



World Food
Programme

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WFP 2026 Global Outlook

Hunger and hope: Innovative solutions to address food insecurity

November 2025



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Foreword by the Executive Director

WFP's latest analysis shows 318 million people facing acute hunger – not knowing when, or if, they will eat again. Two simultaneous famines have been confirmed in parts of Gaza and Sudan – a devastating first this century. Yet the world's response remains slow, fragmented and underfunded. Institutions created to prevent such suffering are under growing strain, as the humanitarian system is expected to manage more crises with fewer resources and less access to those most in need.

The 2026 outlook is deeply concerning: humanitarian funding is falling after years of steady growth. Global aid now covers less than half of total needs, with steep reductions in food assistance. Almost all operations have had to cut food and cash, and prioritize which vulnerable groups receive help. At the same time, attacks on aid workers have surged, revealing a growing disregard for international humanitarian law – humanitarian aid workers are not a target.

But this somber reality only strengthens the determination of WFP's global team to save lives and change lives. Even in the face of these daunting challenges, there is hope, and WFP's resolve remains unshaken. The Global Outlook for 2026 identifies operational requirements at US\$13 billion to assist 110 million people with life-saving and life-changing support.

These figures are determined through rigorous analysis of the most urgent needs and a realistic assessment of the funding landscape.

Innovation is at the heart of our mission to end hunger. New partnerships are unlocking resources and expertise from the private sector, academia and local communities. From artificial intelligence and satellite analytics to blockchain and mobile technologies, WFP is redefining what is possible in humanitarian response. Scaled-up, AI-enabled tools in supply chain management, digital cash transfers and anticipatory action are helping us to reach people faster, reduce costs and strengthen resilience in the world's most complex environments. Every dollar invested in anticipatory action can save up to seven dollars in averted losses.

Food assistance is more than lifesaving relief – it is stability, dignity and hope. In 2026, with the invaluable support and collaboration of our donors and partners, WFP will continue doing everything we can to protect and provide these essential lifelines for the vulnerable people we serve. Millions of people are counting on us all.

Cindy H. McCain
WFP Executive Director



Section 1: Global food security in 2026 – urgent needs, innovative responses

318 MILLION PEOPLE ACUTELY FOOD INSECURE

Food insecurity is expected to remain at alarming levels as we enter 2026. In countries where WFP operates and data is available, 318 million people are facing acute food insecurity¹ – more than double pre-pandemic levels in 2019. Among them, 41.1 million people are in Emergency or worse levels of acute food insecurity (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification [IPC]/Cadre Harmonisé [CH] Phase 4+)² – a 20 percent increase since late 2020.

Multiple famines are unfolding. Famine has been confirmed in **Palestine (the Gaza strip)** and parts of **Sudan (El Fasher and Kadugli)** – the first time where populations in two countries have faced famine.

Beyond visible famine, hidden hunger – micronutrient deficiencies affecting billions – weakens health systems, stunts economic growth, and perpetuates cycles of poverty and instability.

Nearly 38 million children under 5 are acutely malnourished across 26 nutrition crises, and 12 million pregnant and breastfeeding women remain undernourished.³

The outlook for 2026 is deeply concerning. WFP and FAO identified 16 hunger hotspots where food insecurity is expected to deteriorate between November 2025 and May 2026.⁴ Countries and territories facing or at risk of facing catastrophic hunger include **Haiti, Mali, Palestine, South Sudan, Sudan, and Yemen. Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Myanmar, Nigeria, Somalia and Syria** are of very high concern with deteriorating conditions and large populations already facing Emergency levels of acute food insecurity.

Hunger is not just a humanitarian crisis – it is a silent destabilizer that erodes governance, fuels conflict and undermines global security. Left

unchecked, it becomes a strategic threat with ripple effects across borders. Reducing hunger, malnutrition and poverty is not just a humanitarian imperative; it is a prerequisite for economic growth and prosperity.

It is possible to prevent famine, save lives and build the resilience of communities against shocks. The first step is conflict resolution and an associated reduction in protection risks. In parallel, immediate and scaled-up assistance is essential. Funding ensures safe and inclusive humanitarian assistance and systems are built, while technology and expertise drive efficiencies that reach more people.

WFP is not only delivering life-saving assistance – it is forging partnerships and pioneering innovative approaches to reach people faster, reduce costs and strengthen resilience in the world's most complex environments. Scaled-up Artificial Intelligence (AI)-enabled tools in supply chain management and targeting, strengthened governance, partnerships, and enhanced employee capacity are proving a strong enabler for more efficient operations.

CONFLICT DRIVES DISPLACEMENT AND NEEDS

Conflict remains the leading cause of hunger and malnutrition. In 2025, 69 percent of acutely food-insecure people – 219 million people – lived in fragile or conflict-affected countries.⁵ Armed violence is expected to worsen food insecurity in 14 out of 16 hunger hotspots, including all those of highest concern: **Haiti, Mali, Palestine, South Sudan, Sudan, and Yemen.**⁶ In these contexts, women, children, people with disabilities, and marginalized communities face heightened risks of violence, exclusion, and barriers to accessing food and humanitarian assistance.

EXTREME WEATHER EVENTS DISRUPT FOOD SYSTEMS – WFP ADAPTS WITH INNOVATION

Droughts, floods, and storms are more frequent and more intense. They fuel food insecurity across regions, with disproportionate impacts on communities already facing structural vulnerabilities. In the Middle East and North Africa, prolonged dry conditions have severely impacted crop production. Syria's production is estimated to be more than 60 percent below average.⁷ Half of the provinces in **Afghanistan** are affected by drought and regular earthquakes.

In eastern **Sudan**, south-western **Mali**, and northern parts of the **Central African Republic** and **Nigeria**, farming communities face both dry conditions and insecurity. Floods have devastated **Pakistan**, **South Sudan** and, to a lesser extent, **Chad**, **Mali**, **Nigeria** and **Sudan**.

The current La Niña event is likely to bring below-average rainfall to the **Horn of Africa**, the **Middle East** and **Afghanistan**, potentially disrupting incoming cropping seasons. **Southern Africa** will likely face increased cyclone risk. At the end of October 2025, Hurricane Melissa hit the **Caribbean**, causing catastrophic damage in **Jamaica**, **Haiti** and **Cuba**.

WFP's innovation-driven solutions combine traditional support with advanced technologies such as forecast-based financing, early-warning systems and satellite-supported monitoring. These tools, powered by AI and developed with partners such as Google, allow WFP and governments to act early. Digital twin simulations, for example, show how a cyclone could affect a community's food system. This guides better planning, such as the pre-positioning of food and the reinforcement of flood defences. WFP also supports long-term solutions like drought-resistant crops and disaster risk insurance.



ECONOMIC SLOWDOWN

Economic pressures are another driver of acute food insecurity. Global growth is slowing,⁸ debt distress remains widespread,⁹ and food prices remain high – doubling in 27 countries over the past five years.¹⁰ These shocks fall most heavily on women, young people, people with disabilities, and displaced populations. Many lack access to jobs and social protection.

REDUCING GOVERNMENT RESOURCES STRAIN RESPONSE

Official Development Assistance is expected to drop by an extra 9-17 percent in 2025, after falling by 9 percent in 2024 following five years of growth.¹¹ WFP's funding has also dropped by 40 percent, from US\$9.8 billion in 2024 to US\$6.4 billion in 2025. Programmes are being scaled back, rations are cut and operations are withdrawn from frontline areas. Cuts in food assistance are not just humanitarian shortfalls – they are risk multipliers that can destabilize entire regions, triggering migration surges and political unrest. High costs are putting support for people in IPC Phase 4 and 5 at risk, while preparedness for future shocks is falling.

The full impact of funding cuts is still unfolding, but evidence already shows worsening food insecurity and rising malnutrition.¹² WFP estimates that shortfalls could push 13.7 million people into Emergency (IPC/CH Phase 4) hunger levels, especially marginalized groups including women, children, refugees and displaced populations already facing inequalities and limited coping capacity.¹³



Case studies from five countries highlight the impact:¹⁴

SHRINKING PROGRAMME COVERAGE

Humanitarian operations are under severe strain as partners pull back from frontline areas. Budget constraints have forced cuts affecting those people most vulnerable to food insecurity and malnutrition. *In Uganda, over 1 million refugees no longer receiving assistance in 2025. In Niger, assistance has been reduced to 600,000, leaving 900,000 people unassisted.*

DETERIORATING FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

Diet diversity is falling, negative coping strategies are rising, and acute malnutrition is increasing – especially among women, children, refugees and internally displaced people. *In Afghanistan, reductions in blanket supplementary feeding have led to a 16 percent increase in acutely malnourished children in the worst-affected districts.*

COSTLY TRADE-OFFS IN HARD-TO-REACH AREAS

Access constraints make last-mile delivery expensive, forcing trade-offs between scale and depth. *In South Sudan, airdrops are the only way to reach some highly vulnerable populations, but they cost 70 times more than reaching people by land.*

PREPAREDNESS GAPS WIDEN

Depleted contingency stocks exist even in risk-prone areas. *In Haiti, WFP was unable to pre-position sufficient contingency stocks before the hurricane season for the first time since 2016, due to funding shortfalls.*

RISING FRAGILITY

In aid-dependent settings, reduced foreign aid tightens fiscal space, fuels inflation and weakens markets. *WFP data shows refugee outflows rise by 0.4 percent per year of conflict and by 1.9 percent for every percentage increase in food insecurity.*



INNOVATION: POWERING WFP'S FUTURE

Innovation is a key enabler to WFP's Strategic Plan (2026-2029) and the UN80 agenda. The new **WFP Innovation Strategy** will introduce and scale solutions for greater impact with fewer resources. Innovation is not optional – it is the only way to outpace the converging crises of conflict, extreme weather events, and economic shocks. From AI-driven supply chains to anticipatory action, WFP is redefining what it means to deliver food security in an era of systemic risk. New finance mechanisms and partnerships – with the private sector, partner country governments, local stakeholders, academia and other UN organizations – will help bring innovative solutions to the people WFP serves

Country offices are the engines of innovation, supported by the Global WFP Innovation Accelerator and regional innovation hubs. Existing hubs in **Eastern and Southern Africa** and **Central and South America** support country offices in the co-creation solutions with local start-ups and youth-led enterprises. A new hub will launch in **West Africa** in December 2025, with further expansion planned. These efforts aim to strengthen national systems, empower local actors and bridge humanitarian and development outcomes.

