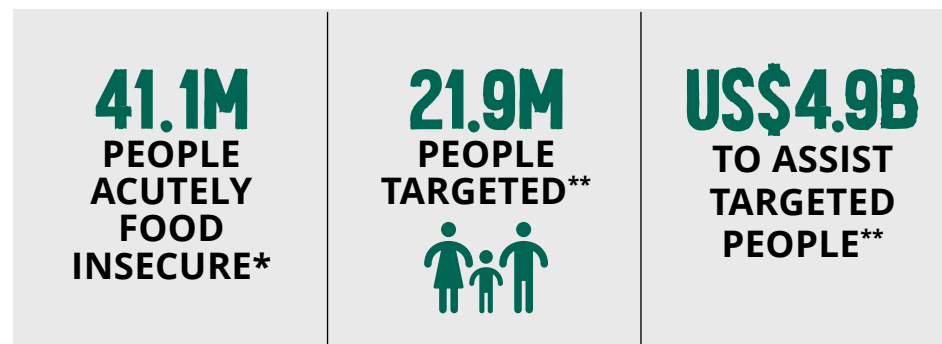
Middle East, Northern Africa and Eastern Europe

The Middle East, North Africa and Eastern Europe region faces an unprecedented level of crises, with millions caught in the grip of relentless conflict, political turmoil, staggering refugee crises and a deepening economic downturn. In 2024, over 41 million people were acutely food insecure. An already dire situation was worsened by the continuing regional escalation of conflict, triggered by the war in **Gaza** and spreading to **Lebanon, Syria** and **Yemen**. In **Yemen**, 17.1 million are acutely food-insecure, and 12.9 million in **Syria**. In **Gaza**, the situation remains dire, with 91 percent of the population acutely food-insecure – of whom 16 percent are in catastrophic conditions.

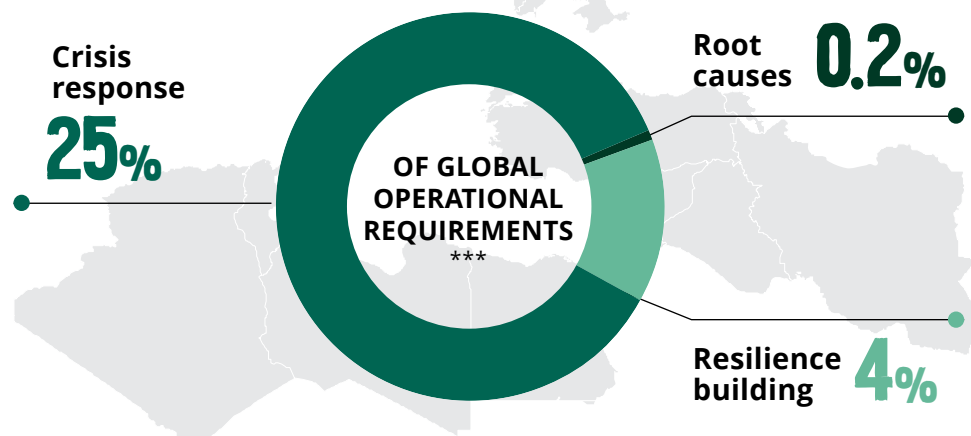
High food prices add to the pressure, with inflation soaring across the region – reaching 140 percent in **Gaza** and 79 percent in **Syria**.¹⁹ On top of this, the climate crisis is fuelling food insecurity, with prolonged droughts and extreme weather crippling agricultural production.

Funding shortages are hitting hard, and millions feel the sting of reduced food assistance. In most of its operations, WFP was forced to dramatically reduce the size of the assistance provided and the number of people reached.

Despite the challenging context, WFP continues to deliver; over the last two years, WFP responded to six sudden onset emergencies in the region – the **Türkiye-Syria** earthquake; the **Sudan** refugee influx in **Egypt**; the **Armenia** refugee influx; the **Libya** flood response; and the emergency responses in **Palestine** and **Lebanon**.



This is in addition to WFP's response to the **Ukraine** crisis, where it continues to support the Government, complementing school benefits and building on national programmes. Given the volatility of this region, WFP prepares in advance, positions food, signs agreements with cooperating partners, and contracts bakeries, financial-service providers and others to ensure affected people are reached within hours of a new emergency. These investments remain a key priority in 2025 for WFP in the region, enabled by partnerships, risk assurance and innovations.


















