

# HungerMap<sup>LIVE</sup>: Global insights and key trends

By the World Food Programme (WFP) | 23 June 2021

## GLOBAL FOOD INSECURITY AT A GLANCE

In 2019:

**688**  
**MILLION**

were chronically hungry  
(undernourished) globally<sup>1</sup>

### Chronic hunger

means that people are not able to meet food consumption requirements in the long-term (also known as undernourishment)

### Countries with the highest prevalence of undernourishment in 2019

Haiti  
Democratic People's Republic of Korea  
Madagascar  
Chad  
Liberia  
Rwanda  
Mozambique  
Lesotho

In 2020:

**155**  
**MILLION**

experienced acute hunger  
(IPC/CH Phase 3 or above) in 55 countries<sup>2</sup>

### Acute hunger

means that people are not able to meet food consumption requirements in the short-term, often due to sporadic crises

### Countries with the worst food crises in 2020

Democratic Republic of the Congo  
Yemen  
Afghanistan  
Syrian Arab Republic  
The Sudan  
Nigeria  
Ethiopia  
South Sudan

In 2021:

The HungerMap<sup>LIVE</sup> tracks core indicators of **acute hunger** in near real-time.

Acute hunger is measured by key indicators such as household food consumption, livelihoods, child nutritional status, mortality, access to clean water and other contextual factors. The HungerMap<sup>LIVE</sup> primarily tracks trends on household food consumption, and while this is only one dimension of acute food insecurity, household food consumption can provide an indication of how overall trends are likely to shift.

As of today, 23 June

**879** MILLION

people do not have sufficient food consumption across 92 countries,

according to the HungerMap<sup>LIVE</sup> estimates, including:

- 292 million 'ACTUAL' in 35 countries;
- 587 million 'PREDICTED' in 57 countries.

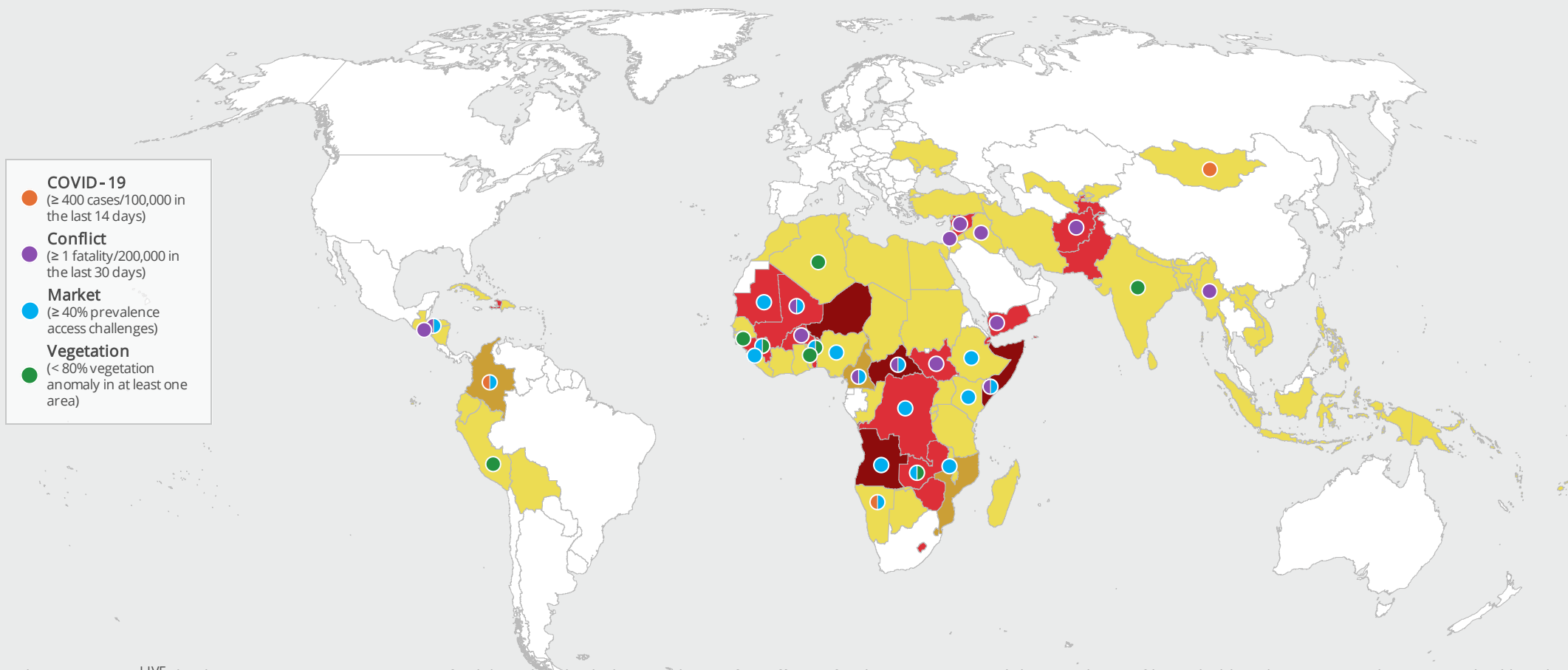
**Methodology Note:** The HungerMap<sup>LIVE</sup> includes data from two sources: (1) WFP's continuous, near real-time monitoring systems, which remotely collect thousands of data daily through live calls conducted by call centres around the world; and (2) machine learning-based predictive models. Therefore, to note this differentiation, this report indicates whether a country's data is based on WFP's near real-time monitoring systems (marked 'ACTUAL') or predictive models (marked 'PREDICTED').