WFP is finding new ways to stretch every dollar. It is piloting financing tools to complement traditional donor funding, including disaster insurance, outcome-based bonds, and partnerships with financial institutions.

DRIVING EFFICIENCY THROUGH TECHNOLOGY, DATA AND INNOVATION

In 2026, WFP will launch a **five-year Digital Business Transformation Plan** – shifting from siloed systems to an integrated, digital approach that modernizes how WFP plans, delivers and accounts for its work. Technology centres of excellence will help pilot and scale innovative solutions globally. Real-time data systems, blockchain and AI will optimize



supply chains, reduce duplication and automate processes. Digital cash transfers and e-vouchers will support local markets and lower delivery costs, while platforms like Enhance already analyse diet cost, nutrition and sustainability. Other platforms like SCOPE – WFP's digital platform for beneficiary management – enable secure registration and biometric identity verification for millions of people whom WFP serves.

WFP is also investing in cloud-based portals to improve coordination with governments and partners. These reforms will strengthen accountability, improve oversight and generate significant savings that can be reinvested in life-saving assistance.

Also in 2026, WFP will scale up its **Global AI Strategy**. AI-enabled tools will be expanded across WFP operations, with deeper application in supply chain management, targeting, governance, partnerships and employee capacity. One example is SCOUT, an AI-powered supply chain tool that helps WFP decide where to buy, store and deliver food most efficiently. The tool has already saved WFP US\$5 million in two years and is projected to generate US\$25 million in annual savings.

WFP will continue turning data insights into practical tools that support decision making and automate tasks, guided by ethical principles and evidence-based practice.



PRIVATE SECTOR: A GROWING FORCE IN WFP'S RESPONSE

The private sector landscape is an increasingly strong source of resources and expertise globally. Private wealth, corporate giving, foundations, individual giving and faith-based organizations represent over US\$300 billion annually. Modest and steady growth is projected through 2030.¹⁵ Private sector partners are not only significant donors to emergencies; they also share expertise that helps to shape long-term solutions. Many are embedding social and environmental impact into their core business strategies and supporting local systems. For WFP, this is both an urgent need and a unique opportunity.

Since 2020, WFP has raised nearly US\$2 billion from private sources. WFP will continue to use pro bono expertise, foundation and corporate partnerships, and financial support from individuals around the world, by investing in and developing its footprint in markets with the largest fundraising potential.

This helps to mobilize new resources and reduce humanitarian needs. Country offices are partnering with local businesses and investors. Partnerships with universities in **Africa** and **Asia** are also expanding. Together, WFP and academic institutions are researching solutions and building a new generation of local practitioners. With its trusted brand, global field presence and growing digital reach, WFP is well positioned to expand private sector engagement.

Section 2: 2026 operational requirements

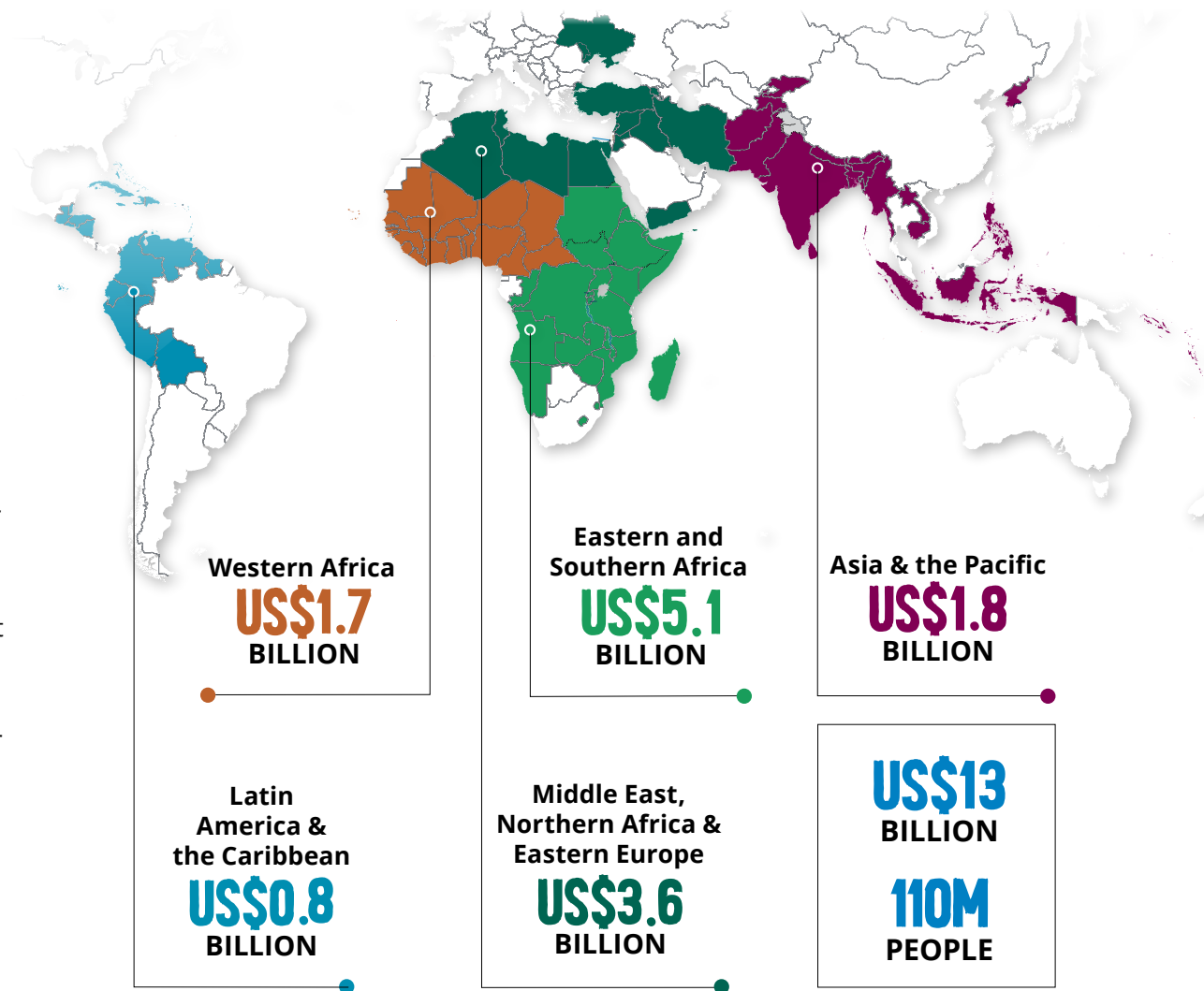
Country strategic plans

WFP's operational requirements for 2026 are expected to be US\$13 billion – a 32 percent decrease compared to 2025. This reflects both the constrained funding landscape and a strategic recalibration of WFP's programming. If fully funded, this would enable WFP to assist 110 million people.

Country strategic plans will guide this shift. Each plan is tailored to national priorities, ensuring WFP's strengths are deployed where they can have the greatest impact. In many countries, WFP is working with governments, local organizations and communities to design programmes that are more efficient, inclusive and sustainable.

While safeguarding partnerships with host governments and longstanding donors remains essential, engaging the private sector is equally critical – not just as a funding source, but as a partner in strengthening food systems and resilience. New initiatives are looking into blended finance solutions and integrating social impact into their business models. This approach will enable affordable loans and equity for small and medium-sized businesses that support food and nutrition security, with a focus on African frontier markets and post-conflict settings.

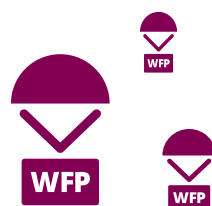
To ensure these strategies are effective, WFP is deepening collaboration with national governments, the private sector and community-based organizations – particularly those representing young people, women, people with disabilities and other marginalized groups. Stronger local partnerships will improve coordination, ensure programmes are context-specific and enhance accountability.



