AFRICA HEADLINE
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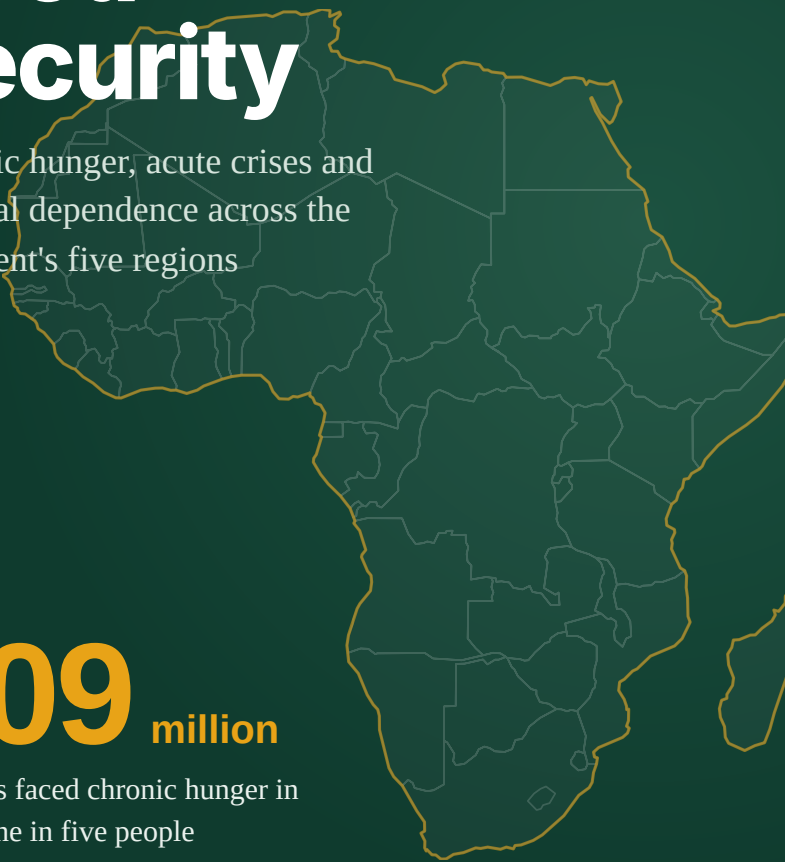
AFRICA IN NUMBERS · SPECIAL EDITION

Food security

Chronic hunger, acute crises and external dependence across the continent's five regions



309 million

Africans faced chronic hunger in 2025, one in five people

149 M
in acute hunger (Phase 3+)

66.6 %
cannot afford a healthy diet

21 of 34
countries cut undernourishment since 2004–06

29 of 33
cut chronic child malnutrition

EDITORIAL NOTE

Statistical stabilisation does not solve structural vulnerability

For the first time since 2017, the share of Africans facing hunger stopped rising: it fell from 20.3% in 2024 to 20.0% in 2025. But population growth has made Africa, also for the first time, the region with the most undernourished people in the world: 309 million, against 292 million in Asia.

AfricaHeadline treats food security as a matter of macroeconomic stability and sovereignty. A continent that imports around $65bn of food a year, and uses a fraction of the fertiliser applied elsewhere, is exposed to every shock in prices, exchange rates and weather.

> **The 12 months under review combined three shocks: the closure of the Strait of Hormuz, the sharpest contraction in humanitarian aid on record and the return of El Niño.**

We distinguish **chronic hunger** (undernourishment, estimated by the FAO) from **acute hunger** (need for urgent assistance, classified by the IPC and Cadre Harmonisé scales). We highlight the countries that improved and review the continent's five sub-regions. Data come from editions published between November 2025 and November 2026.

Editorial Board
AfricaHeadline Media Group

IN BRIEF

Six conclusions from the past 12 months

1. **Africa has become the epicentre of hunger.** 309 million undernourished people in 2025, 48% of the world total; in 2010 there were 171 million, 28%.

2. **Acute hunger is concentrated in a few countries.** Nigeria, DR Congo and Sudan account for 82.9 million people in Phase 3 or worse, almost a third of the world total.

3. **Eating well is beyond the reach of most.** 66.6% of Africans cannot afford a healthy diet; in Central Africa the figure is 75.9%.

4. **Productivity remains the weak link.** Cereal yields of 1.7 t/ha, less than half the world average, with about 22 kg of fertiliser per hectare.

5. **External shocks arrived at the same time.** Urea up 67% after Hormuz closed, food aid down 44.5% between 2024 and 2026 and El Niño active until February 2027.

6. **More countries are improving than worsening.** 21 of 34 countries reduced undernourishment over two decades and child stunting fell in 29 of 33. Ethiopia, Sierra Leone, Togo and Senegal cut more than 10 points.

IN BRIEF

Twelve numbers that sum up the year

309 M
undernourished Africans in 2025

20.0 %
of the continent's population

149 M
in acute hunger (Phase 3+), 2025 peak

56.6 %
in moderate or severe food insecurity

66.6 %
cannot afford a healthy diet

64.8 M
children with stunted growth

1.7 t/ha
cereal yield (world: 4.24)

22 kg/ha
of fertiliser (world: 139)

$65 bn
food imports (sub-Saharan Africa)

−44.5 %
food aid, 2024–2026

21 of 34
countries cut undernourishment since 2004–06

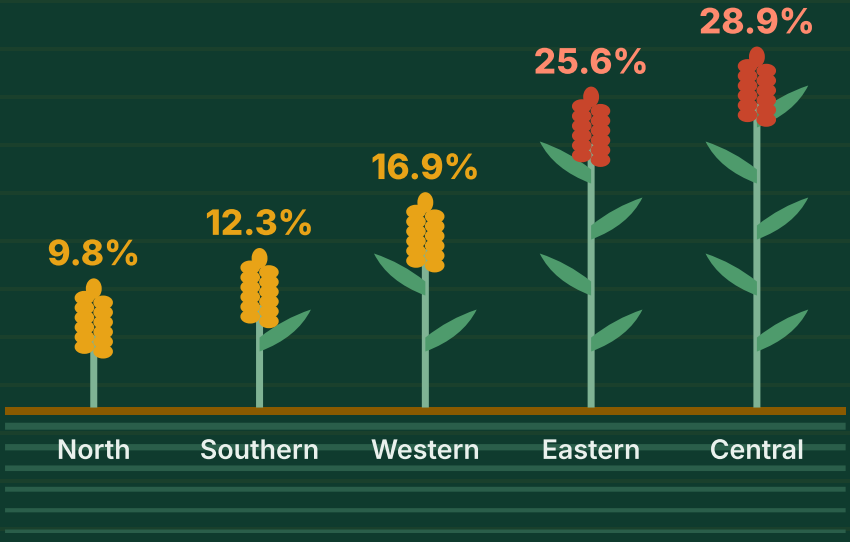
29 of 33
cut child stunting since 2012

Sources and periods are shown in the following screens.

