

Hunger Hotspots

FAO–WFP early warnings
on acute food insecurity

June to November 2026 outlook



BRIEFING

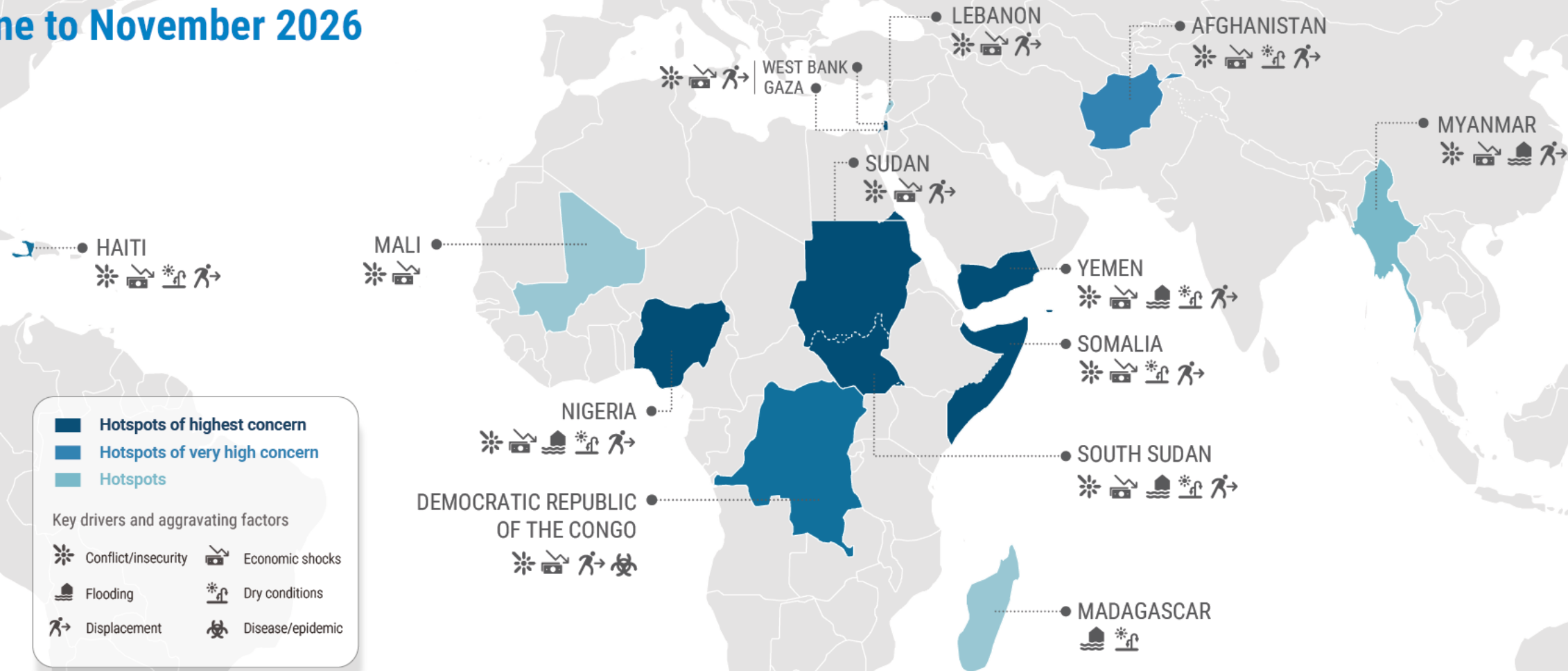
HUNGER HOTSPOTS: FAO–WFP EARLY WARNINGS ON ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY

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FAO OFFICE OF EMERGENCIES AND RESILIENCE (OER)

WFP FOOD SECURITY & NUTRITION ANALYSIS (PRGF)