<sup>1</sup> Source: FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO. 2020. The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2020.

<sup>2</sup> Source: FSIN. 2021. Global Report on Food Crises 2021.

## Current food security outlook

There are 27 countries considered High Risk or Moderate Risk and Deteriorating



The HungerMap<sup>LIVE</sup> divides countries into various tiers of risk based on both the prevalence of insufficient food consumption and the prevalence of households utilizing crisis and emergency livelihood strategies as well as the change in this prevalence from 90 days ago (25 March 2021) until now (23 June 2021). Countries are divided into these tiers based on the following criteria:

**Tier 1: High Risk and Deteriorating.** These are countries with either more than 40% prevalence of insufficient food consumption OR more than 60% prevalence in households reliant on crisis or emergency livelihood coping; AND significant deterioration observed in one or both indicators from 90 days ago.

**Tier 2: High Risk and Stable.** Countries with either more than 40% prevalence of insufficient food consumption OR more than 60% prevalence in households reliant on crisis or emergency livelihood coping; AND no significant deterioration observed in either indicator from 90 days ago.

**Tier 3: Moderate Risk and Deteriorating.** Countries with less than 40% prevalence of insufficient food consumption AND less than 60% prevalence in households reliant on crisis or emergency livelihood coping; AND significant deterioration observed in one or both indicators from 90 days ago.

**Tier 4: Moderate Risk and Stable.** Countries with less than 40% prevalence of insufficient food consumption OR less than 60% prevalence in households reliant on crisis or emergency livelihood coping; AND no significant deterioration observed in either indicator from 90 days ago.

## Top 12 countries with the highest prevalence of insufficient food consumption

Currently, the countries with the highest prevalence of insufficient food consumption, in order of severity, are: Afghanistan <sup>ACTUAL</sup>, Somalia <sup>ACTUAL</sup>, Burkina Faso <sup>ACTUAL</sup>, South Sudan <sup>PREDICTED</sup>, Central African Republic <sup>ACTUAL</sup>, Mali <sup>ACTUAL</sup>, Pakistan <sup>PREDICTED</sup>, Guinea <sup>ACTUAL</sup>, Syrian Arab Republic <sup>ACTUAL</sup>, Sierra Leone <sup>ACTUAL</sup>, Niger <sup>ACTUAL</sup>, Lesotho <sup>PREDICTED</sup>.

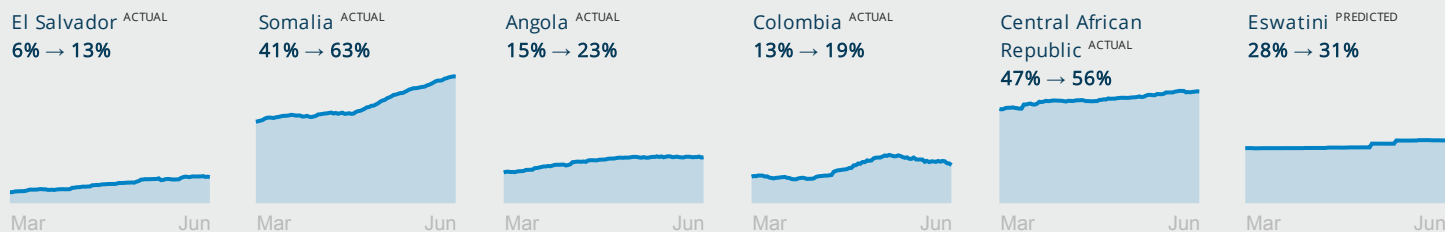
These countries account for 24% of the total number of people with insufficient food consumption—amounting to approximately 213M people, decreasing by 12.6M (6%) compared to 90 days ago.