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Click  on country names to access more information

Middle East, Northern Africa and Eastern Europe – Operational requirements by country

| Country | US\$ | Country | US\$ |
|---|--------|---|--------|
|  ALGERIA | 38.8M |  MOLDOVA | 28.3M |
|  ARMENIA | 13.7M |  STATE OF PALESTINE | 740.8M |
|  EGYPT | 88.4M |  SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC | 650.5M |
|  IRAN | 7.9M |  TUNISIA | 1.8M |
|  IRAQ | 46.8M |  TÜRKIYE | 21.9M |
|  JORDAN | 213.8M |  UKRAINE | 767.4M |
|  LEBANON | 764.7M |  YEMEN | 1.5BN |
|  LIBYA | 49M | | |

Southern Africa

In Southern Africa, climatic shocks, conflict, disease outbreaks and economic challenges have contributed to high levels of humanitarian need, driving 55 million people into acute food insecurity in 2024. The region currently grapples with a widespread drought triggered by El Niño, causing **Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, Zambia** and **Zimbabwe** to declare national drought disasters, while **Mozambique** and **Angola** are also affected. The crisis has resulted in significant food deficits worsening already high rates of malnutrition. Meanwhile, a forecasted La Niña phenomenon increases the risk of flash floods.

The region is beset with conflicts in the eastern **Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)** and northern **Mozambique**. **DRC** requires sustained humanitarian aid and long-term-development support to address acute food insecurity, with 25.6 million people acutely food insecure due to disasters, and the persistence of conflict. **Mozambique** is reeling from the impact of years of armed insurgency in the north, resulting in mass displacement of close to 600,000 people.²⁰ A recent re-intensification of the insurgency has led to spikes in displacements.

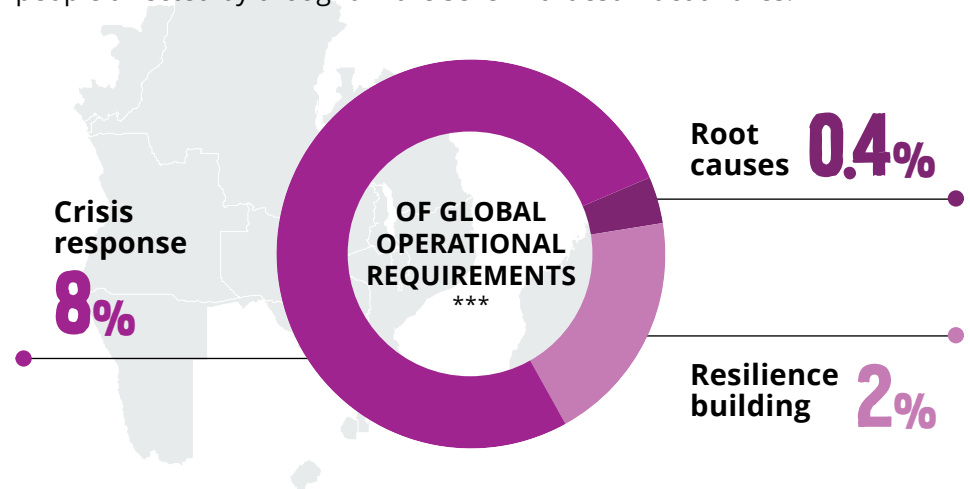
WFP is coordinating its response with regional bodies, governments and partners, with responses ranging from cash assistance, targeted supplementary feeding, school meals, early recovery and livelihood restoration, and logistics service provision to support government efforts. WFP’s response time and efficiency have improved, due partly to anticipatory action and the climate insurance initiative²¹ that triggered financing for early action ahead of the lean season.

According to available data, the year 2025 is envisaged to be challenging, with a difficult lean season and heightened risk of floods. Meanwhile, conflicts remain unresolved. WFP will adopt a two-pronged approach,



supporting national governments in emergency preparedness and response by providing on-demand services, as well as directly delivering food assistance in case of insufficient government response.

While scaling up anticipatory actions, WFP is expanding its operations to provide emergency food and nutrition assistance to more than 6.5 million people affected by drought in the seven hardest-hit countries.