1

THE SCALE OF HUNGER

How many, where they are and what they can afford to eat.



Prevalence of undernourishment by sub-region, 2025 (FAO). Each stalk is a region; its height is the percentage.

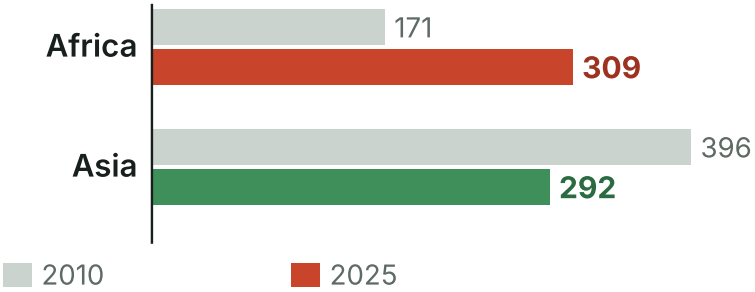
1 · THE SCALE OF HUNGER

Africa overtakes Asia in the number of hungry people

309 million

undernourished Africans in 2025: one in five people.

Undernourished people, millions



48 %

of the world's undernourished live in Africa (28% in 2010)

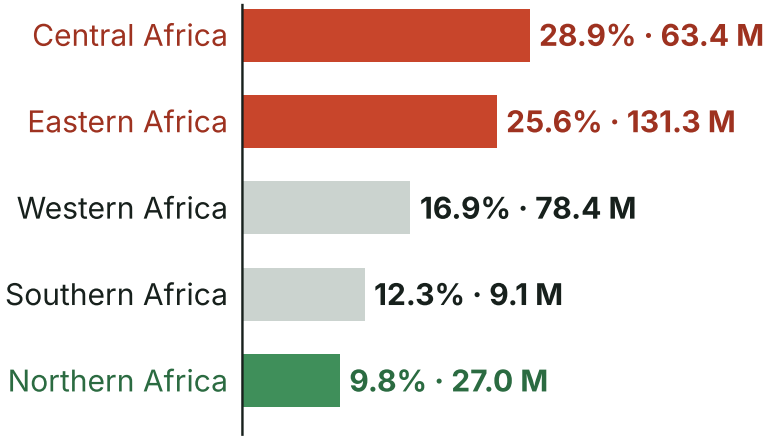
645 million

hungry people worldwide in 2025 (7.8%)

Global hunger fell for a third consecutive year. In Africa the share has stabilised (20.3% → 20.0%), but the absolute number stays high because the population grows faster than prevalence falls.

1 · THE SCALE OF HUNGER

Central Africa has the highest prevalence; Eastern Africa the largest number



Prevalence of undernourishment (%) and number of undernourished people (millions) in 2025, FAO sub-regions.

42 %
of Africa's undernourished live in Eastern Africa

22.2 %
prevalence in sub-Saharan Africa (282.3 M)

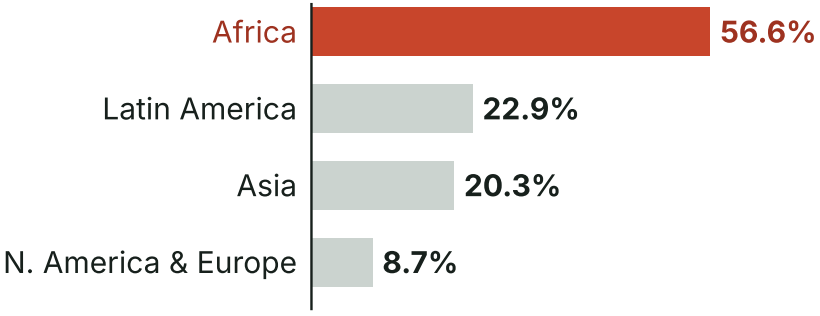
> The geography of hunger follows that of conflict and drought: Central and Eastern Africa account for 63% of the continent's undernourished.

1 · THE SCALE OF HUNGER

More than half of Africans live in food insecurity

56.6 %

of Africans in moderate or severe food insecurity in 2025.



Moderate or severe food insecurity (FIES scale), % of population, 2025.

66.6 %
cannot afford a healthy diet (world: 32.7%)

4.35 PPP $
daily cost of a healthy diet in Africa

20.5 %
of children aged 6–23 months reach minimum dietary diversity (world: 30.8%)

43.0 %
of women reach minimum dietary diversity (world: 62.7%)

2

WHO IS IMPROVING

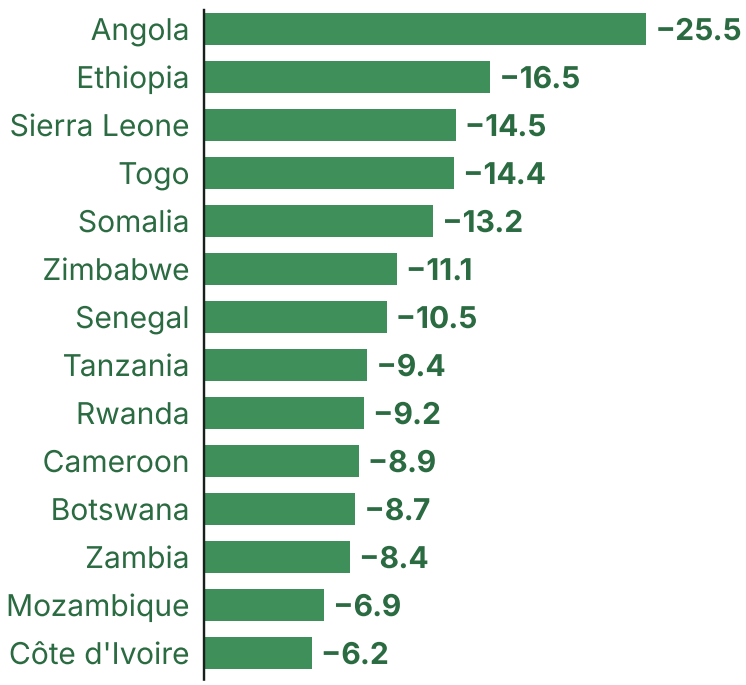
The countries that reduced hunger and child malnutrition.