	PREVALENCE OF INSUFFICIENT FOOD CONSUMPTION (HIGH → LOW)	TOTAL POPULATION (MILLIONS)	NO. AFFECTED (MILLIONS)
Afghanistan <sup>ACTUAL</sup>	84%	40.4	34.1
Somalia <sup>ACTUAL</sup>	63%	12.3	7.8
Burkina Faso <sup>ACTUAL</sup>	62%	19.8	12.3
South Sudan <sup>PREDICTED</sup>	60%	11.0	6.6
Central African Republic <sup>ACTUAL</sup>	56%	4.7	2.6
Mali <sup>ACTUAL</sup>	53%	19.1	10.1
Pakistan <sup>PREDICTED</sup>	51%	212.2	109.1
Guinea <sup>ACTUAL</sup>	50%	12.4	6.2
Syrian Arab Republic <sup>ACTUAL</sup>	49%	18.0*	8.8
Sierra Leone <sup>ACTUAL</sup>	47%	8.2	3.9
Niger <sup>ACTUAL</sup>	47%	22.4	10.5
Lesotho <sup>PREDICTED</sup>	44%	2.1	0.9

\*The total population displayed here is less than the national population. This is attributed to not every region being covered by near real-time food security monitoring systems.

## Trends of the prevalence of insufficient food consumption over the past 90 days


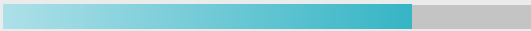










The following countries recorded the greatest deterioration\* of insufficient food consumption compared to 90 days ago. These graphs, all on a scale from 0% to 100%, show the trend in the prevalence of insufficient food consumption over the past 90 days (25 March 2021 - 23 June 2021). The percentages detailed below the country name indicate the change in the prevalence of insufficient food consumption from 90 days ago to today.



\*Countries marked for deterioration for this metric are those that satisfy one of the following conditions: (1) <20% prevalence and >25% increase, (2) 20-30% prevalence and >15% increase, (3) >30% prevalence and >10% increase.

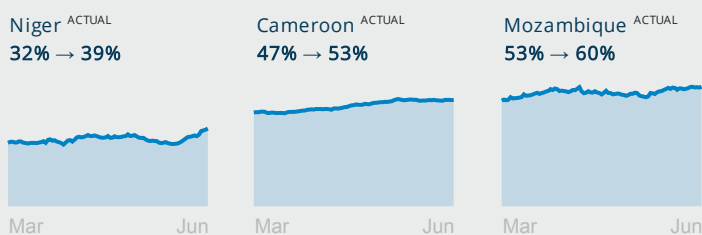
## Top 12 countries with the highest prevalence of crisis or emergency livelihood coping strategies

To support the global COVID-19 response, WFP has expanded its near real-time remote monitoring systems to assess the livelihoods situation in 24 countries. The table below shows the current situation in countries with the highest prevalence of crisis or emergency livelihood coping strategies. These countries account for 55% of the total number of people currently monitored for livelihoods—amounting to approximately 230M people.

	PREVALENCE OF CRISIS OR EMERGENCY LIVELIHOOD COPING STRATEGIES (HIGH → LOW)	TOTAL POPULATION (MILLIONS)	NO. AFFECTED (MILLIONS)
Zimbabwe <sup>ACTUAL</sup>	82% 	14.4	11.8
Democratic Republic of the Congo <sup>ACTUAL</sup>	77% 	84.1	64.9
Somalia <sup>ACTUAL</sup>	77% 	12.3	9.4
Sierra Leone <sup>ACTUAL</sup>	76% 	8.2	6.3
Zambia <sup>ACTUAL</sup>	70% 	17.4	12.2
Mauritania <sup>ACTUAL</sup>	66% 	4.4	2.9
Angola <sup>ACTUAL</sup>	66% 	31.1	20.4
Mozambique <sup>ACTUAL</sup>	60% 	29.5	17.6
Namibia <sup>ACTUAL</sup>	60% 	2.3	1.4
Malawi <sup>ACTUAL</sup>	59% 	18.1	10.8
Ethiopia <sup>ACTUAL</sup>	54% 	109.2	59.0
Cameroon <sup>ACTUAL</sup>	53% 	25.2	13.4