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Click  on country names to access more information

Southern Africa – Operational requirements by country

| Country | US\$ | Country | US\$ |
|---|---------------|--|---------------|
|  ANGOLA | 7.4M |  MOZAMBIQUE | 169.4M |
|  DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO | 1.1B |  NAMIBIA | 3.5M |
|  ESWATINI | 8.1M |  REPUBLIC OF CONGO | 40.8M |
|  LESOTHO | 19M |  UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA | 60.9M |
|  MADAGASCAR | 136.2M |  ZAMBIA | 46.5M |
|  MALAWI | 131.6M |  ZIMBABWE | 138.1M |

Western Africa

Conflicts, climate change and economic instability continue to threaten livelihoods, agricultural productivity and food accessibility in **Western Africa**. Region-wide, up to 57 million people faced acute food insecurity in 2024, and 16.8 million children under 5 suffered from global acute malnutrition.

Conflict remains the single greatest driver of hunger. In **Burkina Faso**, alone, an estimated 2 million people have been displaced by conflict, contributing to the nearly 14 million conflict-displaced people in the region overall.

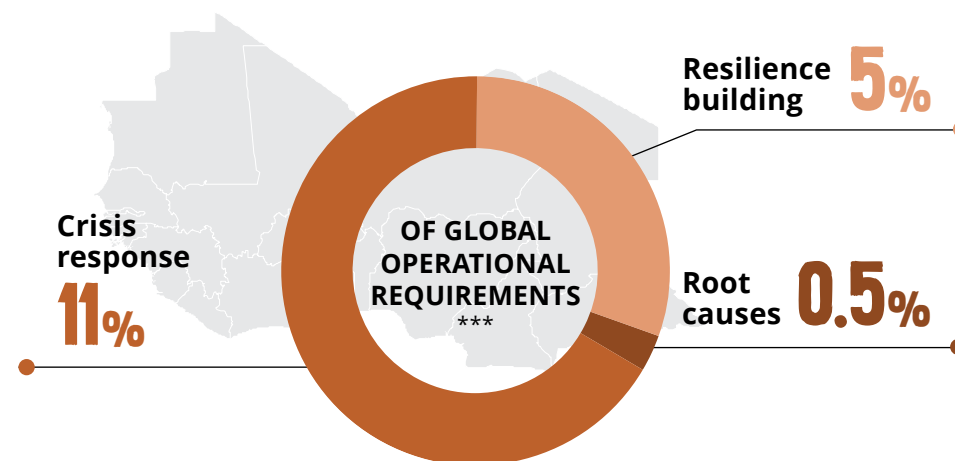
WFP continues to prioritize emergency response, aiming to provide nutritionally adequate full monthly rations to the most vulnerable populations facing Emergency and Catastrophe levels of food insecurity (IPC4 and 5) and/or those who are forcibly displaced. However, acquiring and maintaining safe humanitarian access to conflict-prone populations remains a key challenge in the region.

WFP supported government responses to climate shocks, assisting nearly 1.2 million flood-affected people throughout the region.

Recognizing that emergency response alone is not enough, WFP supports governments in strengthening long-term resilience to climate and other shocks, to reduce humanitarian needs. Since 2018, WFP has rehabilitated 300,000 hectares of land across the Sahel through its integrated resilience-building programme, enabling communities to better withstand future shocks. WFP is also working alongside governments to increase investment in preparedness and early warning, as well as anticipatory and early action. Adequate response at scale using disaster risk financing tools, adaptive social protection, and national and regional strategic food reserves, remains a priority.



In 2025, WFP will continue prioritizing life-saving food assistance while responding to governments' calls to strengthen their national systems and build community resilience. Of the total 2025 regional operational requirements, close to 60 percent support crisis response.






