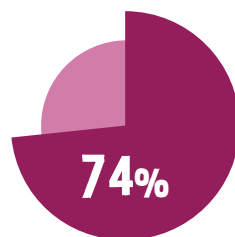
2026 operational requirements by focus area

Saving lives in emergencies will continue to be WFP's top priority in 2026. Crisis response – including food and cash assistance, nutrition support and service delivery in emergencies – will make up three quarters of WFP's operational requirements.

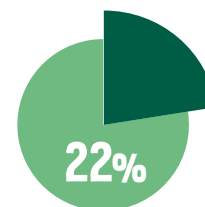
At the same time, WFP will ensure that assistance is safe, fair and respectful. Protection and accountability to affected people will remain central to WFP's work. Nearly all country operations will include efforts to address the root causes of hunger and malnutrition, and to strengthen resilience by helping people and communities prepare for future shocks.



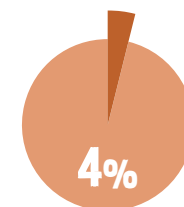
Crisis response
US\$9.6BN



Resilience building
US\$2.9BN



Root causes
US\$0.5BN



Section 3: Delivering impact in crisis and beyond

WFP's strategic path forward

Meeting urgent needs in crises settings

WFP will stay at the forefront of emergency food assistance in 2026. Most of our budget is dedicated to emergency response, including life-saving food and nutrition support, which is delivered quickly and effectively to the most vulnerable people through WFP's robust and agile end-to-end supply chain.

With 70 percent of funds typically channelled through the supply chain, WFP can respond immediately when disasters strike or needs increase. With our deep field presence and knowledge of contexts and local markets, WFP ensures efficient use of resources while maintaining adaptability in response to rapidly changing circumstances in evermore complex environments.

WFP is prepared, despite funding and access constraints. In **Gaza**, WFP maintained 170,000 metric tons in corridors for months, ready for an eventual ceasefire deal. This included managing related food safety with quality issues. Despite continued volatility and unpredictability, as of May 2025, WFP had reduced its local logistics costs by 45 percent, thanks to a reduction of the number of dedicated full-time contracted trucks. In **Burkina Faso**, WFP saved US\$3.5 million a month by reducing its dedicated air transport fleet to one helicopter and instead using escorted road convoys for deliveries.

To overcome access challenges and improve targeting, WFP will continue

to harness data, technology and innovation. Technology-enabled solutions have already had a transformative impact on emergencies, reducing timescales for damage assessment and food procurement from weeks to just hours. Real-time data and vulnerability analysis guide assistance, ensuring people receive enough to survive and recover. In **Sudan**, digital cash transfers and an online self-registration tool helped WFP reach 150,000 people in besieged areas for the first time in two years. Every intervention will be informed by evidence and grounded in community needs.

Digital tools for supply chain planning enable WFP to buy when prices are lowest. WFP saved US\$3.1 million in West Africa alone in 2025 through the use of digital supply chain planning tools, which enabled data-driven decisions on allocations via the Global Commodity Management Facility.

WFP is helping communities before disasters strike, by using forecast data and AI to take anticipatory action. This approach allows for faster, more cost-effective, and dignified support in protecting people's lives and livelihoods from hazards such as droughts, floods, and cyclones. By working with governments and investing in strengthened early-warning systems, WFP ensures timely action before risks escalate. In 2025, anticipatory action plans have covered over 7 million people, enabling targeted support before shocks emerge. Evidence shows that every US\$1 invested in anticipatory action can save up to US\$7 in avoided losses.¹⁶

For example, in **Niger** and **Nigeria**, WFP activated two anticipatory action measures in 2025, reaching over 128,500 flood-affected people. Ahead of Hurricane Melissa, WFP implemented anticipatory measures in **Cuba** by pre-positioning food in high-risk provinces and coordinating inter-agency efforts through the UN Emergency Team. In **Haiti**, WFP worked with national authorities to disseminate early-warning messages to 2 million people and launched electronic cash transfers for families – delivered within 72 hours – to help mitigate the socioeconomic impact of potential flooding.

Through the Humanitarian Reset and UN80, WFP is driving a new era of collaboration and efficiency. UN80 is rolling out initiatives to ensure the UN remains fit for purpose for the next decade and beyond. In parallel, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee Humanitarian Reset is reshaping response models to ensure they are prioritized, streamlined and rooted in localization. WFP is leaning into these opportunities by proactively advancing inter-agency collaboration through unified services and an integrated supply chain. By scaling what works, reducing what doesn't and demonstrating impact for those we serve, WFP is helping deliver approaches that strengthen efficiency and effectiveness across programmes – ultimately benefiting countries and communities most in need.

Private sector support will remain a cornerstone of WFP's emergency response. Already a critical first responder in crises like **Ukraine**, the private sector is now the second-largest contributor to WFP's operations in **Gaza**. WFP will expand "emergency-ready" partnerships: from pre-negotiated supply chain agreements to large-scale fundraising – to mobilize fast, flexible, and effective support when crises strike.

Nutrition will remain a core component. WFP will prioritize life-saving nutrition support for young children, pregnant and breastfeeding

women, and people living with HIV. Programmes to prevent and manage malnutrition will be delivered in partnership with UNICEF and WHO, with national governments and with the support of private sector partners.

Displaced populations – including refugees, returnees and internally displaced people – will receive tailored support. WFP will work with UNHCR, IOM and other partners to support sustainable responses and solutions, including safe and dignified integration into national systems. Special attention will be given to the protection of women, children, people with disabilities and other at-risk groups, ensuring assistance is inclusive, conflict-sensitive and aligned with international protection standards.

As co-lead of the Food Security Cluster and lead of the Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications clusters, WFP will coordinate fast and locally grounded responses. These efforts will be guided by humanitarian principles and a commitment to protection, inclusion and accountability to affected populations.



Reducing humanitarian needs through resilience

In many places, families face crisis after crisis. WFP helps communities recover and prepare for what comes next: restoring essential assets, adopting sustainable livelihoods, and supporting smallholder farmers to earn more and reach new markets. Investing in nutrition and food systems is not charity; it is a cornerstone of peacebuilding and economic security. Every dollar spent on resilience reduces the likelihood of conflict and displacement, making it a strategic investment in global stability.¹⁷ Innovative approaches – such as climate-smart agriculture, digital advisory services for farmers and microinsurance – are increasingly coordinated with FAO, helping people withstand shocks and build better futures. Women, girls and Indigenous Peoples will be at the centre of these efforts.

WFP will promote access to healthy diets and support local solutions. This includes fortifying staple foods, producing specialized nutritious foods locally, and encouraging the cultivation and consumption of indigenous, nutrient-rich crops. Home-grown school feeding will be scaled up as a proven approach that strengthens local food systems, supports smallholder farmers and ensures children receive nutritious meals through nationally owned programmes.

To expand impact, WFP will forge new partnerships with companies, foundations, individuals and philanthropists to equip communities with tools and other support across nutrition, climate-smart agriculture, and youth employment.

Local leadership matters. WFP will deepen localization through community-based participatory planning, technical support to local governments, and co-creation with local and regional private actors. WFP will expand partnerships with universities in **Africa** to build a pipeline of national practitioners and support local research and innovation. Through its innovation ecosystem,

WFP connects partner country governments, local researchers, start-ups and entrepreneurs to co-create context-specific solutions that tackle hunger from the ground up. In **Latin America**, WFP is working with the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization, UNDRR and UNEP to strengthen food systems and build resilience. As part of this effort, WFP is finalizing the design of mid-scale-level insurance, and plans to scale up index-based insurance to 70 cities across the Amazon region – providing financial protection to vulnerable communities before disasters strike.

Resilience work will align with national plans and community needs. This approach scales impact, strengthens systems and promotes sustainability while prioritizing marginalized groups. By applying a people-centered lens, WFP will reduce vulnerability, address structural inequalities and promote social cohesion.



RESILIENCE IN ACTION:

In **Malawi**, 87 percent of WFP-supported community assets survived Cyclone Freddy, maize harvests improved, families in savings groups rose from 32 to 95 percent, and reliance on humanitarian assistance dropped by 30 percent.

In the **Sahel**, humanitarian needs dropped for two consecutive years thanks to large-scale land restoration, better water access and coordinated support with governments for livelihoods and nutrition support.

In **Afghanistan**, families – especially those led by women – are eating better, with poor food consumption dropping from 73 to 14 percent.

In **Cuba**, over 1,000 farmers are insured, primarily in the provinces of Las Tunas, Granma, Santiago de Cuba, Holguín and Guantánamo.

In **Haiti**, microinsurance is also active, covering more than 2,100 farmers, with a potential payout affecting up to 1,600.

Across eight African countries, a WFP-Mastercard Foundation partnership is creating jobs in agriculture for young people – especially women – through skills development, market access, and support for small agri-food enterprises, reaching 613,000 people to date.

In countries around the world, the WFP-dsm-firmenich partnership is improving the diets and overall health of 38 million people each year through fortified foods.



Enabling government and partner programmes

Governments and programme countries are leading the fight against hunger and malnutrition. WFP will focus on supporting them in strengthening national systems to deliver a deeper, lasting impact on poverty, hunger and malnutrition.

WFP will help governments reach more people with better services. Marginalized groups – especially women, children, people living with HIV and people with disabilities – are included equitably, even during crises.