2 · WHO IS IMPROVING

21 of 34 African countries reduced hunger over two decades

21 of 34

countries analysed have less undernourishment today than in 2004–2006.



Reduction in the prevalence of undernourishment, percentage points, 2004–2006 to 2023–2025. The 14 largest reductions among 34 countries with data. AfricaHeadline calculation based on FAO.

19.9 %
Ethiopia in 2023–25, against 36.4% in 2004–06

5.3 %
Senegal, against 15.8%

10.2 %
Togo, against 24.6%

4.9 %
Cameroon, against 13.8%

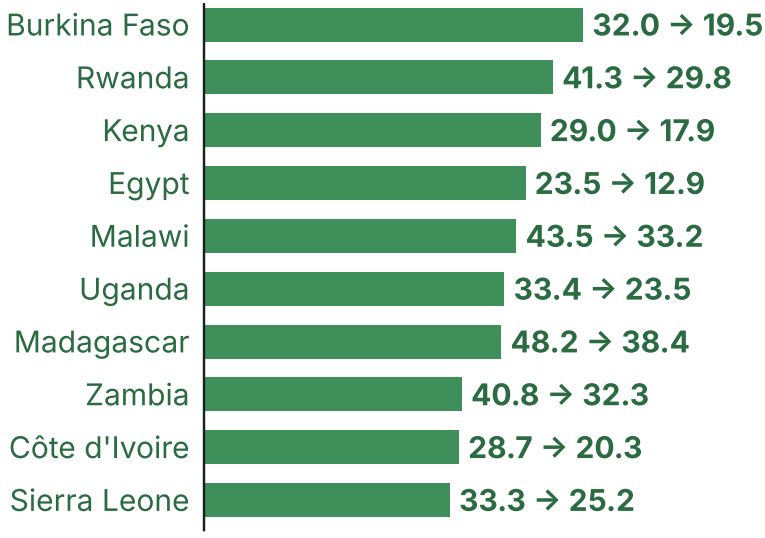
Improvements span every region: from the Sahel (Senegal, Burkina Faso, Niger) to the Horn of Africa (Ethiopia, Somalia) and Southern Africa (Botswana, Zimbabwe). Two of the biggest gains, Angola and Sierra Leone, came from countries that emerged from long wars. Of the 13 countries where hunger rose, the largest increases were in Nigeria (+13.1 points), DR Congo (+12.2) and Madagascar (+8.9).

2 · WHO IS IMPROVING

Chronic child malnutrition fell in 29 of 33 countries

29 of 33

countries reduced the share of stunted children between 2012 and 2024.



Children under 5 with stunted growth, % in 2012 → 2024 (UNICEF/WHO/World Bank modelled estimates, published in SOFI 2026). Ranked by reduction in points.

−11.1 pts

Kenya: chronic hunger rose, but child nutrition improved

3 countries

saw increases: DR Congo, Niger and South Africa

> SOFI 2026 confirms that stunting is falling markedly in Africa and that the continent is on track for the 2030 targets on child wasting and overweight.

2 · WHO IS IMPROVING

Signs of a turning point in the past year

Hunger stopped rising

Prevalence in Africa fell from 20.3% to 20.0% in 2025: the first break in the upward trend since 2017.

Improvement in three sub-regions

In Eastern, Central and Western Africa undernourishment fell in 2025, offsetting a slight rise elsewhere.

Above-average harvests

Cereal production in low-income food-deficit countries is forecast at 126.5 million tonnes in 2026, 2% above 2025 and the five-year average.

Low hunger in the North and Cabo Verde

Tunisia, Cabo Verde, Algeria and Morocco are in the «low» hunger category of the 2026 GHI.

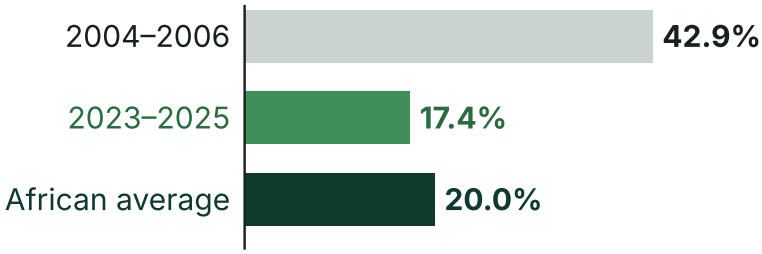
The gains are real but fragile: population growth, conflict and the external shocks of 2026 could reverse them. The following sections show where.

2 · WHO IS IMPROVING

Angola: the largest reduction in hunger among the 34 countries analysed

−25.5 pts

fall in undernourishment in Angola, from 42.9% in 2004–06 to 17.4% in 2023–25, below the African average (20.0%).



33 M t
agricultural output in 2025/26, +7.1%: the best on record

−31.1 %
food imports between 2017 and 2025

17.6 M t
roots and tubers (+9.1%), incl. 14.5 M t of cassava

7.8 M t
fruit (+7.7%): banana, mango and pineapple

9.28 %
food inflation in Oct. 2026, against 17.76% a year earlier

1.25 M
families supported by rural extension last season

Production is mostly family-based: more than three million households supply about 80% of the country's food. Through the AgriConnect Compact, launched with the World Bank in June 2026, Angola is seeking private investment in value chains. The challenge is reducing dependence on rain: in 2025/26, Benguela, Bié and Huambo, which grow half of the maize, received about half their usual rainfall.

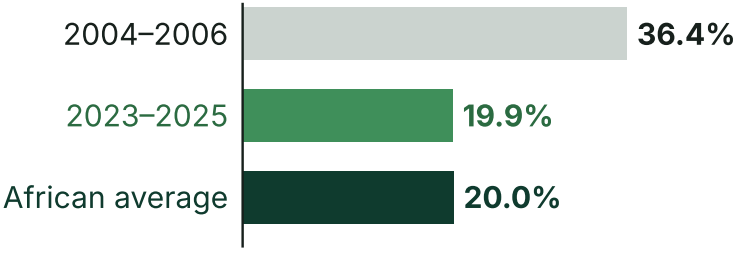
Sources: FAO (SOFI 2026; GIEWS, Sep. 2026); Ministry of State for Economic Coordination (provisional data, Oct. 2026); INE Angola; World Bank.