* In countries where WFP operates and data is available, as per latest updates

** As per [WFP Management Plan 2025-2027](#)

*** The regional proportion of the global operational requirements, per focus area, are rounded values. With full decimals, values from all six regions add up to 100%

Click  on country names to access more information

Western Africa – Operational requirements by country

| Country | US\$ | Country | US\$ |
|--|--------|---|--------|
|  BENIN | 24.2M |  LIBERIA | 29.1M |
|  BURKINA FASO | 402.6M |  MALI | 255.8M |
|  CAMEROON | 130.4M |  MAURITANIA | 86.3M |
|  CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC | 225.2M |  NIGER | 319.2M |
|  CHAD | 595.1M |  NIGERIA | 474.7M |
|  CÔTE D'IVOIRE | 25.4M |  SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE | 3M |
|  GAMBIA | 20.6M |  SENEGAL | 38.9M |
|  GHANA | 23.8M |  SIERRA LEONE | 21.2M |
|  GUINEA | 30.3M |  TOGO | 11.3M |
|  GUINEA-BISSAU | 25.5M | | |



Section IV: Addressing hunger in 2025



ANALYSIS AND EVIDENCE INFORMING WFP POLICIES, PROGRAMMES AND OPERATIONS

WFP's approach to combating hunger hinges on a robust evidence-based framework. This involves integrating data generation and analysis throughout the entire programme lifecycle, from initial assessments to monitoring and evaluation.

A well-defined problem statement is essential for developing effective programmes. Identifying vulnerable populations, understanding the root causes of hunger and pinpointing geographic areas are crucial for informing programme design and implementation. By accurately

addressing these questions, WFP can allocate resources efficiently and effectively.

To ensure programme success, WFP closely monitors results and leverages cutting-edge research and data-analysis tools. This allows for the generation of valuable insights that inform decision making, programme design and continuous improvement. By staying data-driven, WFP maximizes its impact and delivers innovative solutions to address global hunger.



ENHANCING THE QUALITY OF EMERGENCY RESPONSE TO SAVE LIVES

Emergency response is the core of WFP operations, accounting for the majority of people reached. WFP is committed to improving the quality of emergency response aligned with corporate standards, including by means of better preparedness and more coordinated approaches through WFP's leadership of the Logistics Cluster and Emergency and Telecommunications Cluster. As co-lead of the Food Security Cluster, WFP enables timeliness and cost efficiency in humanitarian response through information management and strategic and operational coordination.

WFP will focus on those affected by conflict and forced displacement, leveraging partnerships like the Joint Programme Excellence and Targeting Hub, and ensuring humanitarian principles remain central to our response.

LIFE-CHANGING SCHOOL MEALS

As the world's leading agency on school meals, WFP plans to reach 27 million of the most vulnerable children with healthy meals in more than 83 countries. Through this safety net, WFP will work with partners to support children's education, boost their nutrition and provide a stable market for smallholder farmers, creating jobs and transforming food systems.

WFP will support the 103 governments of the School Meals Coalition, to foster more sustainable and inclusive growth through these programmes.



Main boxes under this section correspond to the activity categories as described in the [WFP management plan 2025-2027](#) Annex VI.



TOWARDS ENDING MALNUTRITION

WFP's goal of zero hunger can only be achieved by addressing malnutrition and improving access to healthy diets. In 2025, WFP will prioritize delivering quality humanitarian assistance to address malnutrition, working in lockstep with partners and harnessing WFP's unique operational footprint.

WFP will also invest in local nutritious food solutions, fortification and social protection systems, to reduce needs in the long term. WFP's focus will be on children and pregnant and breastfeeding women at greatest risk of food insecurity.

STRENGTHENING THE ABILITY TO WITHSTAND SHOCKS

Globally, climate and other hazards often leave a trail of hunger. WFP leverages its deep-rooted presence, strong partnerships and unmatched supply chain capabilities to deliver large-scale solutions in challenging environments – ultimately reducing the need for humanitarian assistance.

In 2025, WFP aims to empower 23 million people to build resilience against shocks. Through improved livelihoods, strengthened ecosystems, enhanced value chains for smallholder farmers, inclusive risk financing, and climate protection such as crisis-risk financing and anticipatory action, WFP strengthens communities to better face future risks.



WORKING WITH LOCAL SUPPLY CHAINS AND MARKETS FOR LONG-TERM IMPACT

WFP deploys a robust and responsive supply chain that anticipates, adapts and delivers assistance with the utmost integrity, with modalities fit for purpose. WFP provides timely and sustainable solutions, collaborates with international and local partners, and continuously innovates to ensure fit-for-purpose delivery systems and tools to address global food insecurity.