Social protection systems can reduce extreme poverty by 37 percent. Yet 2 billion people still lack adequate coverage, particularly in low-income countries. School meals, the world's largest safety net for children, reach 466 million globally and generate up to US\$35 for every US\$1 invested. WFP will support governments in scaling these programmes, including home-grown models that boost local economies and food systems.

WFP's operational expertise will help link humanitarian assistance to national safety nets. It will provide tailored services and improve data use to better serve communities. WFP will also help design and implement cash and in-kind transfer programmes that promote access to healthy, nutritious diets, while contributing to local food systems.

WFP's technical assistance will focus on building strong foundations – from data and registries to financing strategies and digital solutions. WFP will help ensure national programmes are sustainable, accountable, nutrition sensitive and ready to respond to shocks. This includes using innovation

for better data, analytics and delivery. WFP also seeks to empower the humanitarian community to provide “connectivity as aid”. We will do this by establishing access to information and communication services as a basic right in humanitarian settings, and providing guidance on how to design and deliver appropriate interventions.

Where conditions allow, WFP will gradually shift from direct delivery to an enabling role – including in lower-middle-income countries and fragile

contexts. In places where systems are not yet ready, WFP will continue direct delivery while investing in capacity, technology and localization.

By embedding innovation and technology across its operations – from anticipatory action to national systems strengthening – WFP is demonstrating that ending hunger is achievable through



smarter, faster, and more inclusive approaches. Cybersecurity is part of this effort: a new cybersecurity strategy, launching in early 2026, will make WFP's approach more proactive, risk-driven, and focused on prevention and early detection. WFP is strengthening controls to protect governments, partners and our own systems from cyber attacks. These efforts are critical to ensuring assistance reaches those in need, safeguarding the privacy of vulnerable beneficiaries – particularly in conflict areas – and securing sensitive data that protects staff, operations and assets.

Section 4: Regional overviews



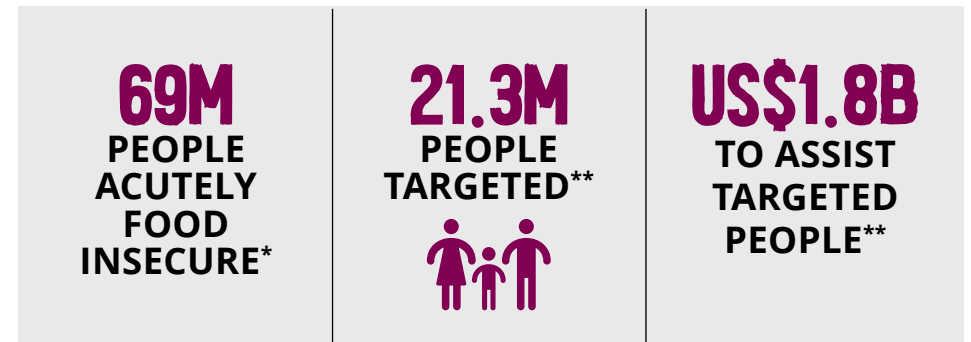
Asia and the Pacific

WFP plays a critical role in Asia and the Pacific, where conflict, natural disasters and economic disparities continue to drive hunger and malnutrition. Today, 69 million people are acutely food insecure,¹⁸ and 1.66 billion cannot afford a healthy diet. Asia is home to more than half of the world's stunted children (52 percent), 70 percent of the world's severely malnourished children, and 41 percent of adults who are overweight.

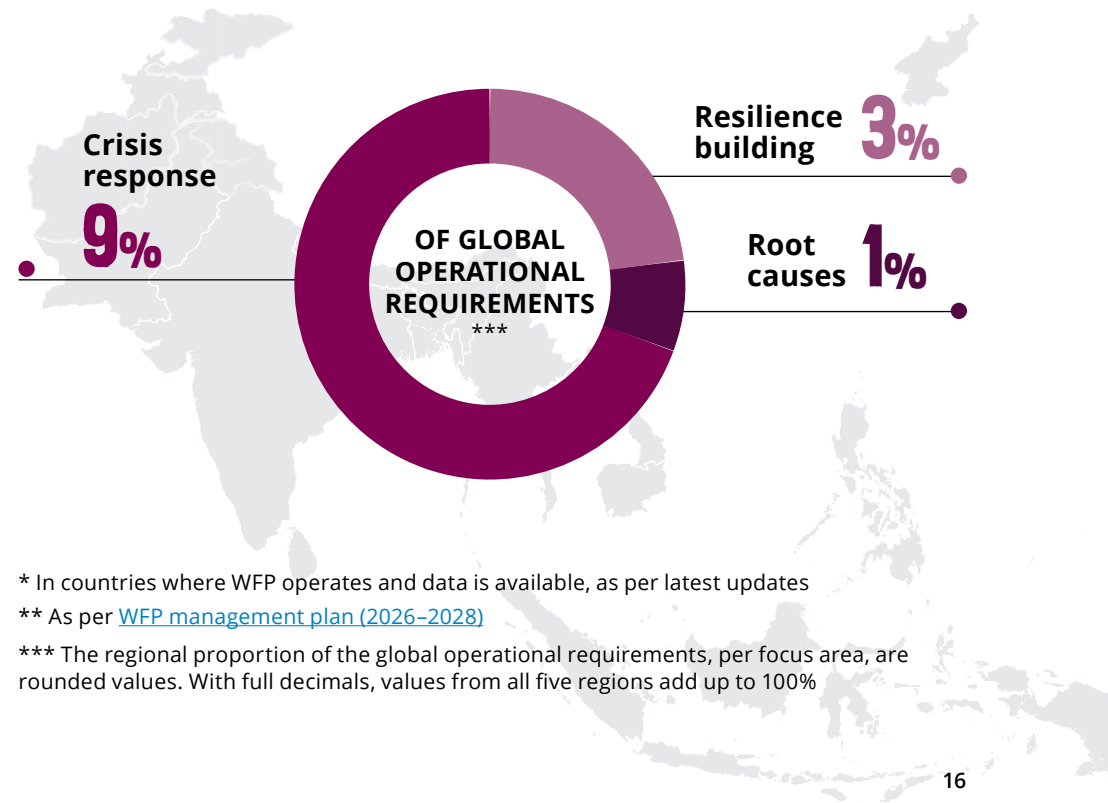
In **Afghanistan**, 9.5 million people were acutely food insecure by October 2025, worsened by large-scale returns and drought. In **Bangladesh**, over 1.3 million refugees remain entirely dependent on humanitarian assistance. **Myanmar's** ongoing conflict and the aftermath of a major earthquake have left 12.4 million people in need of emergency food assistance in 2026. In **Pakistan**, more than 5.8 million people have been affected by the worst monsoon floods in years.

Other countries such as **Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Nepal, the Philippines** and **Sri Lanka** face recurring climate shocks, economic volatility and persistent nutrition challenges. These pressures are straining national systems and community resilience.



















Governments across the region are investing in stronger systems. WFP is working alongside them to scale innovative solutions to support these national efforts. **India** is emerging as a key country in AI-driven food security and nutrition innovation. For example, *Annapurta Grain ATM* is an automated, multi-commodity-dispensing machine that uses biometric authentication to provide fast access to food rations. People reached under India's Targeted Public Distribution System can receive up to 25 kg of grain in 40 seconds, with nearly 100 percent accuracy. The initiative is being expanded with support from Ericsson India. **Indonesia**, now a regional donor, contributed US\$12 million to WFP's Gaza response. This reflects its growing global humanitarian role.



With the requested funding, WFP will deliver life-saving assistance and resilience-building support across Asia and the Pacific. Migrants, displaced populations and vulnerable communities remain at the forefront, supported by stronger national systems and deeper government investment.



Asia and the Pacific – Operational requirements by country

Country	US\$	Country	US\$
 AFGHANISTAN	975.1M	 NEPAL	20.7M
 BANGLADESH	320.8M	 CAMBODIA	15.3M
 MYANMAR	152.3M	 SRI LANKA	9.3M
 PAKISTAN	127M	 INDIA	8.1M
 DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA	37.6M	 TIMOR-LESTE	8M
 KYRGYZ REPUBLIC	28.9M	 PACIFIC ISLAND COUNTRY OFFICES	7.1M
 PHILIPPINES	27.4M	 CHINA	3.3M
 LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC	25.8M	 INDONESIA	3.2M
 TAJIKISTAN	22.8M	 BHUTAN	3.2M

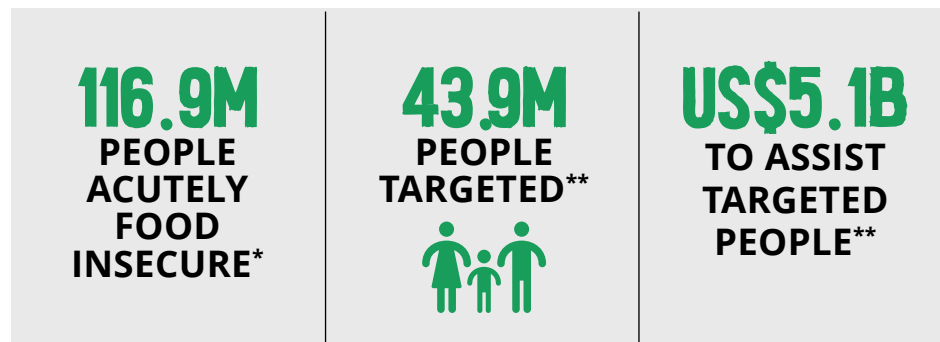
Eastern and Southern Africa

Humanitarian needs are rising across Eastern and Southern Africa. Conflict, climate shocks, displacement, and economic pressures are pushing families into crises. Disease outbreaks and severe funding shortfalls are making the situation worse. Over 116 million people are facing acute food insecurity.¹⁹ Nearly half of them are in **DRC** and **Sudan**. The malnutrition burden is alarmingly high: 13 million children aged 6–59 months are acutely malnourished, with one-third suffering from severe acute malnutrition.