2 · WHO IS IMPROVING

Ethiopia: hunger almost halved and record wheat harvests

−16.5 pts

fall in undernourishment in Ethiopia, from 36.4% in 2004–06 to 19.9% in 2023–25, now below the African average.



6.5 M t
wheat in 2025/26: a record, +5% (USDA)

−24 %
wheat imports in 2025/26, to 1.3 M t

7.0 M t
forecast for 2026/27, +8%, with more irrigation and improved seed

35.5 %
stunted children in 2024, against 42.1% in 2012

> The National Wheat Programme, launched in 2019, expanded irrigated lowland wheat from about 20,000 hectares to millions of hectares farmed in the dry season. With 9.2% growth forecast for 2026, Ethiopia is the most dynamic of Africa's ten largest economies.

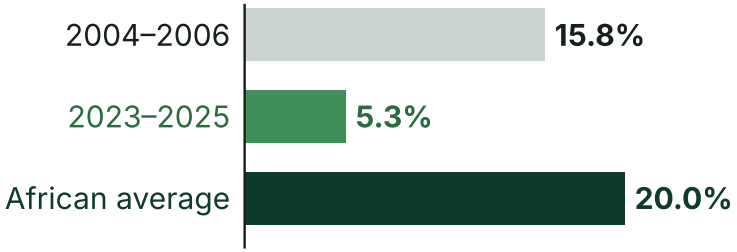
Sources: FAO (SOFI 2026); USDA/FAS (Grain and Feed, 2025 and 2026); Ministry of Agriculture of Ethiopia. Official production figures are considerably higher than the USDA estimates used here.

2 · WHO IS IMPROVING

Senegal: from moderate to low hunger in two decades

5.3 %

of the population undernourished in 2023–25, against 15.8% in 2004–06: a third of the starting level.



2.4 M t
cereal output in the 2025/26 season, +4.1% (ANSD)

7–10 t/ha
rice yields in the Senegal River Valley

27.7 %
in food insecurity in 2023–25, against 39.0% in 2014–16

270 k t
of subsidised fertiliser in the 2025/26 season

> The Food Sovereignty Strategy 2025–2034 and the 2026–2030 rice programme contract focus on the Senegal River Valley, where yields rival Asia's. The next challenge is marketing: the country still imports more than a million tonnes of rice a year.

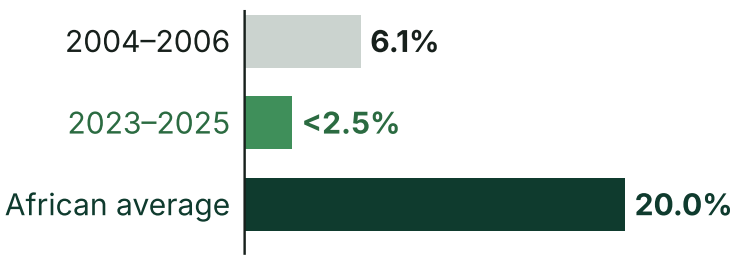
Sources: FAO (SOFI 2026); ANSD and Senegal's Ministry of Agriculture, Food Sovereignty and Livestock; GHI 2026.

2 · WHO IS IMPROVING

Algeria: hunger below 2.5% and the biggest cereal harvest since 2019

<2.5 %

of the population undernourished in 2023–25, against 6.1% in 2004–06: the lowest level the FAO measures.



5 M t
cereal harvest forecast for 2026, about 30% above average (FAO)

7.5 GHI
«low» hunger, ranked 43rd in the world

8.9 %
stunted children in 2024, against 12.0% in 2012

$1.5 bn
savings announced from ending durum wheat imports

Abundant rains after several years of drought and public support for production delivered in 2026 the biggest cereal harvest since 2019. The government has announced self-sufficiency in durum wheat; the country nonetheless still imports soft wheat and maize for livestock.

Sources: FAO (SOFI 2026; GIEWS, Jun. 2026); Presidency of the Republic of Algeria; GHI 2026.

3

ACUTE CRISES

Who needs urgent help, and why.

3 · ACUTE CRISES

149 million Africans need urgent food assistance

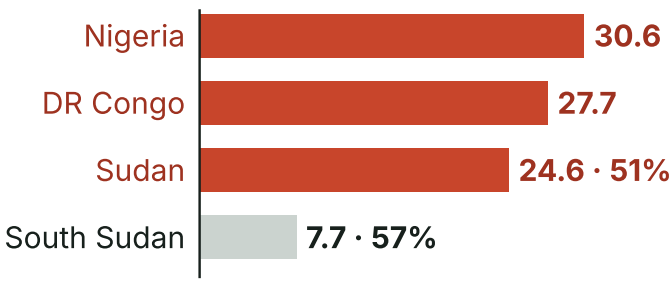
149 million

people in Phase 3 or worse (Crisis, Emergency or Catastrophe) in 29 African countries and territories, at the 2025 peak.



People in IPC/CH Phase 3+ (millions) and % of population analysed, 2025 peak, GRFC regions. Regional total: AfricaHeadline calculation.

The largest crises, millions of people



56 %

of the 266 million in acute hunger worldwide are in Africa

31 %

of the world total in three countries: Nigeria, DR Congo and Sudan

Nigeria is projected to add 4.1 million people in acute hunger in 2026. Ethiopia is not included in the 2025 figures because no data met the technical requirements.

3 · ACUTE CRISES

Sudan: the only confirmed famine in Africa in the past 12 months

19.5 million

Sudanese (41% of the population) in Phase 3+ between February and May 2026, even after the main harvest.

Sep. 2025	21.2 million (45%) in Phase 3+; the Famine Review Committee confirms famine in El Fasher and Kadugli.
Oct. 2025	El Fasher falls; mass displacement to Tawila, Um Baru and Kernoi.
Feb. 2026	Famine thresholds for acute malnutrition exceeded in Um Baru and Kernoi.
Feb.–May 2026	About 135,000 people in Catastrophe (Phase 5).
Jun. 2026	IPC identifies risk of famine in 14 areas for the lean season.