Map of early warning hunger hotspots: June to November 2026



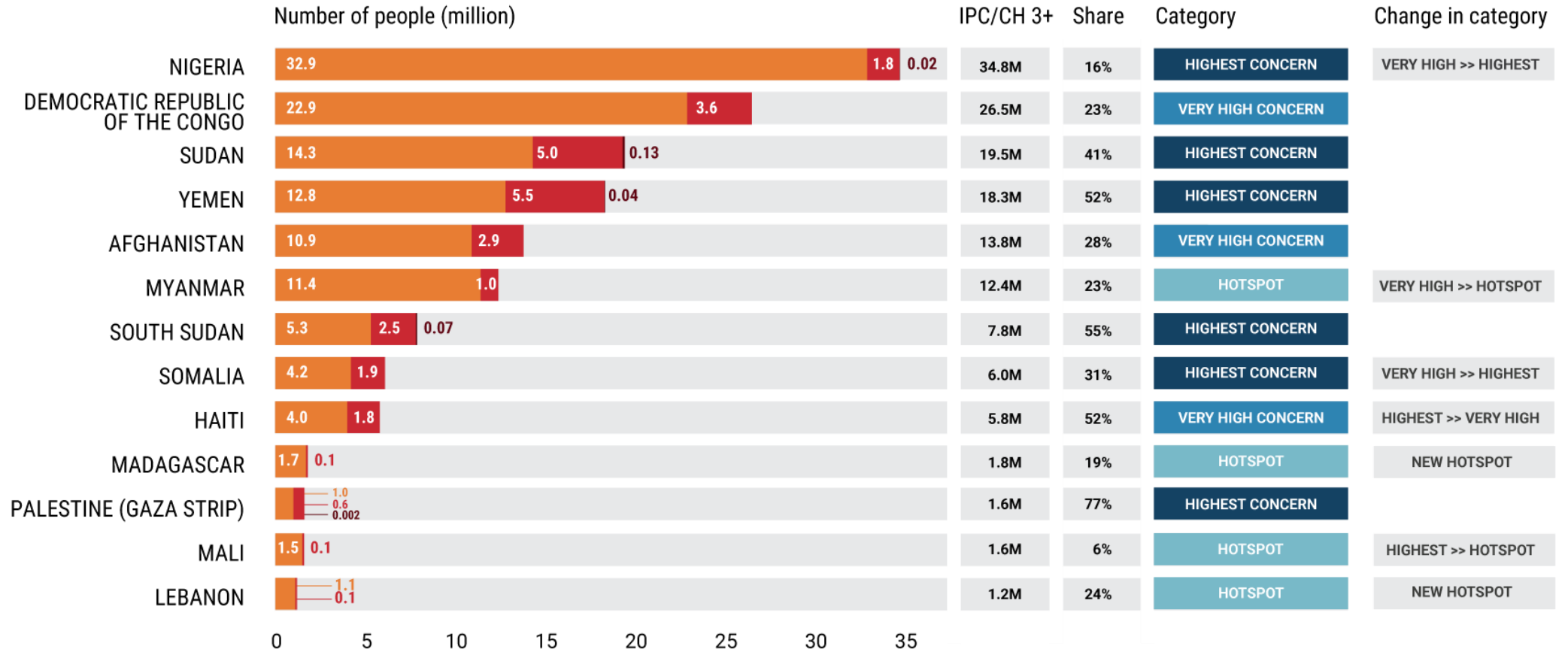
Source of data: WFP and FAO. 2026. *Hunger Hotspots analysis (June to November 2026)*. Rome.

Source of map: United Nations Geospatial. 2025. Map of the World. In: *United Nations*. [Cited 7 April 2025]. <https://www.un.org/geospatial/content/map-world-1>. Refer to the disclaimer on page ii for the names and boundaries used in this map. 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. Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined. Final status of the Abyei area is not yet determined.

Note: The displacement icon is used when displacement is a key driver of acute food insecurity, or when it is a significant factor contributing to vulnerability, even if not a direct driver. It applies to internally displaced persons as well as migrants and refugees.