Conflict in **DRC, Ethiopia, Mozambique, South Sudan** and **Sudan** is worsening food insecurity and limiting WFP's access and response. The region hosts 24.5 million internally displaced people and 6.7 million refugees.²⁰ Yet, refugee operations are severely underfunded, forcing drastic ration cuts in 14 countries.²¹ At the same time, weather extremes are becoming more frequent. Below-average rainfall is forecasted in **Horn of Africa** while floods have devastated livelihoods in **South Sudan**.

WFP will continue to use data-driven targeting to prioritize assistance to vulnerable populations in IPC Phase 4 and 5. WFP is also providing specialized nutritious foods and cash top-ups to complement household assistance to nutritionally vulnerable groups.

Governments are investing in long-term solutions: WFP is working with them to expand school meals, support smallholder farmers, and strengthen refugee self-reliance through skills-building and financial inclusion.



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

** As per [WFP management plan \(2026–2028\)](#)

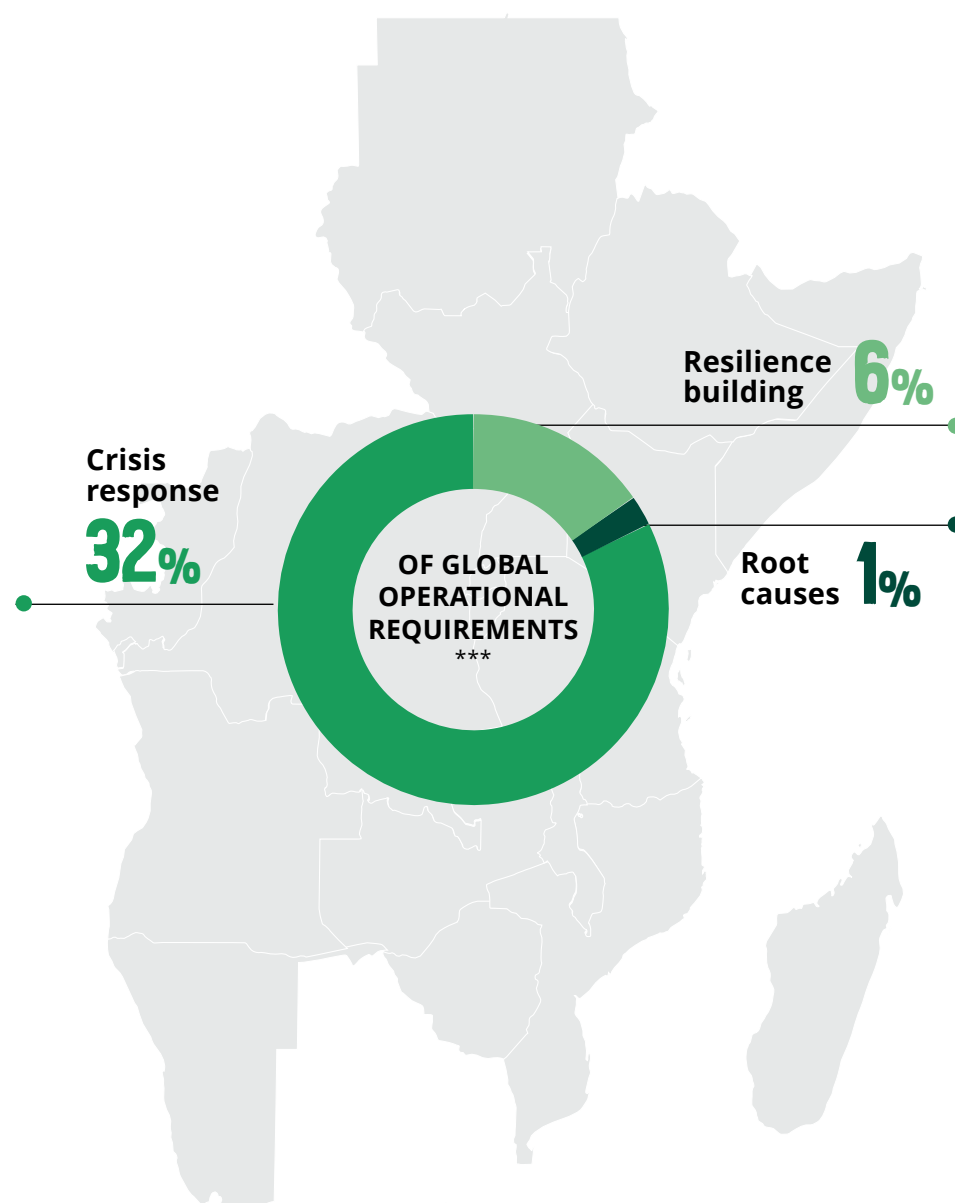
WFP's public-private partnership with the Novo Nordisk Foundation, Grundfos Foundation, and the Government of Denmark is boosting the transformation of food systems . It has provided nutritious meals to over 321,000 students and supported tens of thousands of smallholder farmers to date.

Through IGNITE – WFP's regional innovation hub for Eastern and Southern Africa – communities are benefiting from climate-resilient, locally led food-system activities. IGNITE mobilizes capital through blended finance tools like World Food Invest and Global Shield. Eight countries are delivering 17 locally led programmes, supporting 116 African enterprises. For every US\$1 of donor funding, IGNITE generates US\$10 in impact investment.

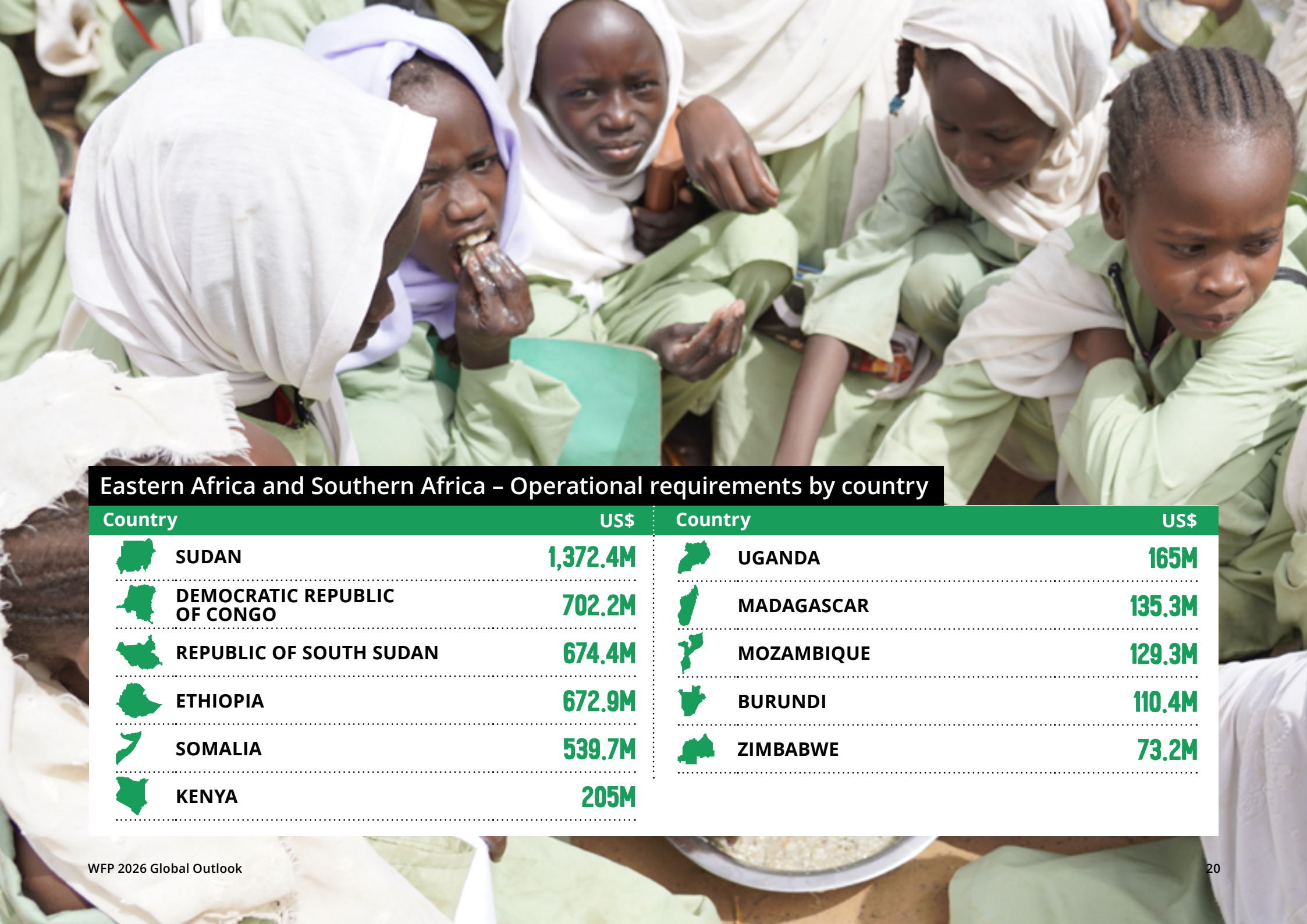
To reduce losses and costs, WFP is implementing anticipatory action in six countries: **Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique and Zimbabwe**. In parallel, WFP is supporting governments in scaling up Disaster Risk Financing through African Risk Capacity Replica insurance policies in **Madagascar, Mozambique, Somalia, Sudan, Zambia and Zimbabwe**.