Collaborating with resident NGOs to reach communities, WFP prioritizes local food procurement amounting to 60 percent of its annual procurement, and increasingly works with local retailers when delivering cash assistance to benefit local economies.

DELIVERING FOR THE HUMANITARIAN COMMUNITY

WFP is the prominent global logistics provider for the humanitarian community. Its leadership of the Logistics Cluster enables humanitarian organizations to deliver efficiently and effectively, by providing leadership in coordination, information management and access to common logistics services.

With a network of six strategically located hubs, the United Nations Humanitarian Response Depot supports WFP and more than 40 partner organizations to dispatch stocks and organize deliveries worldwide.

The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service provides essential aviation services promptly, safely and efficiently, allowing humanitarians to reach those in need in the world's most remote places.



SUPPORTING GOVERNMENTS TO STRENGTHEN INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITIES AND LEAD SOCIAL PROTECTION

WFP's direct expertise, in analysing food and nutrition security data, delivering programmes and scaling innovations, provides a unique vantage point to understand system challenges and support national stakeholders in identifying feasible, sustainable solutions.

In an increasingly volatile world, WFP will support nationally led social protection systems in 98 countries to help address shocks at scale and strengthen food security and nutrition outcomes. Through its technical support, WFP aims to indirectly reach over 840 million people, helping governments provide better assistance to vulnerable populations.

BOOSTING LOCALIZATION

Placing people at the centre of all its efforts, WFP aims to strengthen its equitable partnership approach with local and national actors. This aims to enhance their ability to influence food security and nutrition policies, systems and programmes, and to optimize their contributions to achieve sustainable outcomes. WFP is committed to the localization agenda and the importance of increasing investments in the institutional capacity at the local level. More than 80 percent of WFP's NGO partners are local.



FOCUS ON GENDER EQUALITY, INCLUSION AND PROTECTION

WFP engages directly with communities to inform programmes, and focuses on increasing the capacity of staff and partners to deliver in a safe, inclusive and accountable manner. This includes using community feedback to improve WFP's programmes and address specific risks and requirements.

WFP will accelerate its efforts to deliver people-centred approaches and address gender inequalities affecting food insecurity, through integrated analytical tools, adequate resources and accountability for results.

THE RIGHT ASSISTANCE TO THE RIGHT PEOPLE, ALWAYS, EVERYWHERE

WFP is committed to meeting the Global Assurance Standards in its operations, and investing in supporting country offices to reach them: 1) WFP consults with and listens to the people it assists, and respects their privacy; 2) WFP knows who is being assisted and, at the end of every cycle, who did and did not receive assistance; 3) WFP knows that its in-kind assistance is safe and where it is – from origin to distribution; and 4) WFP maintains operational independence.



TRANSFORMING THE FUTURE OF WFP OPERATIONS

At WFP, field operations are the engines of innovation, supported by regional innovation hubs and the WFP Innovation Accelerator, to meet the unique needs of local communities. By investing in innovative solutions and approaches, including the use of artificial intelligence, machine learning and innovative finance mechanisms, WFP can help break the cycle of crisis and response, and build resilient, sustainable solutions to end hunger.

WFP's innovative partnerships are key collaborations to address complex challenges threatening people and communities experiencing recurring crises. The strategic guidance and technical expertise of

partners and stakeholders is invaluable for WFP's work, as it seeks to further embed innovation throughout the organization and strengthen on-the-ground operations globally.

WFP is always looking for new, innovative partnerships, and invites private and public sector collaboration to foster innovative solutions and address humanitarian challenges. Investing strategically in WFP innovation and its key components will further transform WFP's work, enabling an amplification of its reach and an integration of innovation more deeply into its operations.





CLIMATE FINANCE TO BOOST RESILIENCE AND REDUCE HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

WFP has a significant role to play, under its changing lives agenda, in reducing humanitarian needs by addressing root causes of hunger and building vulnerable people's resilience to climate and other shocks. Resilience programming can contribute to significantly reducing the impact of humanitarian crises, while early action can help lower the need for more costly emergency assistance later on.

Building resilience effectively and achieving sustainable change requires integrated programmes – a set of activities that are multi-year, multi-disciplinary, adaptable to the context, flexible enough to accommodate resources as they become available, and scalable.