Changes since the previous edition and where acute food insecurity is most severe

Risk categories now reflect two new highest-concern escalations, two new hotspot inclusions and a wider set of crises requiring monitoring.

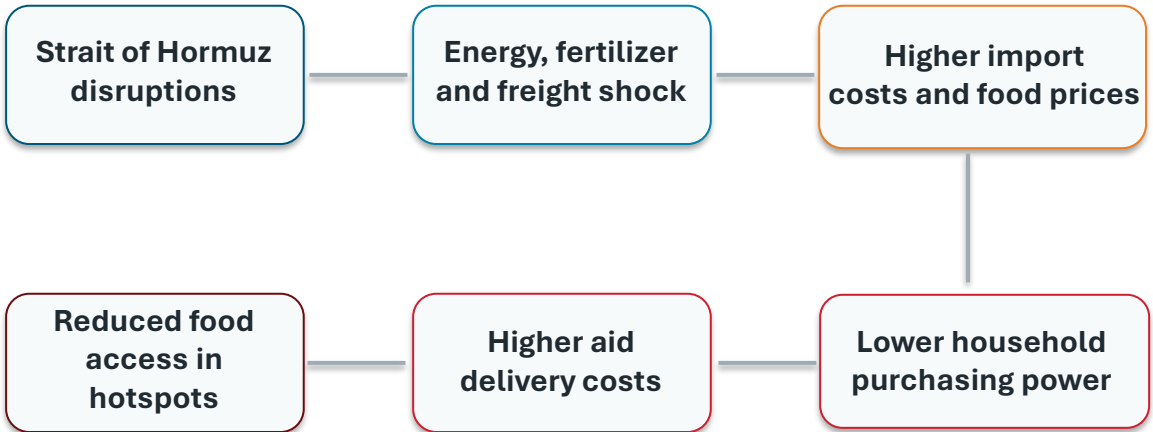


Middle East conflict: a regional shock with global agrifood transmission

The conflict in the Middle East entails significant disruptions for global agrifood markets, with increasing risk of further deterioration in acute food insecurity across hunger hotspots and countries requiring monitoring as uncertainty remains regarding the timeline for the reopening of the Strait of Hormuz

- ~1/4 global seaborne oil trade
- ~1/3 global fertilizer trade
- +40%** international average fuel prices month-on-month, March 2026
- +46%** urea price surge between February and March 2026

Impact chain



Most exposed transmission channels

- Fuel & freight**
import bills and logistics costs
- Fertilizer**
lower access to inputs
- Food prices**
lower purchasing power
- Remittances**
risk to household income

Most affected hotspots / high-exposure contexts:

- Near East
Sudan, Palestine, Yemen, Lebanon
- Asia
Afghanistan, Myanmar
- Western and Eastern Africa
Nigeria, Mali, South Sudan, Somalia
- Latin America and the Caribbean
Haiti

El Niño: uneven rainfall patterns could hit key agricultural windows

Emerging El Niño conditions are present and expected to strengthen through end-2026, raising both drought and flood risks in several hunger hotspots

Dry spells in some agricultural belts, flooding in others, and high uncertainty where conflict and access constraints already limit coping capacity

Eastern Africa

Drought recovery + flood risk

Somalia: crop losses and depleted pasture/water after poor rains; El Niño may support recovery later but raise flood risks. **South Sudan:** localized moisture deficits could affect crops and pasture.

West Africa / Sahel

Dry spells + floods

Western/central **Mali** likely below-average early rains. **Nigeria:** dry spells in some northern areas and localized flood risks in Borno and Sokoto risk disrupting agricultural activities.

Near East / Central Asia

Flood risk + Dryness

Wetter conditions could raise flood risks in parts of the Near East/Central Asia; **Sudan** and **Yemen** also face localized dry and flood risks.

Central America / Caribbean

Risk of severe dry conditions

Haiti and parts of **Central America:** below-average rainfall across the rainy season could affect seasonal agricultural activities; lower hurricane activity also reflects drier conditions.