637 k
people in Phase 5 at the peak (Dec. 2024 – May 2025)

70 · 50 %
WFP rations in famine and at-risk areas since Jan. 2026

The Government of Sudan did not endorse the IPC findings. The slight improvement in El Fasher and Kadugli is largely due to people leaving.

3 · ACUTE CRISES

Sahel and West Africa: 54.8 million in the lean season



People in Phase 3+ in the Sahel, West Africa and Cameroon (Cadre Harmonisé). The initial projection for Jun.–Aug. 2026 was 52.8 million; the June update raised it.

+31 %
between the post-harvest period and the lean season

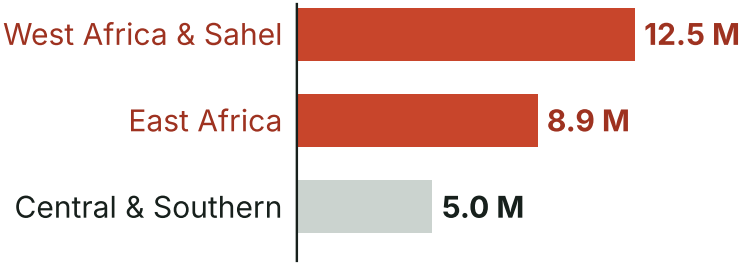
3 M+
in Emergency (Phase 4) and more than 10,000 in Catastrophe

The impact of cuts, measured on the ground

In Mali, areas where families received reduced rations saw acute hunger rise by 64% since 2023; where rations were full, it fell by 34% (WFP).

3 · ACUTE CRISES

More than 26 million African children with acute malnutrition



Children aged 6–59 months with acute malnutrition in countries with food crises, 2025. Total: 26.4 million (AfricaHeadline calculation), plus 5.2 million pregnant and breastfeeding women.

64.8 M
stunted children in Africa (61.7 M in 2012)

1 region
of the world where that number has risen

Stunting is largely irreversible and reduces future productivity. Kenya, Somalia and South Sudan are classified as very severe nutrition crises in 2026.

4

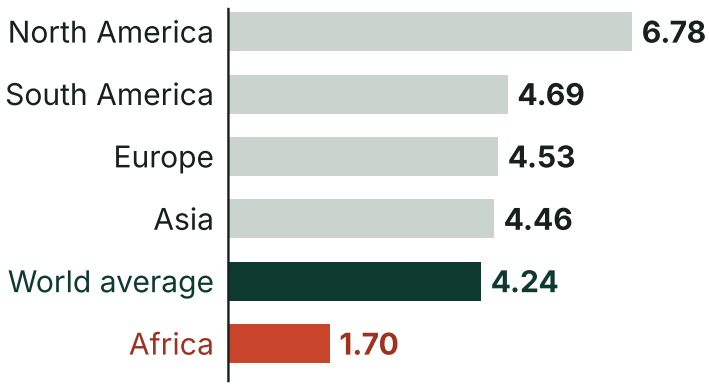
STRUCTURAL CAUSES

Productivity, inputs, imports, financing and climate.

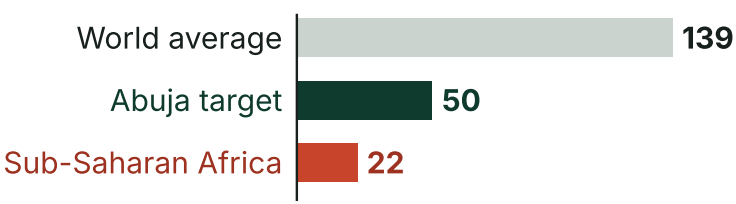
4 · STRUCTURAL CAUSES

Farm yields at less than half the world average

Cereal yield, tonnes per hectare (2023)



Fertiliser per hectare, kg



FAO; AKADEMIYA2063 (fertiliser, 2018, latest comparable year). The Abuja target (2006) set 50 kg/ha by 2015.

414 kg/ha
used in Egypt, the highest on the continent

37 countries
in Africa use less than 25 kg/ha

4 · STRUCTURAL CAUSES

The Hormuz closure pushed urea up by two-thirds

+67 %

rise in urea, from about $480 to $800 per tonne, after the Strait of Hormuz closed in February 2026.



6 M t+
of fertiliser imported by Africa every year

≈60 %
average rise in urea forecast by the World Bank for 2026

40 %
of world urea trade affected (ICC)

2 exporters
African nitrogen suppliers gained weight: Egypt and Algeria

The impact comes with a lag: a farmer who could not buy fertiliser in the planting window harvests less months later, even if prices have since fallen.

4 · STRUCTURAL CAUSES

The food import bill keeps rising

$65 bn

food imports by sub-Saharan Africa in 2025, the third consecutive rise ($62.8bn in 2024).

133.9 points

FAO Food Price Index in Oct. 2026

+5.9 %

on Oct. 2025, despite three months of decline

31 of 41

countries needing external food assistance are African

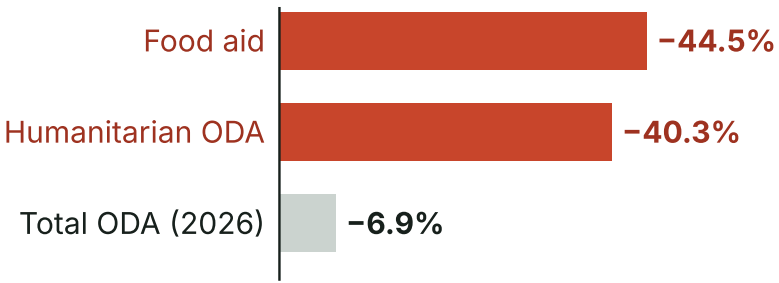
+1.6 %

rise in rice in October, against the trend

> Import dependence turns every currency depreciation and every rise in freight into a shock to the price of bread, rice and oil. The Kampala Declaration aims to triple intra-African agrifood trade by 2035.

4 · STRUCTURAL CAUSES

Food aid down 44.5%, humanitarian aid down 40.3%



Projected change 2024–2026 (food and humanitarian aid); net ODA from DAC countries in 2026, to $152bn, the lowest since 2014.