## Trends of the prevalence of crisis or emergency livelihood coping strategies over the past 90 days

The following countries recorded the greatest deterioration\* of crisis or emergency livelihood coping strategies compared to 90 days ago. These graphs, all on a scale from 0% to 100%, show the trend in the prevalence of crisis or emergency livelihood coping strategies over the past 90 days (25 March 2021 - 23 June 2021). The percentages detailed below the country name indicate the change in the prevalence of crisis or emergency livelihood coping strategies from 90 days ago to today.



\*Countries marked for deterioration for this metric are those that satisfy one of the following conditions: (1) <20% prevalence and >25% increase, (2) 20-30% prevalence and >15% increase, (3) >30% prevalence and >10% increase.

## Top 12 countries with the highest prevalence of challenges accessing markets

To support the global COVID-19 response, WFP has expanded its near real-time remote monitoring systems to assess the market access situation in 35 countries. The table below shows the current situation in countries with the highest prevalence of challenges accessing markets. These countries account for 49% of the total number of people currently monitored for market access—amounting to approximately 196M people.

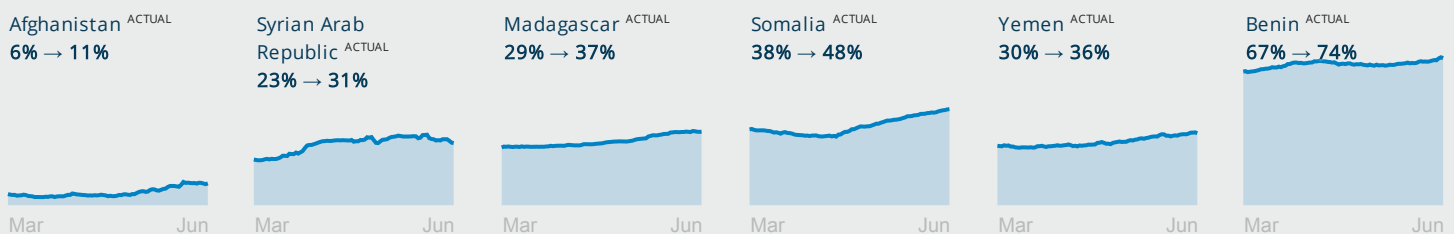
	PREVALENCE OF CHALLENGES ACCESSING MARKETS (HIGH → LOW)	TOTAL POPULATION (MILLIONS)	NO. AFFECTED (MILLIONS)
Central African Republic <sup>ACTUAL</sup>	77%	3.5*	2.7
Benin <sup>ACTUAL</sup>	74%	11.5	8.5
Malawi <sup>ACTUAL</sup>	62%	18.1	11.2
Honduras <sup>ACTUAL</sup>	61%	9.0*	5.6
Mauritania <sup>ACTUAL</sup>	57%	4.4	2.5
Colombia <sup>ACTUAL</sup>	57%	48.2*	27.5
Nigeria <sup>ACTUAL</sup>	56%	122.4*	68.7
Angola <sup>ACTUAL</sup>	54%	31.1	16.8
Sierra Leone <sup>ACTUAL</sup>	53%	8.2	4.4
Namibia <sup>ACTUAL</sup>	51%	2.3	1.2
Democratic Republic of the Congo <sup>ACTUAL</sup>	49%	84.1	41.3
Somalia <sup>ACTUAL</sup>	48%	12.3	5.9

\*The total population displayed here is less than the national population. This may be attributed to the following factors: (1) not every region is covered by near real-time food security monitoring systems, or (2) populations that are not relevant to market access have been excluded.