Climate and development finance providers must invest in early warning, anticipatory actions, conflict-sensitive adaptation programming and long-term livelihood resilience building, to strengthen food systems. WFP's significant presence, in particular in some of the hardest-to-reach locations, and its contextual knowledge of local settings, are crucial to tackling the dual crises of climate and hunger.

WFP's Corporate Climate and Resilience Investment Pipeline serves as a vital tool, supporting national governments and local communities in accessing finance to accelerate adaptation and resilience efforts for food and nutrition security.



Disclaimers

All acute-food-insecurity figures cover countries where WFP operates and where data is available.

The designations employed and the presentation of material in the maps do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of WFP concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory, city or sea, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Jammu and Kashmir Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties. **Sudan and South Sudan** Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined. **Abyei** Final status of the Abyei area is not yet determined. **Falkland Islands (Malvinas)** A dispute exists between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas).

Notes

- ¹ Estimates are for 2024. See methodological papers ([estimating the number](#) and [data explained](#)). Data remains unavailable for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Libya, and Sao Tome and Principe.
- ² IPC/CH Phase 4 and above, including severely food insecure based on CARI.
- ³ FSIN and GNAFC. 2024. Global Report on Food Crises 2024. Rome. <https://www.fsinplatform.org/sites/default/files/resources/files/GRFC2024-MYU-en.pdf>
- ⁴ Famine was confirmed in July 2024 and is highly likely to persist beyond end of 2024.
- ⁵ WFP. 2024. [WFP Global Operational Response Plan: Update #11 – June 2024](#).
- ⁶ Uppsala Universitet, Uppsala Conflict Data Program, Department of Peace and Conflict Research, 2013 to 2023. ucdp.uu.se/encyclopedia
- ⁷ WFP & FAO. 2023. Hunger Hotspots. FAO–WFP early warnings on acute food insecurity: November 2024 to May 2025 Outlook. Rome. <https://openknowledge.fao.org/items/21824350-cfc8-4ac6-87ef-ce925df137e3>
- ⁸ UNHCR. 2024. Mid-Year Trends 2024. In: *UNHCR*. <https://www.unhcr.org/mid-year-trends-report-2024>.
- ⁹ Gill, I., and Kose, K. 2024. Getting the global economy out of the slow lane. In: *World Bank, blogs*, 17 June 2024. <https://blogs.worldbank.org/en/voices/getting-the-global-economy-out-of-the-slow-lane>
- ¹⁰ World Bank. 2024. *Global Economic Prospects*. June 2024. Washington, DC. <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/d644659c-2e22-410e-98a5-b8a40dc6c183/content>
- ¹¹ Trading Economics. 2024. Food Inflation. In: *Trading Economics*. [Accessed 12 September 2024]. <https://tradingeconomics.com/country-list/food-inflation> Considering data over the last 4 years if latest.
- ¹² FEWS NET. 2024. Southern Africa Food Security Alert, 13 August 2024. Washington, DC. <https://fewsn.net/sites/default/files/2024-08/Alert-Southern-Africa-EINino-202408.pdf>
- ¹³ OCHA. 2024. Humanitarian Action. Global Humanitarian Overview. Geneva, Switzerland. [Accessed 13 November 2024]. <https://humanitarianaction.info>
- ¹⁴ In response to a widened funding gap in recent years and growing challenges in securing resources for its operations, robust guidelines have been developed for a revision of WFP's country-level budgetary planning. The new approach continues focusing on the assistance that country offices anticipate being able to deliver, considering country needs, the collective response, WFP's capacity and ability in the country – i.e. its operational potential – and now increasingly factoring in the resources that country offices can reasonably expect to receive. The new approach will involve enhanced coordination with governments and other stakeholders to avoid overlaps and increase synergies, and improving the analysis of contextual challenges and gaps, operational constraints, WFP's comparative advantage and donor funding trends and forecasts. The reduction in WFP's operational requirements from 2024 to 2025, amid continued high needs, reflects the initial implementation of this new planning approach, which will gradually be adopted by all country offices.
- ¹⁵ Total operational requirements and targeted people are the result of country operations' strategic plans as presented in the [WFP management plan \(2025-2027\)](#) and approved by the WFP Executive Board during the November 2024 Executive Board. The latest updated figure of global acute

food insecurity in countries where WFP has operational presence and where data is available, as presented in this report, may trigger necessary revisions of country strategic plans to address changes in needs. These revisions are not yet all captured in the operational requirements and targeted people presented here.