Southern Africa

Dryness concerns grow

DRC and **Madagascar:** recent dry spells, floods and cyclones impacts have already affected agricultural activities and livelihoods; the developing El Niño may further increase dryness risks later in 2026.

South & Southeast Asia

Mixed rainfall outlook

Some areas may see rainfall deficits; others may face increased rainfall and flood risks. **Myanmar** remains exposed to rainfall variability and extremes. **Afghanistan** remain affected by dry conditions.

Implication for response:

- use anticipatory action where early-warning triggers are met, or clear early-warning signs emerge;
- use emergency response where shocks have already materialized and urgent needs must be met.

Funding cuts: hyperprioritization is narrowing the response

Needs remain high, but severe funding reductions are constraining response capacity, forcing more stringent prioritization and weakening evidence systems

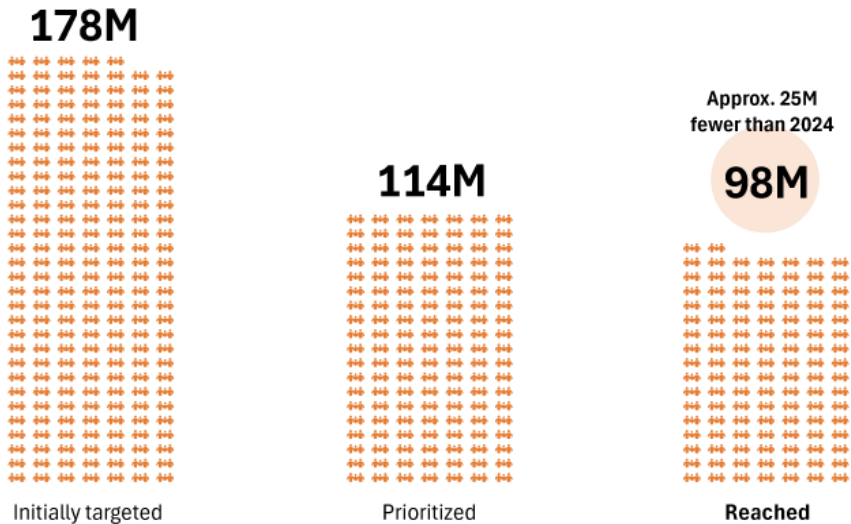
266M people facing high acute food insecurity in 2025

22.9% of the analysed population, up from 11.3% in 2016.

-59% humanitarian assistance to food sectors in crisis contexts, 2022–2025

Back to 2016–2017 levels, while the analysed share in high AFI has doubled.

The 2025 humanitarian response narrowed sharply



Cuts concentrated in severe and large crises

44% of the global 2025 reduction in food-sector humanitarian assistance occurred in five countries:



These same countries recorded a **combined increase of about 6 million people in Crisis or worse in 2025.**

Operational consequence: weaker response capacity and weaker evidence base (WFP survey interviews -30% | FAO DIEM collection -31%)

Risk of Famine: four contexts require exceptional political, access and financing attention

A risk of Famine persisted or was identified in four countries or territories in 2026: the Sudan, South Sudan, the Gaza Strip and Somalia

Common pattern: conflict and violence, access constraints, exhausted livelihoods and coping capacities, funding gaps, insufficient scale of life-saving support

Sudan

14 areas

Risk of Famine in 14 areas of North Darfur, South Darfur and South Kordofan through Sep 2026; expected to persist in 13 areas through Jan 2027.

South Sudan

4 counties

4 counties face plausible risk under a worst-case scenario through July 2026.

Gaza Strip

Entire strip*

Entire territory faced risk through mid-Apr 2026; no projection for the outlook period was available at the time of writing.

Somalia

1 district

District in Bay region at risk under a plausible worst-case scenario of failed rains, high prices and limited assistance.



Modern famines are almost always human-made, foreseeable and preventable. Waiting for Famine to intervene is a failure of foresight – by then, it is too late for many.