WFP's Post-Harvest Loss Ventures initiative is helping smallholder farmers reduce losses by improving access to affordable, efficient technologies. The initiative has reached 1.2 million people across five countries. In **Mozambique**, farmers prevented 1,416 metric tons of losses – worth US\$448,000 – through training, the distribution of 28,300 hermetic bags and capacity building for more than 68,600 smallholder farmers, including over 33,000 women.












WFP is working with regional bodies, government donors and the private sector. Engagement with financial institutions is helping scale shock-responsive social protection, while work with local partners is accelerating locally led responses and phased transitions toward sustainable solutions.

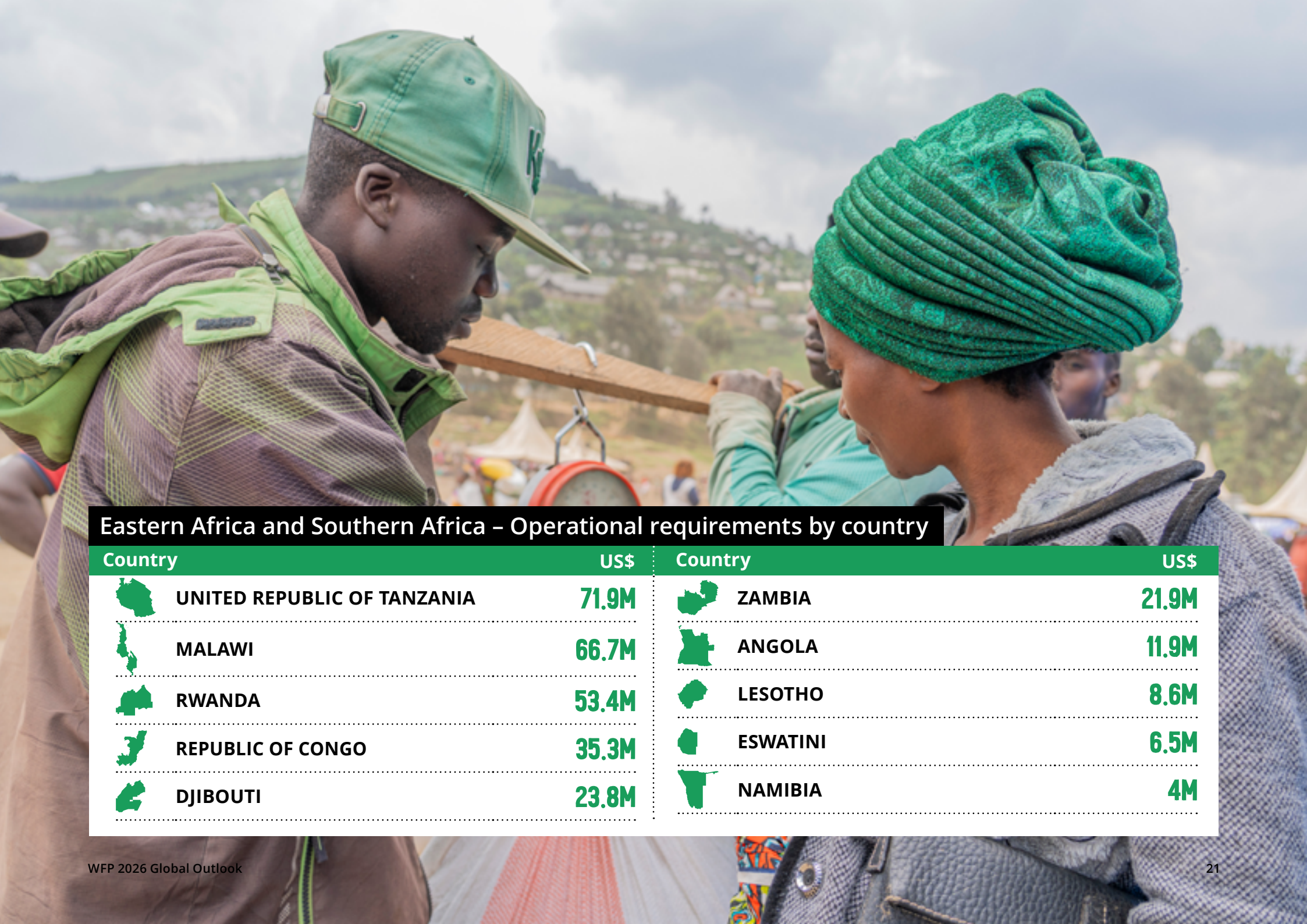


*** The regional proportion of the global operational requirements, per focus area, are rounded values. With full decimals, values from all five regions add up to 100%













Eastern Africa and Southern Africa – Operational requirements by country

Country	US\$	Country	US\$
 SUDAN	1,372.4M	 UGANDA	165M
 DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO	702.2M	 MADAGASCAR	135.3M
 REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN	674.4M	 MOZAMBIQUE	129.3M
 ETHIOPIA	672.9M	 BURUNDI	110.4M
 SOMALIA	539.7M	 ZIMBABWE	73.2M
 KENYA	205M		



Eastern Africa and Southern Africa – Operational requirements by country

Country	US\$	Country	US\$
 UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA	71.9M	 ZAMBIA	21.9M
 MALAWI	66.7M	 ANGOLA	11.9M
 RWANDA	53.4M	 LESOTHO	8.6M
 REPUBLIC OF CONGO	35.3M	 ESWATINI	6.5M
 DJIBOUTI	23.8M	 NAMIBIA	4M

Latin America and the Caribbean

Latin America and the Caribbean face structural and climate-driven challenges that exacerbate food insecurity and malnutrition. Currently, 34.8 million people are acutely food insecure.²² Inequality, limited land access and scarce job opportunities continue to affect livelihoods. Frequent hurricanes, floods and droughts affect the most vulnerable people. In October 2025, Hurricane Melissa hit the **Caribbean** – one of the strongest storms ever recorded in the Atlantic. It damaged homes and roads, and destroyed farms. **Jamaica** was hit hardest.

Central America's Dry Corridor faces erratic rainfall and droughts. **Caribbean Small Island Developing States** endure rising sea levels and severe storms. **South America** battles wildfires, droughts and instability. In **Haiti**, half of the population is food insecure. Escalating violence in **Haiti** and **Colombia** is displacing thousands, increasing humanitarian needs.

Funding constraints have forced WFP to reduce assistance and suspend some programmes. Yet governments are stepping up: in 2025, nearly half of WFP's resources came from national governments, marking a shift towards locally led, system-strengthening solutions.

WFP is scaling multicountry and subregional programmes – from resilience-building in the **Dry Corridor** to emergency logistics in the **Caribbean**. Anticipatory action and shock-responsive social protection are delivering faster, more effective assistance.

Strategic investments in disaster risk financing, including macro-insurance in **Central America** and the **Caribbean**, enable rapid payouts to governments when crises strike. In **Amazonia**, WFP supports transformative changes across food systems, social protection and emergency preparedness, including the design of meso-level insurance schemes.



Localization is growing. WFP is working with local organizations and Indigenous communities to strengthen procurement, stimulate economies and reinforce home-grown school feeding. Innovation is helping scale impact. WFP's regionally developed Rescue Card expands financial inclusion and enables rapid cash assistance – reaching 88,000 people across five countries, helping 10,000 households meet essential needs and saving up to 85 percent in delivery costs.
















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Latin America and the Caribbean – Operational requirements by country

Country	US\$	Country	US\$
 HAITI	292.6M	 CUBA	19.7M
 COLOMBIA	162.3M	 NICARAGUA	15.6M
 HONDURAS	113.5M	 CARIBBEAN COMMUNITY	15.3M
 GUATEMALA	67.3M	 PERU	14M
 BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA	43M	 DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	7.9M
 ECUADOR	26.3M	 PLURINATIONAL STATE OF BOLIVIA	3.9M
 EL SALVADOR	26.1M		


Middle East, Northern Africa and Eastern Europe

The Middle East, North Africa and Eastern Europe remains among WFP's most complex and volatile regions. Conflict, displacement, economic crises and extreme weather drive food insecurity, particularly in **Lebanon, Syria, Ukraine** and **Yemen**. Nearly 39 million people are acutely food insecure; over 9.5 million are in Emergency levels (IPC Phase 4 and above) and more than 680,000 face catastrophic hunger (IPC Phase 5) in **Gaza** and **Yemen**.²³ In **Gaza**, the ceasefire is opening access to previously cut-off communities. After two years of conflict, many families remain displaced, with shattered food systems and limited access to basic necessities.