76 M
people targeted by humanitarian aid, against 100 M before the cuts

2016 level
to which financing for the food sector has fallen back

External financing is falling just as needs rise. The cuts also hit early-warning systems, which reduces the quality of the data itself.

4 · STRUCTURAL CAUSES

El Niño active until February 2027

El Niño is established and expected to persist until February 2027, raising the likelihood of droughts and floods that affect agriculture and livelihoods.

Countries at risk of agricultural drought (SADC)

Madagascar | Malawi | Mozambique | Zambia | Zimbabwe

Risk of famine identified in 2026

Sudan | South Sudan | Somalia

+65 %
rise in diesel in Mogadishu between Jan. and Apr. 2026

25–70 %
of cropland hit by severe drought in Lower and Middle Shabelle (Somalia)

> Southern Africa's next main harvest, in April–May 2027, is the decisive test: it takes place entirely under El Niño.

5

THE FIVE REGIONS

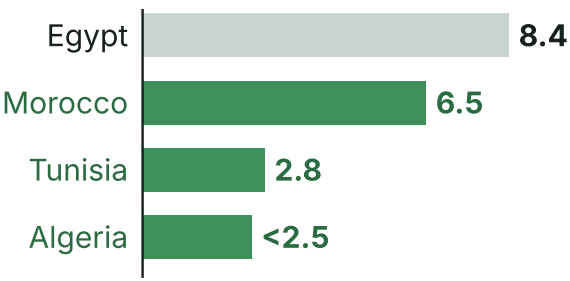
A portrait of each sub-region and the countries that define it.

5 · THE FIVE REGIONS

Northern Africa: the lowest hunger, the greatest reliance on imported cereals

9.8 %

of the population undernourished in 2025 (27.0 million), unchanged from 2024.



Undernourishment, % of population, 2023–2025.

6.0 GHI
Tunisia, Africa's best position (31st)

414 kg/ha
of fertiliser in Egypt

29.9 %
in food insecurity in Egypt

5 countries
in the world have more hunger than in 2000; Libya is one

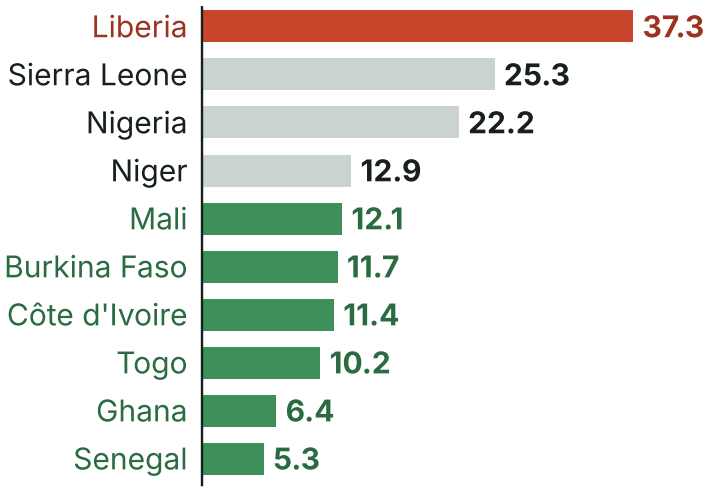
Northern Africa is the continent's main cereal importer and therefore the most exposed to world wheat prices. In the FAO classification it includes Sudan, whose undernourishment estimates have not been updated since 2018.

5 · THE FIVE REGIONS

Western Africa: 78 million undernourished and the largest crisis in numbers

16.9 %

of the population undernourished in 2025 (78.4 million).



Undernourishment, % of population, 2023–2025.

88.1 %
in food insecurity in Sierra Leone, the highest in the selection

30.6 M
Nigerians in acute hunger in 2025

12.5 M
children with acute malnutrition in the region

13.0 GHI
Ghana: «moderate» hunger

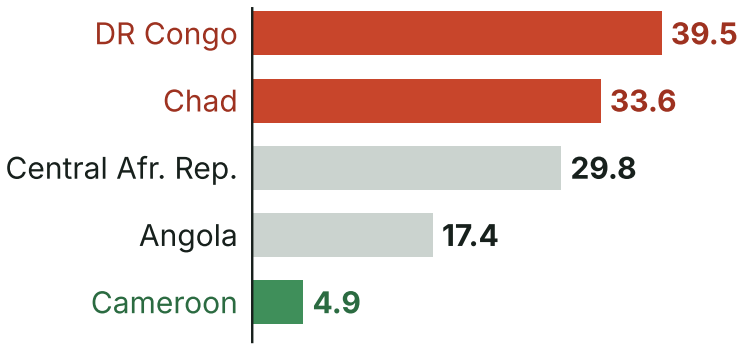
The region combines countries with low hunger, such as Senegal and Ghana, and a central Sahel in crisis. Nigeria alone weighs more than any other country on the continent.

5 · THE FIVE REGIONS

Central Africa: the highest prevalence and the least affordable healthy diet

28.9 %

of the population undernourished in 2025 (63.4 million).



Undernourishment, % of population, 2023–2025. FAO sub-region (includes Angola and Chad).

75.9 %
cannot afford a healthy diet: the highest in Africa

27.7 M
Congolese in acute hunger in 2025

38.0 GHI
Chad: «alarming» hunger

−25.5 pts
undernourishment in Angola since 2004–06 (42.9% → 17.4%)

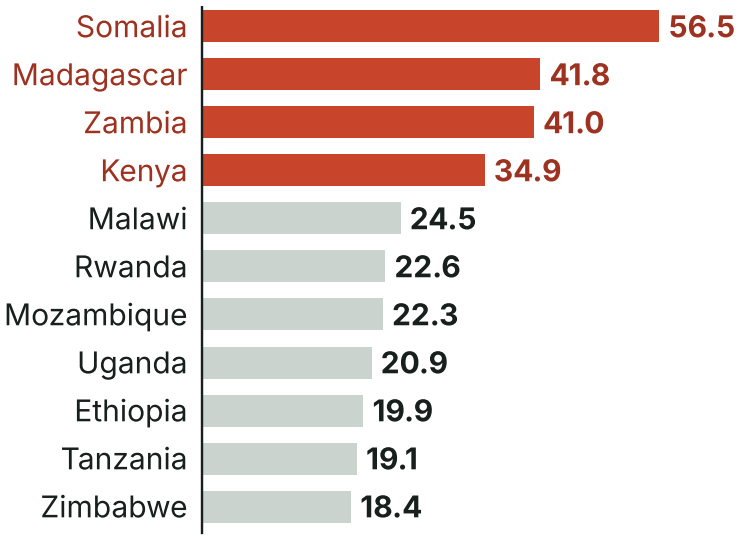
DR Congo defines the region: it is the world's second-largest acute hunger crisis and one of the few countries where undernourishment rose over the last decade. In 2025 WFP cut assistance there to 600,000 people, against 2.3 million planned.