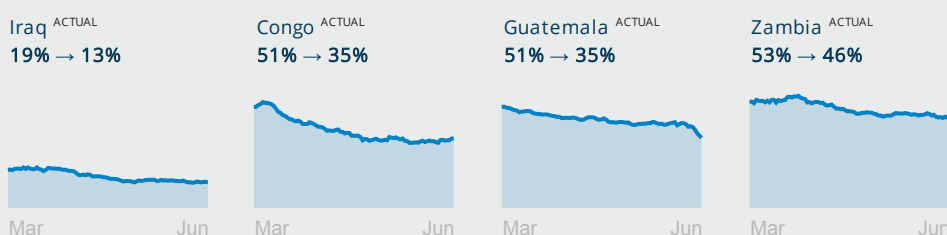
## Trends of the prevalence of challenges accessing markets over the past 90 days

The following countries recorded the greatest deterioration\* of challenges accessing markets compared to 90 days ago. These graphs, all on a scale from 0% to 100%, show the trend in the prevalence of challenges accessing markets over the past 90 days (25 March 2021 - 23 June 2021). The percentages detailed below the country name indicate the change in the prevalence of challenges accessing markets from 90 days ago to today.

The following countries recorded the greatest increase.



The following countries recorded the greatest decrease.



\*Countries marked for deterioration for this metric are those that satisfy one of the following conditions: (1) <20% prevalence and >25% increase, (2) 20-30% prevalence and >15% increase, (3) >30% prevalence and >10% increase.

## Annex: Summary of food security and related metrics by country, 23 June 2021

	TOTAL POPULATION OF REFERENCE (MILLIONS)	PEOPLE WITH INSUFFICIENT FOOD CONSUMPTION (MILLIONS)	PEOPLE USING CRISIS OR ABOVE CRISIS LEVEL COPING STRATEGIES (MILLIONS)	PEOPLE USING CRISIS OR EMERGENCY LIVELIHOOD COPING STRATEGIES (MILLIONS)	PEOPLE REPORTING CHALLENGES ACCESSING MARKETS (MILLIONS)	COVID-19 INCIDENCE (AVERAGE DAILY NEW CASES PER 100,000)	CONFLICT RELATED FATALITIES PER 100,000
Afghanistan <sup>ACTUAL</sup>	40.4	34.1	5.0	—	4.4	58.0	13.395
Algeria <sup>PREDICTED</sup>	42.2	4.2	—	—	—	11.9	0.002
Angola <sup>ACTUAL</sup>	31.1	7.2	14.6	20.4	16.8	6.0	0.003
Armenia <sup>PREDICTED</sup>	3.0	0.3	—	—	—	35.4	0.034
Bangladesh <sup>PREDICTED</sup>	161.4	35.0	—	—	—	28.4	0.015
Benin <sup>ACTUAL</sup>	11.5	4.7	4.3	5.0	8.5	0.8	0.052
Bhutan <sup>PREDICTED</sup>	0.8	0.2	—	—	—	31.7	0.000
Bolivia <sup>PREDICTED</sup>	11.4	1.7	—	—	—	277.5	0.000
Botswana <sup>PREDICTED</sup>	2.3	0.4	—	—	—	342.2	0.000
Burkina Faso <sup>ACTUAL</sup>	19.8	12.3	3.9	6.1	3.4	0.1	1.549
Burundi <sup>PREDICTED</sup>	11.2	4.1	3.7	—	—	3.1	0.331
Cambodia <sup>PREDICTED</sup>	16.2	3.4	—	—	—	53.0	0.006
Cameroon <sup>ACTUAL</sup>	25.2	6.1	6.8	13.4	11.5	2.3	0.531
Cape Verde <sup>PREDICTED</sup>	0.5	0.08	—	—	—	162.9	0.000