¹⁶ Crisis response contains food and cash distributions, along with other crisis response activities such as nutrition support, service delivery and school meals in emergencies, among others.

¹⁷ Inter-American Development Bank. 2024. The Complexities of Inequality in Latin America and the Caribbean. March 2024. <https://www.iadb.org/en/news/complexities-inequality-latin-america-and-caribbean>

¹⁸ Sell, A., Lacarte, V, Soto, A.G.R., Chaves-González, D., Mora, María Jesús, and Tanco, A. 2024. In a Dramatic Shift, the Americas Have Become a Leading Migration Destination. 11 April, 2023. Migration Policy Institute. <https://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/latin-america-caribbean-immigration-shift>

¹⁹ Year on year as of August 2024.

²⁰ IOM. 2024. Mozambique: Mobility Snapshot – Round 21. In: IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix. <https://dtm.iom.int/reports/mozambique-mobility-tracking-assessment-northern-mozambique-round-21-july-2024>

²¹ WFP. 2018. ARC Replica: WFP's partnership with the African Risk Capacity (ARC) for the expansion of climate risk insurance. October 2018. <https://www.wfp.org/publications/2018-arc-replica>

²² Corresponding to the WFP internal term “Unrestricted Resource Transfer”.

²³ Implementation in countries with WFP operational presence as well as through partners in countries without WFP operational presence.

Crisis response: Aims to provide relief and maintain food security and nutrition in relation to a crisis, and may also include anticipatory action for a “no-regrets” approach, and recovery efforts to restore livelihoods; targets internally displaced persons, refugees, vulnerable host communities, and malnourished and food-insecure populations before, during, and after a shock – conflict, natural disaster or economic crisis.

Resilience building: Aims to build resilience to future crises and shocks by providing support to people and institutions and enabling communities to develop their assets and capacities to prepare for, respond to and recover from crises; typically supports people, communities and institutions in areas that are food-insecure, poor, hazard-prone or vulnerable to climate change.

Root causes: Is the focus applied in the context of long-standing and/or unaddressed needs and vulnerabilities, and aims to address the underlying, root causes of vulnerability, including unavailability of food, poverty, and poor access to education and basic social services, etc.; the objective is to ensure and protect the food security and nutrition of the most vulnerable people and communities while strengthening institutional capacity to respond to their needs; typically targets people and communities suffering from chronic food insecurity, persistent poverty and limited access to services.

Photo credits

Cover page: People arrive at the Renk Transit Camp in Renk, South Sudan, for the first time after fleeing conflict in neighbouring Sudan. They arrive via truck some 40 km from the border. WFP/Samantha Reinders.

Inner cover page: Khaled and Siham are making Qallayet Bandora (tomatoes) using the only three tomatoes they have left in the house. To light a fire to cook, they use wooden rubble from their house's furniture. Despite the severe damage, they have nowhere else to go, and they choose to stay home. WFP/Ali Jadallah

Page 4: Participants of WFP's VKB project harvesting sunflower in Dodoma Region in Tanzania. The VKB project, spearheaded by WFP, stands as a transformative force in the lives of youth and women and serves as a catalyst for economic independence, inspiring individuals to venture into entrepreneurship. WFP/Gabriela Vivacqua

Page 6: A farmer proudly showcases his produce as part of WFP's local production procurement for school meals in Madagascar where almost 40 percent of children under 5 are stunted and nearly 8 percent are wasted (Global Nutrition Report 2020), meaning that 1.6 million children never reach their full physical and mental potential. WFP/Caitkie Vaghjee

Page 10: Francisco shares a family meal at their home in the Pexlá Grande community of Nebaj municipality, Quiché, Guatemala. WFP/Giulio d'Adamo

Page 12: Shahaneowaz, a widow and mother of six works in her vegetable field near her home, "WFP provides us with nutritious food for 1050 Taka per month. They have also supported us with 15,000 Taka for our development. With that money, we have raised goats, chickens, and ducks. We have consumed some ourselves and sold the rest, using the proceeds." WFP/Saikat Mojumder

Page 14: Members of the Refugee and Host Communities Development Group tend to the group's communal garden in Nakiva refugee settlement. WFP/Arete/Kibuuka Mukisa

Page 16: A girl eats her lunch provided by WFP at a school in Miranda municipality, Falcon state, Venezuela. WFP/Elias Miranda.