Severe funding shortfalls have forced WFP to reduce coverage, cut rations and suspend assistance. School meals, nutrition support and UNHAS flights are at risk across multiple countries. To address these challenges, WFP is investing in innovation to support national systems and keep critical programmes running. In **Ukraine**, WFP's **School Connect** platform – developed with the government and local partners – integrates data on enrolment, nutrition needs and supply chains. It enables real-time monitoring while improving transparency and accountability. In 2025, it supported over 1,200 schools in conflict-affected areas and offered a scalable model for other countries

Flexible and predictable funding is vital, allowing WFP to act fast, pre-position assistance and protect national safety nets. WFP is expanding its operational toolbox: the Emergency Preparedness Trust Fund strengthens readiness for fast-onset emergencies. Building Blocks, the world's largest blockchain-based humanitarian platform, coordinates assistance while protecting personal data. Since 2022, it has prevented US\$200 million in overlapping assistance in **Ukraine**, processing data for 4.8 million families and identifying 855,000 duplicate cases. After success in **Bangladesh, Jordan** and **Ukraine**, it is now being rolled out in **Syria** and **Palestine**.

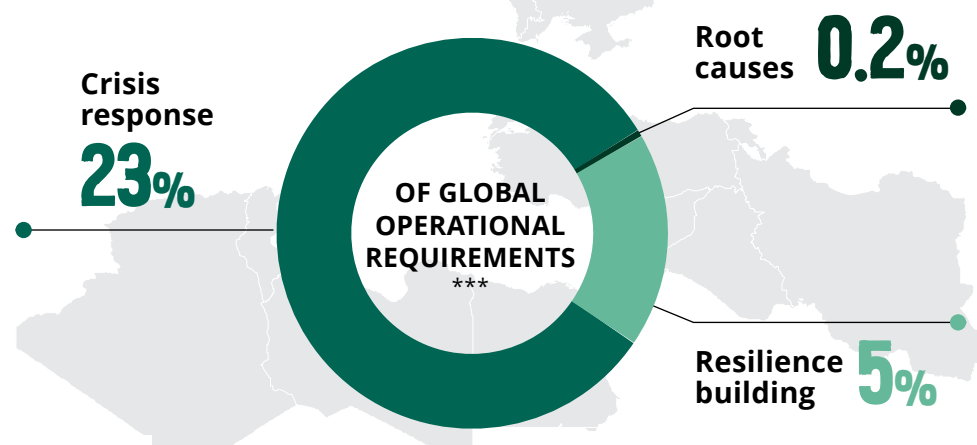
38.9M
PEOPLE
ACUTELY
FOOD
INSECURE*

18.3M
PEOPLE
TARGETED**


US\$3.6B
TO ASSIST
TARGETED
PEOPLE**

Innovation is also helping WFP respond to climate shocks. In **Syria**, Disaster Risk Financing protected farming communities: after the driest winter in 50 years, a US\$7.9 million insurance payout enabled cash assistance to 120,000 families in drought-affected areas.

Looking ahead, WFP will continue to focus on life-saving interventions, support dignified returns where possible, and invest in local food systems and social protection. Innovations, including nutrition indicators as part of **Gaza's** food security analysis, will improve the targeting of vulnerable groups and the design of cost-effective programmes.

















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

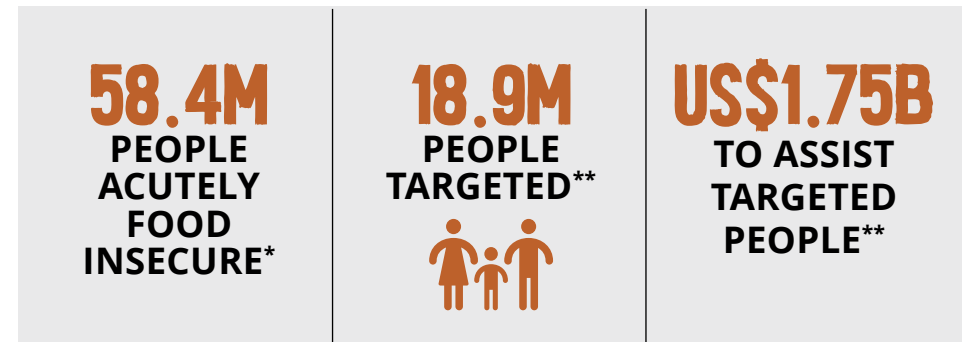
Country	US\$	Country	US\$
 STATE OF PALESTINE	889.4M	 IRAQ	45.5M
 YEMEN	802.3M	 LIBYA	40.6M
 UKRAINE	546.2M	 ALGERIA	36.3M
 SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	481.1M	 REPUBLIC OF TURKIYE	18.3M
 LEBANON	460M	 ARMENIA	11.2M
 JORDAN	169.5M	 REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA	9.5M
 EGYPT	87M	 IRAN	8.3M

Western Africa

West and Central Africa faces a critical food security crisis, deepened by conflict, displacement and climate shocks. In 2025, over 58 million people are facing Crisis levels (IPC Phase 3 and above) of food insecurity.²⁴ Violence in **Central Sahel** and **Central Africa** is forcing displacement and cutting access to markets and assistance. In **Mali**, 2,600 people were at risk of Catastrophe levels (IPC Phase 5) of food insecurity. **Burkina Faso** had 34 localities cut off from assistance, and 70 were hard to reach. The crisis is spreading to northern **Gulf of Guinea** countries, where refugees are settling in resource-limited communities. Sudan's crisis is also affecting Chad and the Central African Republic. **Chad** hosts 1.4 million refugees and expects 60,000 more Sudanese refugees by the end of 2025. Violence in northern **Central African Republic** has caused mass displacement. In **Nigeria**, over 30 million people faced Crisis or worse levels (IPC Phase 3 and above) during the 2025 lean season. In **Cameroon's** Far North Region, floods affected more than 400,000 people, destroying homes and farmland.

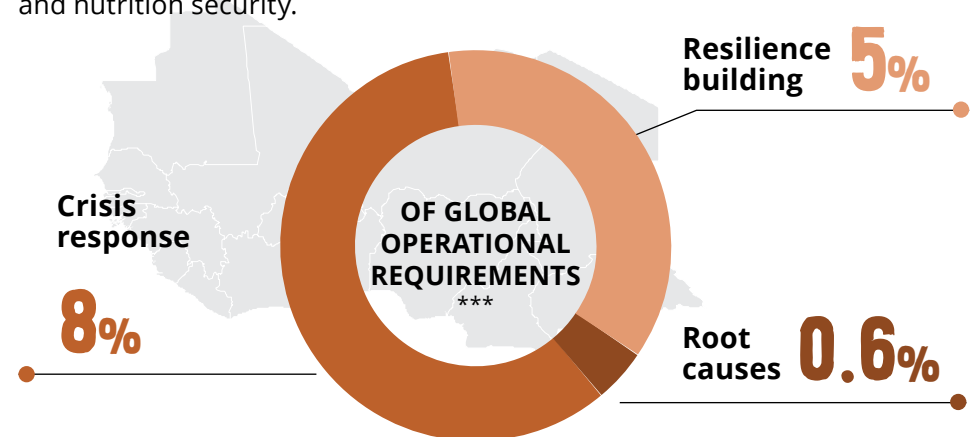
Funding is falling while needs are rising. Donations from top contributors dropped by half. WFP could only reach half of the people earmarked for support in 2025, focusing on those in IPC Phase 4 or worse, newly displaced people, and climate-affected populations. Without more support, life-saving operations may cease in early 2026.

There is hope as WFP helps build resilience. In the **Sahel**, the Integrated Resilience Programme rehabilitated land and water systems and helped families build livelihoods. In **Burkina Faso** and **Mali**, household food insecurity had dropped by 50 percent in 2025, compared to 2018. In **Niger**, 71 percent of young people said WFP's Food Assistance for Assets had helped them avoid migration. WFP also supports school meals. Our Home-Grown School Feeding programme connects smallholder farmers to schools, boosts local food systems and helps children eat better. It also helps families earn income and strengthens local markets.



Digital solutions are increasingly important in WFP's efforts to enhance accountability and maximize resources. Piloted in three country offices, WFP's Enterprise Deduplication system uses AI photo verification to detect duplicate records. It has saved US\$400,000 to date.

Looking ahead to 2026, WFP will continue to support national efforts to strengthen the humanitarian-development-peace nexus, scale locally driven solutions, mobilize innovative funding, and help build lasting food and nutrition security.






