5 · THE FIVE REGIONS

Eastern Africa: 131 million undernourished, 42% of Africa's total

25.6 %

of the population undernourished in 2025 (131.3 million).



Undernourishment, % of population, 2023–2025. In the FAO classification the sub-region runs from the Horn of Africa to Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

47.0 GHI
Somalia: the worst score in the world

57 %
of South Sudan's population in acute hunger

81.6 %
in food insecurity in Malawi

−16.5 pts
undernourishment in Ethiopia since 2004–06 (36.4% → 19.9%)

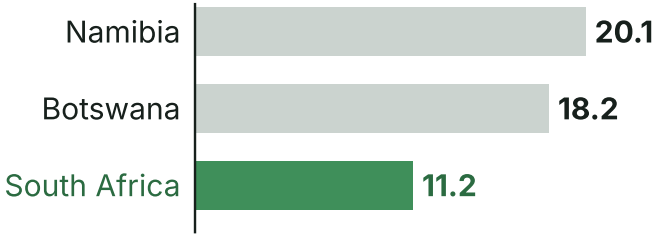
It is the region most exposed to two shocks at once: conflict in the Horn of Africa and El Niño in the south, where Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe face drought risk.

5 · THE FIVE REGIONS

Southern Africa: the most affordable healthy diet on the continent

12.3 %

of the population undernourished in 2025 (9.1 million).



Undernourishment, % of population, 2023–2025. FAO sub-region: South Africa, Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho and Namibia.

24.4 %
cannot afford a healthy diet: the lowest in Africa

41 %
of Namibia's analysed population in acute hunger (2025)

+7.9 pts
undernourishment in South Africa since 2004–06 (3.3% → 11.2%)

15.4 GHI
South Africa: «moderate» hunger

It is the sub-region with the fewest undernourished people in absolute terms and the most affordable healthy diet. But South Africa is one of the countries where undernourishment rose most over two decades, and Namibia is still feeling the effects of the 2024 drought.

6

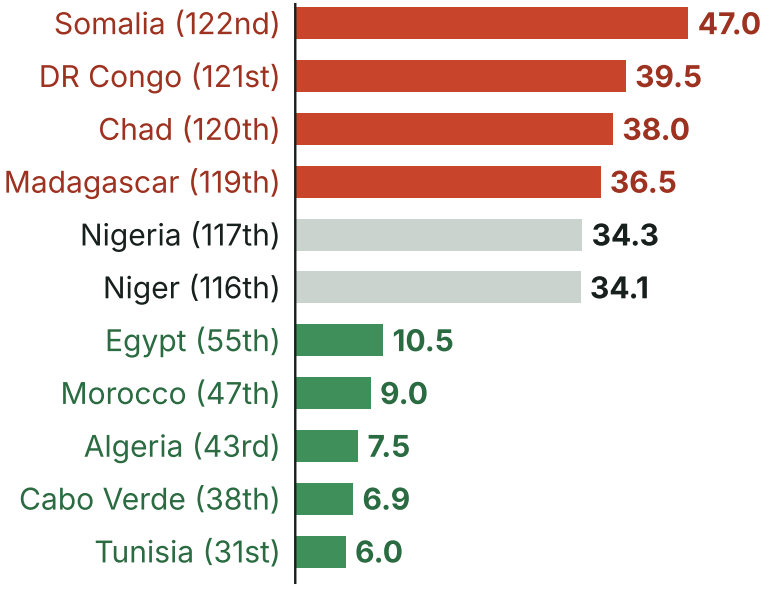
THE RISK MAP

Indices compared across countries.

6 · THE RISK MAP

Seven of the eight countries with «alarming» hunger are African

Global Hunger Index 2026: worst and best



GHI 2026, 0–100 (higher = worse). Alarming: 35.0–49.9. Sudan, South Sudan and Burundi are also «alarming», without an exact score.

27.5

GHI for sub-Saharan Africa: «serious», and above 2018

18.1

world GHI, also above 2018 (17.6)

6 · THE RISK MAP

The 10 largest economies: size does not guarantee food security

Africa's ten largest economies add up to about $2.53 trillion, close to 70% of African GDP. Their record in the fight against hunger, however, is very uneven.

Country (GDP)	GDP 2026	Growth	Undernour.	GHI
1. South Africa	489.1	1.0%	11.2%	15.4
2. Egypt	442.9	**5.1%**	**8.4%**	10.5
3. Nigeria	386.7	4.2%	**22.2%**	**34.3**
4. Algeria	331.9	3.8%	**<2.5%**	**7.5**
5. Morocco	195.6	4.5%	**6.5%**	**9.0**
6. Angola	157.3	4.4%	17.4%	24.3
7. Kenya	151.2	4.5%	**34.9%**	25.0
8. Ghana	128.6	**5.7%**	**6.4%**	13.0
9. Ethiopia	127.1	**9.2%**	19.9%	24.1
10. DR Congo	122.3	**5.2%**	**39.5%**	**39.5**

GDP 2026 in $bn and forecast real growth (IMF, Oct. 2026). Undernourishment 2023–25 (FAO). GHI 2026 (0–100). Green: growth ≥5%, undernourishment <10%, GHI <10. Red: undernourishment ≥20%, GHI ≥30.

5 of 10
have undernourishment below 12%: Algeria, Ghana, Morocco, Egypt and South Africa

3 of 10
above 20%: DR Congo, Kenya and Nigeria

−25.5 pts
Angola and Ethiopia (−16.5) are among the continent's largest reductions

9.2 %
Ethiopia: the fastest growth in the group

> Northern Africa and Ghana show that growth and food security can go together. Nigeria and DR Congo, two of the largest economies, also host the continent's two largest food crises: GDP size is not enough without stability and investment in farming.