Central African Republic <sup>ACTUAL</sup>	4.7	2.6	2.7	—	2.7**	0.8	1.693
Chad <sup>ACTUAL</sup>	15.9	1.9	2.7	7.6	5.2	0.0	0.063
Colombia <sup>ACTUAL</sup>	49.6	9.4	25.6	—	27.5**	776.3	0.286
Comoros <sup>PREDICTED</sup>	0.8	0.3	—	—	—	2.6	0.000
Congo <sup>ACTUAL</sup>	5.3	0.5	1.3	1.2**	1.1**	7.1	0.000
Côte d'Ivoire <sup>ACTUAL</sup>	25.1	3.8	6.2	12.0	9.9	2.2	0.016
Cuba <sup>PREDICTED</sup>	11.3	1.5	—	—	—	172.8	0.000
Democratic Republic of the Congo <sup>ACTUAL</sup>	84.1	30.7	39.9	64.9	41.3	5.7	0.414
Djibouti <sup>PREDICTED</sup>	1.0	0.4	—	—	—	3.0	0.000
Dominican Republic <sup>PREDICTED</sup>	10.6	1.6	4.4	—	—	144.7	0.000
Ecuador <sup>PREDICTED</sup>	17.1	1.5	—	—	—	83.1	0.000
Egypt <sup>PREDICTED</sup>	98.4	12.1	—	—	—	8.9	0.014
El Salvador <sup>ACTUAL</sup>	6.4	0.8	0.9	—	1.7**	39.0	0.545
Eswatini <sup>PREDICTED</sup>	1.1	0.4	0.4	—	—	15.3	0.000
Ethiopia <sup>ACTUAL</sup>	109.2	15.3	17.6	59.0	46.3	2.0	0.470
Fiji <sup>PREDICTED</sup>	0.9	0.1	—	—	—	161.3	0.000
Gambia <sup>PREDICTED</sup>	2.3	0.4	—	—	—	1.9	0.000
Ghana <sup>PREDICTED</sup>	29.8	5.9	—	—	—	3.4	0.010
Guatemala <sup>ACTUAL</sup>	17.2	1.9	3.7	—	5.2**	109.4	0.087
Guinea <sup>ACTUAL</sup>	12.4	6.2	3.0	5.5	5.1	1.9	0.024
Guinea-Bissau <sup>PREDICTED</sup>	1.9	0.7	0.5	—	—	2.3	0.000
Haiti <sup>ACTUAL</sup>	10.9	4.4	4.8	6.6	0.8**	10.7	0.165
Honduras <sup>ACTUAL</sup>	9.6	1.1	3.2	—	5.6**	128.5	0.584
India <sup>PREDICTED</sup>	1,352.6	228.4	—	—	—	69.5	0.006
Indonesia <sup>PREDICTED</sup>	267.7	26.6	—	—	—	55.6	0.007
Iran (Islamic Republic of) <sup>PREDICTED</sup>	81.8	6.7	—	—	—	167.8	0.037
Iraq <sup>ACTUAL</sup>	38.4	2.0	3.2	—	5.0	170.3	0.760
Jordan <sup>PREDICTED</sup>	10.0	1.5	—	—	—	64.3	0.000
Kenya <sup>ACTUAL</sup>	51.4	7.1	13.5	—	24.0	13.2	0.068
Kyrgyzstan <sup>PREDICTED</sup>	6.3	1.4	—	—	—	139.8	0.000
Lao People's Democratic Republic <sup>PREDICTED</sup>	7.1	1.8	—	—	—	1.4	0.000
Lebanon <sup>PREDICTED</sup>	6.8	1.2	—	—	—	27.7	0.029
Lesotho <sup>PREDICTED</sup>	2.1	0.9	0.6	—	—	13.7	0.047
Liberia <sup>PREDICTED</sup>	4.6	1.6	—	—	—	17.9	0.022
Libya <sup>PREDICTED</sup>	6.7	0.5	—	—	—	49.8	0.090
Madagascar <sup>ACTUAL</sup>	26.3	6.7	11.3	11.5	9.6	1.4	0.194