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Western Africa – Operational requirements by country

Country	US\$	Country	US\$
 CHAD	334M	 SIERRA LEONE	31.7M
 NIGERIA	309.8M	 GHANA	31.5M
 BURKINA FASO	267.5M	 GUINEA-BISSAU	28M
 NIGER	201.8M	 GUINEA	27M
 MALI	134.6M	 GAMBIA	20.3M
 CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	122.5M	 CÔTE D'IVOIRE	20.2M
 CAMEROON	79M	 SENEGAL	14.9M
 MAURITANIA	40.6M	 LIBERIA	14M
 BENIN	35.7M	 SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	3.8M
 TOGO	33.8M		

WFP footprint



124M

people assisted



54%

of those assisted
are women and girls



20.4M

people supported through
climate and resilience
interventions



20M

children reached directly
by WFP with school meals



2.5M

metric tonnes of
food delivered



20,700+

WFP staff working globally
in over 120 countries
and territories



59%

of WFP food was procured
locally or regionally



US\$2.2B

transferred in cash
and vouchers

All figures are from 2024. 2025 figures will be available mid-2026.



Notes

- ¹ Estimates are for 2025. See methodological papers ([estimating the number](#) and [data explained](#)). Data remains unavailable for **Cuba**, the **Democratic People's Republic of Korea**, **Iran** (refugees), **Liberia**, **Libya**, **Peru**, **Philippines**, **Republic of Congo**, and **Sao Tome and Principe**.
- ² IPC/CH Phase 4 and above, including severely food insecure based on CARL.
- ³ **Global Network Against Food Crises**. 2025. *Global Report on Food Crises*. <https://www.fsinplatform.org/grfc-2025-september-update>. Figures not available for **Cameroon**, **Mauritania**, **Senegal**, **Somalia**. **Sudan** figures are as of 2024 because no new figures have been published since.
- ⁴ **WFP and FAO**. 2025. *Hunger Hotspots*. FAO–WFP early warnings on acute food insecurity: November 2025 to May 2026 outlook. <https://www.wfp.org/publications/hunger-hotspots-fao-wfp-early-warnings-acute-food-insecurity>
- ⁵ **WFP**. 2024. 2025 Global Outlook. docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000162840/download/?_ga=2.251870287.775393544.1760600072-2099573883.1733481831
- ⁶ **WFP and FAO**. 2025. *Hunger Hotspots | FAO–WFP early warnings on acute food insecurity*. November 2025 to May 2025 outlook. Forthcoming
- ⁷ **FAO**. August 2025. *GIEWS. Syria Country brief*. <https://www.fao.org/giews/countrybrief/country.jsp?code=SYR>.
- ⁸ **Global Network Against Food Crises**. 2025. *Global Report on Food Crises*. <https://www.fsinplatform.org/report/global-report-food-crises-2025/#download>
- ⁹ **World Bank**. 2025. *Global Economic Prospects*. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/publication/global-economic-prospects>
- ¹⁰ **Trading Economics**. 2025. *Food Inflation*. In: *Trading Economics*. [accessed 21 August 2025]. <https://tradingeconomics.com/country-list/food-inflation> Considering data over the last 5 years if latest data is not older than May 2025. Additional data: **Gaza** from Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics; **Cuba** from *Oficina Nacional de Estadística e Información*; **DRC**, **South Sudan**, the **Sudan**, **Syria** and **Yemen** are WFP food baskets from WFP Dataviz, Myanmar is price changes of Rice (Emata, Medium, Yangon, Retail).
- ¹¹ **OECD**. 2025. *Cuts in official development assistance*. Full Report: https://www.oecd.org/en/publications/cuts-in-official-development-assistance_8c530629-en/full-report.html.
- ¹² **WFP**. 2025. *A lifeline at risk: food assistance at a breaking point*. <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000168974/download/>
- ¹³ **WFP**. 2025. *Food security impact of reduction in WFP funding*. <https://www.wfp.org/publications/food-security-impact-reduction-wfp-funding>
- ¹⁴ **WFP**. 2025. *A lifeline at risk: food assistance at a breaking point*. <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000168974/download/>
- ¹⁵ **Bain & Company**. Pro-bono collaboration with WFP on Private Sector Strategy. 2025.
- ¹⁶ **FAO, WFP, and OCHA**. 2025. *Saving Lives, Time and Money: Evidence from Anticipatory Action*. <https://openknowledge.fao.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/24c57511-4e08-47d7-af84-8021e784d5f0/content>
- ¹⁷ **Foreign Affairs**. 2025. *A Hidden Hunger Crisis Is Destabilizing the World: How Food Insecurity Provokes Violence—and Weakens Even Wealthy States*. <https://www.foreignaffairs.com/world/hidden-hunger-crisis-destabilizing-world>
- ¹⁸ **WFP** calculation for the Global Outlook, see methodology: <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000169542/download/>
- ¹⁹ *ibid.*
- ²⁰ **UNHCR**. September 2025. *Region Regional Bureau for Eastern and Southern Africa*. <https://data.unhcr.org/en/regions/rbesa>
- ²¹ **Angola, Malawi, Tanzania, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of the Congo, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Kenya, Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda, Sudan, and Ethiopia**.
- ²² **WFP** calculation for the Global Outlook, see methodology: <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000169542/download/>
- ²³ *ibid.*
- ²⁴ *ibid.*

Photo credits

Cover: Uganda. Moses, 15, enjoys rice and beans at Namalu Primary School. WFP serves hot meals to 255K learners in Karamoja with support from partners. WFP/Arete/Kibuuka Mukisa

Inner cover: Bangladesh. The WFP's 's Livelihoods programme aims to help vulnerable women gain marketable skills, financial literacy and start their own businesses so that they can ensure their family's food security. WFP/Sayed Asif Mahmud

Page 2: Nigeria. Maryam Bade, a WFP beneficiary, works through her rice field and removes weeds by hand in Yobe. WFP/Ozavogu Abdul

Page 4: Jamaica. A woman returns to her house carrying a box of WFP emergency food, after Category 5 Hurricane Melissa. WFP/Alexis Masciarelli

Page 5: Mozambique. Emergency food assistance in Cabo Delgado. WFP/Denise Colletta

Page 6: Madagascar. WFP launched First-Ever UAS Operation for Humanitarian Assistance Delivery. WFP/Tsiory Andriantsoarana

Page 7: Kenya. Loise Kioko examines *Fusarium oxysporum* at Toothpick's Kakamega lab. The fungus powers Kichawi Kill, an eco-friendly bioherbicide fighting striga weed in Kenya. WFP/Lisa Murray

Page 7: El Salvador. Jocelyn and Carolina prepare the equipment: drone and remote controller. WFP/Giulio d'Adamo

Page 11: Türkiye. Yalcin Inam (WFP Programme Policy Officer) and Fatema Alnvaz (IOM Programme Assistant) are monitoring the food distribution at a shelter camp in Antakya. WFP/Giulio d'Adamo

Page 12: Guatemala. WFP and partners visit Juana and Ana Maylin's home garden in Nebaj. Through the B'alan Chiko'm community-based project, families grow vegetables to boost nutrition and livelihoods. WFP/Branders

Page 13: Haiti. Rose, a mother of five, rebuilt hope through WFP's livelihood programme: earning income, creating community assets, and securing food for her family. WFP/Theresa Piorr

Page 14: Cuba. Children having lunch at "Crescencio Valdés" primary school. The school receives fruits and vegetables from local producers to be used for school meals. WFP/Irshad Khan

Page 15: Ukraine. Emergency Food Distribution in Kryvorizhzhia, Donetsk Region. WFP/Sayed Asif Mahmud

Page 17: Bangladesh. Layzu, 26, a participant in WFP's Integrated Risk Management pilot programme, has several entrepreneurial projects on the go that give her family an income and help better prepare them for climate shocks like floods. WFP/Samantha Reinders

Page 18: Ethiopia. Kobe solar-powered irrigation system and hydroponics and smart drip irrigation. Kobe refugee camp is home to both refugees and host communities who face chronic food insecurity, limited livelihood opportunities, and recurrent climatic shocks. WFP/Michael Tewelde

Page 20: Sudan. Primary school girls share their breakfast meal during a break from classes. WFP is supporting Bint Wahab All Girls School with food for school meals. WFP/Leni Kinzli

Page 21: DRC. For Shukuru Aline, a 25-year-old mother of three and a bean supplier in Masisi, the Chakula Sokoni pilot project has opened up new economic opportunities. WFP/Benjamin Anguandia

Page 23: Ecuador. Dilan, Mateo and Angela Arteaga stand outside their home in Los Espinos after floods. WFP support through cash transfers and early warnings helped families act in time. WFP/Gonzalo Ruiz

Page 25: Ukraine. In partnership with ADRA, WFP distributes food kits and rations to communities where access to food is unreliable due to conflict. ADRA Photolibrary

Page 27: Sierra Leone. WFP supports smallholder farmers in Kambia to grow vegetables and legumes for school meals, promoting local food systems and better nutrition. WFP/Michael Duff

Page 29: Ecuador. Bowls of vegetable soup ready to be eaten at a WFP-supported school. WFP/Irshad Khan

Inner cover: Guatemala. María Magdalena Nájera plants a coffee seedling in her agricultural plot. Her work contributes to the regeneration of coffee crops and the sustainability of rural livelihoods in vulnerable regions. WFP/Nelson Pacheco

Back cover: Kenya. Halima Hassan's family enjoys vegetables grown on Dirdima Farm, thanks to WFP's solar-powered irrigation that boosts nutrition and income in Marsabit. WFP/Arete/Fredrik Lerneryd





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