6 · THE RISK MAP

Comparative panel: chronic hunger, food insecurity and the global index

Country	Undernour. %	Insecurity %	GHI 2026
Somalia	**56.5**	n.a.	**47.0**
Madagascar	**41.8**	61.1	**36.5**
Zambia	**41.0**	45.8	30.7
DR Congo	**39.5**	**81.7**	**39.5**
Liberia	**37.3**	**79.0**	32.3
Kenya	**34.9**	**71.7**	25.0
Chad	**33.6**	65.0	**38.0**
Nigeria	22.2	**76.5**	34.3
Mozambique	22.3	n.a.	25.9
Ethiopia	19.9	60.1	24.1
Angola	17.4	**75.4**	24.3
South Africa	**11.2**	**20.9**	15.4
Egypt	**8.4**	**29.9**	10.5
Ghana	**6.4**	43.5	13.0
Senegal	**5.3**	**27.7**	15.4

Undernourishment and moderate or severe food insecurity: % of population, 2023–2025 (FAO). GHI 2026 (0–100). Red: undernourishment ≥30%, insecurity ≥70%, GHI ≥35. Green: undernourishment <15%, insecurity <30%. n.a.: not available.

> Chronic hunger and food insecurity do not always coincide: in Nigeria undernourishment is 22%, yet three in four people report difficulty accessing food regularly. DR Congo and Nigeria are among the few countries in the world where undernourishment rose against the global trend; for Sudan, FAO estimates have not been updated since 2018.

7

WHAT TO DO

The targets Africa has set itself and priorities by actor.

7 · WHAT TO DO

Kampala 2026–2035: the targets Africa has set itself

Target by 2035	Value
Agrifood output	**+45%**
Post-harvest losses	**−50%**
Intra-African agrifood trade	**×3**
Public and private investment	$100bn
Public spending on the sector	≥10%
Reinvestment of agrifood GDP	15%/yr
Stunting, wasting and overweight	**−30%**
Population able to afford a healthy diet	**≥60%**
Hunger	**zero**

Kampala CAADP Declaration, adopted in January 2025 and in force since 1 January 2026. Member states committed to integrating the targets into national plans by 2028.

> Today 33.4% of Africans can afford a healthy diet. Reaching 60% in ten years requires almost doubling that share.

7 · WHAT TO DO

Priorities by actor

Governments

Meet the 10% public-spending rule; well-targeted and timely fertiliser subsidies; irrigation and storage; national data systems so as not to depend on external estimates.

Central banks and finance

Credit lines for input imports protected from currency shocks; index-based climate insurance for farmers; strategic grain reserves.

Investors

Local processing, cold logistics and production of nitrogen and phosphate fertilisers: the links where the import bill can be replaced.

International partners

Predictable humanitarian financing and continued support for early-warning systems, whose erosion weakens the ability to anticipate crises.

Mali shows that full rations reduce acute hunger; Ethiopia, Senegal and Togo that sustained investment reduces chronic hunger. The two paths complement each other.

7 · WHAT TO DO

What to watch until mid-2027

To Feb. 2027	El Niño active: rainfall in Southern Africa and the Horn of Africa during the planting season.
Mar. 2027	Cadre Harmonisé update for the June–August 2027 lean season.
Apr. 2027	Global Report on Food Crises 2027, with 2026 data.
Apr.–May 2027	Southern Africa's main harvest.
Jul. 2027	SOFI 2027 report, with 2026 data: the first year of the Kampala Declaration.
Ongoing	Strait of Hormuz, urea prices and the FAO Food Price Index.

510–520 M
people facing hunger worldwide in 2030, according to the FAO projection

56 %
of them will be in Africa

Indicative dates, based on each source's usual publication calendar.

NOTES

How to read these numbers

- **Undernourishment (PoU):** FAO estimate of the share of the population whose regular energy intake is insufficient. It measures chronic hunger.
- **Food insecurity (FIES):** experience-based survey; «moderate» means compromising on food quality or quantity, «severe» means going days without eating.
- **IPC and Cadre Harmonisé:** 1-to-5 scales for acute hunger. Phase 3 = Crisis, 4 = Emergency, 5 = Catastrophe/Famine. «Phase 3+» = needs urgent assistance.
- **Global Hunger Index (GHI):** 0–100; combines undernourishment, stunting, wasting and child mortality.
- **Period:** indicator editions published between November 2025 and November 2026; most measure 2025. Production data for 2025/26 are generally provisional.
- **Regions:** FAO sub-regions (section 5) do not match those of the Global Report on Food Crises (section 3) or the African Union.
- **Own calculations:** regional totals for acute hunger, shares and changes in percentage points. Rounding may cause small differences.
- **Coverage:** acute hunger refers only to countries with analysed crises; imports refer to sub-Saharan Africa.

ANNEX · SOURCES

Primary sources

FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP, WHO
SOFI 2026 (Jul. 2026), incl. country statistical annex

Global Network Against Food Crises
GRFC 2026 (Apr. 2026) and mid-year update (Sep. 2026)

Welthungerhilfe and Concern
Global Hunger Index 2026 (Oct. 2026)

IPC
Sudan: analyses of Nov. 2025, Feb. and May 2026

CILSS / Cadre Harmonisé
PREGEC opinion, Jun. 2026

UNICEF, WHO, World Bank
Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates 2025

World Bank
Fertiliser prices (2026)

FAO / GIEWS
Food Outlook; Crop Prospects (Nov. 2026); country briefs

World Food Programme
West and Central Africa (Jan. 2026); operations at risk

African Union
Kampala Declaration and CAADP Plan 2026–2035

IMF
World Economic Outlook (Oct. 2026), via Les Afriques and Daba Finance

INE Angola and Government of Angola
CPI Oct. 2026; 2025/2026 farming season (provisional data)

ADDITIONAL SOURCES

bne IntelliNews · Agriland · CCI · African Business · AKADEMIYA2063 · Food Business MEA · Bizcommunity · Knowledge4Policy (CE) · Sudan Tribune · bdnews24 / Reuters · USDA/FAS – Etiópia · MoA Etiópia · ANSD/Ndarinfo – Senegal · Le Soleil – Senegal · Vie publique – Senegal · FAO GIEWS – Argélia · Radio Algérie · Les Afriques · Daba Finance · Banco Mundial – AgriConnect · Forbes África Lusófona · Wikifarmer · AllAfrica / PAM

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