\*Not every region is covered by the near real-time food security monitoring systems, therefore the total population displayed here is less than the national population.

\*\*The number of people for this metric is based on a subset of the national population, therefore prevalence for this metric is calculated with a total population that is less than the national population.

	TOTAL POPULATION OF REFERENCE (MILLIONS)	PEOPLE WITH INSUFFICIENT FOOD CONSUMPTION (MILLIONS)	PEOPLE USING CRISIS OR ABOVE CRISIS LEVEL COPING STRATEGIES (MILLIONS)	PEOPLE USING CRISIS OR EMERGENCY LIVELIHOOD COPING STRATEGIES (MILLIONS)	PEOPLE REPORTING CHALLENGES ACCESSING MARKETS (MILLIONS)	COVID-19 INCIDENCE (AVERAGE DAILY NEW CASES PER 100,000)	CONFLICT RELATED FATALITIES PER 100,000
Malawi <sup>ACTUAL</sup>	18.1	2.8	4.8	10.8	11.2	3.2	0.006
Mali <sup>ACTUAL</sup>	19.1	10.1	4.9	8.4	7.6	0.3	0.660
Mauritania <sup>ACTUAL</sup>	4.4	0.9	2.0	2.9	2.5	11.8	0.000
Moldova, Republic of <sup>PREDICTED</sup>	3.5	0.3	—	—	—	19.5	0.000
Mongolia <sup>PREDICTED</sup>	3.2	0.5	—	—	—	957.0	0.000
Morocco <sup>PREDICTED</sup>	36.0	4.4	—	—	—	14.4	0.008
Mozambique <sup>ACTUAL</sup>	29.5	9.1	8.5	17.6	10.3	5.5	0.190
Myanmar <sup>PREDICTED</sup>	53.7	12.3	—	—	—	8.7	1.704
Namibia <sup>ACTUAL</sup>	2.3	0.5	0.9	1.4	1.2	693.6	0.000
Nepal <sup>PREDICTED</sup>	28.1	6.0	—	—	—	110.3	0.004
Nicaragua <sup>ACTUAL</sup>	6.1	0.3	1.4	—	1.6**	4.2	0.000
Niger <sup>ACTUAL</sup>	22.4	10.5	2.9	8.7	2.4	0.1	0.209
Nigeria <sup>ACTUAL</sup>	202.8	52.7	80.7	87.3**	68.7**	0.2	0.483
Pakistan <sup>PREDICTED</sup>	212.2	109.1	54.0	—	—	6.9	0.053
Papua New Guinea <sup>PREDICTED</sup>	8.6	2.4	—	—	—	7.1	0.000
Peru <sup>PREDICTED</sup>	32.0	3.0	—	—	—	142.6	0.056
Philippines <sup>PREDICTED</sup>	106.7	16.1	—	—	—	81.7	0.116
Rwanda <sup>PREDICTED</sup>	12.3	2.5	—	—	—	39.5	0.016
Sao Tome and Principe <sup>PREDICTED</sup>	0.2	0.05	—	—	—	4.7	0.000
Senegal <sup>PREDICTED</sup>	15.9	2.2	—	—	—	4.7	0.006
Sierra Leone <sup>ACTUAL</sup>	8.2	3.9	4.0	6.3	4.4	9.0	0.000
Solomon Islands <sup>PREDICTED</sup>	0.7	0.1	—	—	—	0.0	0.000
Somalia <sup>ACTUAL</sup>	12.3	7.8	3.3	9.4	5.9	0.7	3.028
South Sudan <sup>PREDICTED</sup>	11.0	6.6	5.4	—	—	0.9	2.177
Sri Lanka <sup>PREDICTED</sup>	21.7	2.6	—	—	—	153.4	0.005
State of Palestine <sup>PREDICTED</sup>	4.6	1.0	—	—	—	54.1	4.815
Sudan <sup>PREDICTED</sup>	41.8	10.4	—	—	—	0.8	0.402
Syrian Arab Republic <sup>ACTUAL</sup>	18.0*	8.8	8.3	—	5.6**	2.5	1.907
Tajikistan <sup>PREDICTED</sup>	9.1	3.7	—	—	—	0.0	0.000
Timor-Leste <sup>PREDICTED</sup>	1.3	0.3	—	—	—	80.2	0.000
Togo <sup>PREDICTED</sup>	7.9	2.4	—	—	—	2.3	0.000
Tunisia <sup>PREDICTED</sup>	11.6	1.4	—	—	—	255.9	0.052
Turkey <sup>PREDICTED</sup>	82.3	13.4	—	—	—	99.0	0.038
Uganda <sup>PREDICTED</sup>	42.7	14.9	—	—	—	43.8	0.129
Ukraine <sup>PREDICTED</sup>	44.6	4.6	—	—	—	36.3	0.025
United Republic of Tanzania <sup>ACTUAL</sup>	56.3	5.8	9.0	27.9	18.4	0.0	0.000
Uzbekistan <sup>PREDICTED</sup>	33.0	4.5	—	—	—	14.2	0.000
Vanuatu <sup>PREDICTED</sup>	0.3	0.05	—	—	—	0.0	0.000
Viet Nam <sup>PREDICTED</sup>	95.5	17.6	—	—	—	4.8	0.000
Yemen <sup>ACTUAL</sup>	30.0	12.2	14.8	—	10.8	0.2	3.915
Zambia <sup>ACTUAL</sup>	17.4	3.0	5.0	12.2	7.9	182.5	0.006
Zimbabwe <sup>ACTUAL</sup>	14.4	4.6	7.4	11.8	3.9	23.5	0.014

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## DEEP DIVE

### Key drivers

*Click the icons to explore the relationship between hunger and the selected key driver*

 [COVID](#)

[- Impacts on markets](#) 

[- Impacts on education](#) 

 [CONFLICT](#)