FAO-WFP Operational challenges and recommended actions

Humanitarian actors continue to face major operational challenges, including funding shortfalls, access constraints and insecurity.

Operational challenges:

- International humanitarian law is undermined, and starvation used as a weapon of war.
- Access constraints continue to affect humanitarian operations, increasing protection risks.
- Severe funding reductions forcing to scale back assistance, focusing on the most severe needs.
- Supply chain disruption and increasing costs are further driving acute food insecurity.
- Key data which shapes global humanitarian response is in danger.

Recommended actions:

- Ensure humanitarian access and protection of civilians.
- Call for greater political commitment and coordination to prevent overlapping crises.
- Invest in early warning, anticipatory action and prevention of shocks.
- Mobilize funding for urgent humanitarian needs.
- Protect evidence gathering from vulnerable communities.

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Q&A

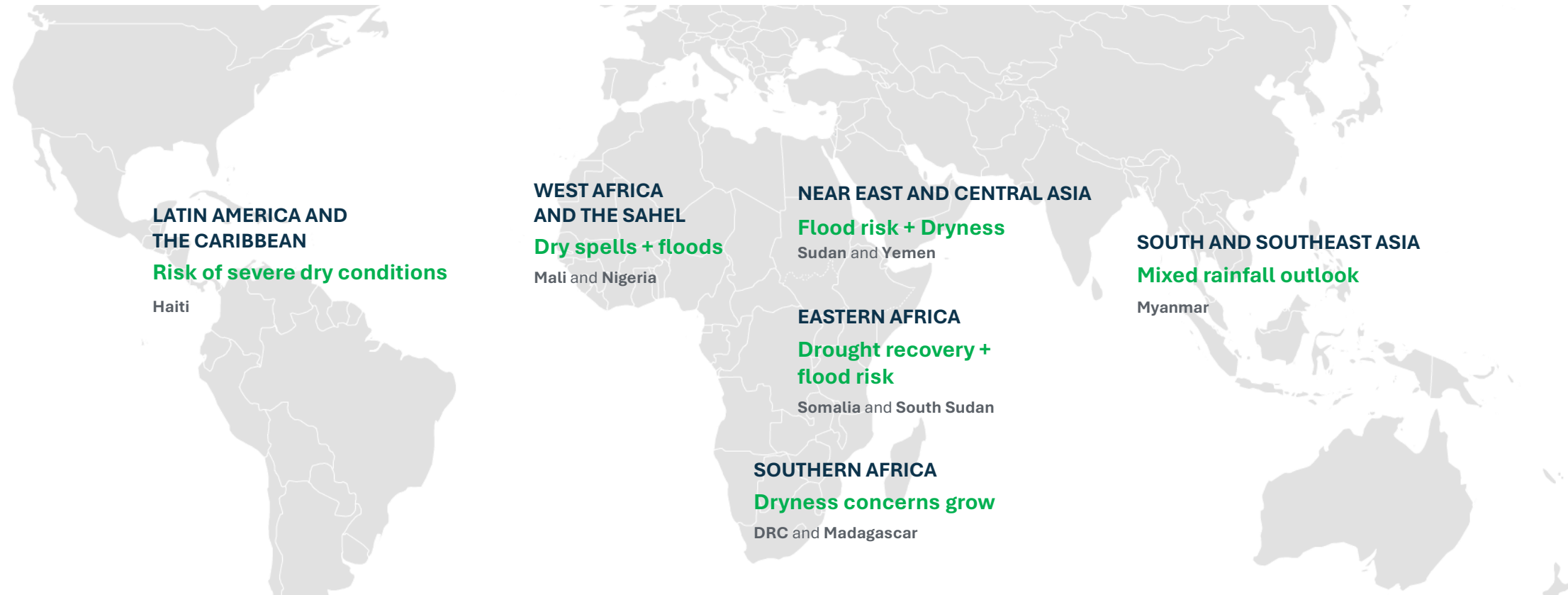
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