Page 18: A distribution of WFP hot meals (macaroni with tomato sauce) in Sutcu Imam Anatolian Imam Hatip High School complex in Kahramanmaraş where Turkish families affected by the earthquake take shelter. WFP/Giulio d'Adamo

Page 20: Sarudzai feeds her children and granddaughter maize meal porridge at their home in Bulawayo, Zimbabwe's second largest city. WFP/Cynthia Matonhodze

Page 22: The communities of Sokorbé and the participants of the Training of Trainers on Participatory Community Planning and Asset Creation Technologies (for resilience) adapt to arid and semi-arid contexts by digging water catchments (Zai, Demi-lunes) in the Sokorbé watershed, Dosso region of Niger. WFP/Richard Mbouet

Page 23: Sonia Rodríguez, a farmer from Montúfar, participates in a school meals project as a supplier of healthy products. WFP/Esteban Barrera

Page 24: People in the Rohingya refugee camp Kutupalong, Cox's Bazar build roads through the SMEP Project Link Road. The road enables cars to drive inside the camp and facilitates access to critical facilities. WFP/Lena von Zabern

Page 25, left: WFP reached 20,200 of the 28,800 newly displaced IDPs registered by the national Disaster Risk Management unit. WFP/Mohammed Awadh

Page 25, right: Erika, Keyli, Yeliannis and Yoan sit at their table to eat a vegetable cream dish they cooked using WFP food assistance. WFP/Yursys Miranda

Page 26, left: Halima visits the WFP funded nutrition site at the Renk Transit Camp in Renk, South Sudan. Her daughter Rab (9 months) receives nutritional support from WFP. She has five other children. WFP/Samantha Reinders

Page 26, middle: A woman tends to her goats in Bangladesh where WFP supports women to improve their economic conditions through a monthly allowance, behaviour change communication, Income-generation support and women's group activities. WFP/Saikat Mojumder

Page 26, right: Basheer Salam, a fruit seller from Aden, Yemen, selects and prepares the apples to be transported to the healthy kitchen as part of the WFP-supported HK Supply Chain Project to prepare school meals for children. WFP/Mujahed Al-azraqi

Page 27, left: An UNHAS flight carrying passengers takes off from Ambovombe airfield in Madagascar. Since the UNHAS operation launch in 2021, established to support the humanitarian response to the hunger crisis affecting the Grand Sud, one dedicated fixed-wing aircraft offers weekly connections from the capital Antananarivo to southern locations. WFP/Benoit Lognone

Page 27, right: WFP food assistance arrives at Tsore refugee camp in Benishangul-Gumuz region of Ethiopia for people displaced from Sudan. WFP/Michael Tewelde

Page 28, left: Participants of WFP's VKB project harvest sorghum in Dodoma region, Tanzania. WFP/Gabriela Vivacqua

Page 28, middle: Johnson Philomena, a seamstress with disabilities who is married and has two children, receives support through WFP's emergency operation in 2022/23. Philomena lost her leg during the civil conflict in 2009. WFP/Carol Taylor

Page 28, right: Margret speaks with WFP communications associate Tatenda Macheka in her field near a home in Masvingo, Zimbabwe. WFP/Cynthia Matonhodze

Page 29: Fami Abdullah cultivates hydroponically grown vegetables on his farm in Mukalla City, Hadramawt in Yemen. WFP/Naseem Saeed

Page 30: Salma Khatun lives in Sirajganj and has 8-year-old Meraj Sheikh, who helps his mother feed their livestock. During the dry season he loves taking them around to graze the fields. WFP/Mehedi Rahman

Page 32: Women drying food using the solar dryers in India, Hinjilicut, Odisha. The Solar 4 Resilience (S4R) project promotes sustainability, innovation, and community development to build a society that is more sustainable, and resilient. WFP/Shyamalima Kalita

Back page: WFP staff stack and carry sacks of pulses to ready them for distribution to refugees and returnees at the Wedweil Resettlement Camp near Aweil in South Sudan. WFP/Samantha Reinders.



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