CLIMATE VARIABILITY

Climate variability and extremes such as droughts, floods, storms and the delayed start of rainy seasons are among the key drivers of food insecurity. Weather-related events can directly affect crop production and livestock, disrupt food supply chains, cause food price hikes and even lead to severe food crises, impacting the livelihoods of smallholder farmers and the broader population.

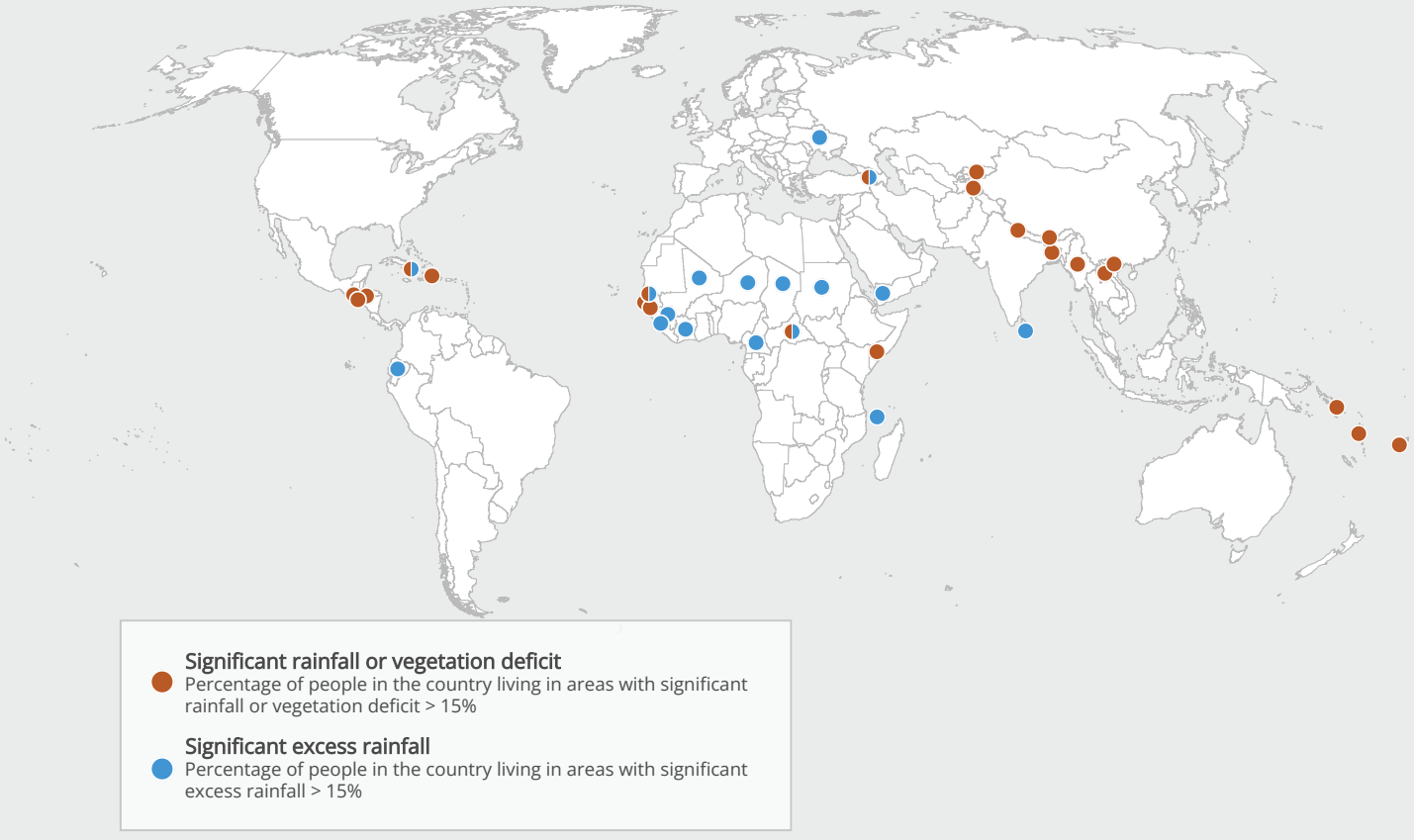
Weather extremes and natural hazards continue to impact food security around the world

In 2020, close to 16 million people across 15 countries were affected by food crises driven by weather extremes and natural hazards. In the past 30 days, there have been...

Source: Pacific Disaster Centre; Global Report on Food Crises 2021.

Current Outlook

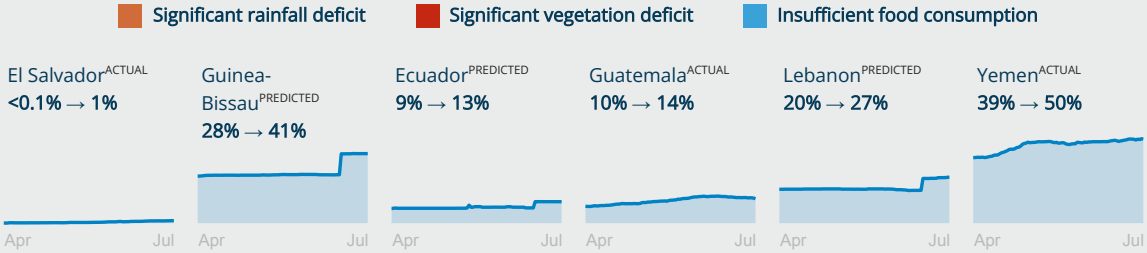
The map below depicts countries where at least 15% of the population is currently experiencing excessively dry or wet conditions in the 88 countries where WFP tracks food insecurity (as of 27 July 2023).



Note: 'Significant excess rainfall' is defined as current rainfall (3-month average) more than 30% above normal (20-year average). 'Significant rainfall or vegetation deficit' is defined as current rainfall (3-month average) more than 20% below normal (20-year average) OR current vegetation deficit defined by Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) more than 10% below normal.

Insufficient food consumption trends of over the past 90 days and their rainfall or vegetation situation

These graphs, which are all on the same scale, show the trend of the percentage of the population reporting insufficient food consumption in each country in blue, the percentage of the population living in areas with significant rainfall deficit in orange, and the percentage of population living in areas with significant vegetation deficit in red over the past 90 days (28 April 2023 - 27 July 2023). The change in the percentage of the population living in areas with significant rainfall or vegetation deficits is shown under the country name, with countries sorted by the increase in prevalence of insufficient food consumption over the past 90 days.



*'Out of Season' refers to countries where more than 50% of the population live in areas that are in-between rainy seasons with minimal or no rainfall, and the remainder of the country that is currently in season and not showing any significant rainfall or vegetation deficit, or excess rainfall.

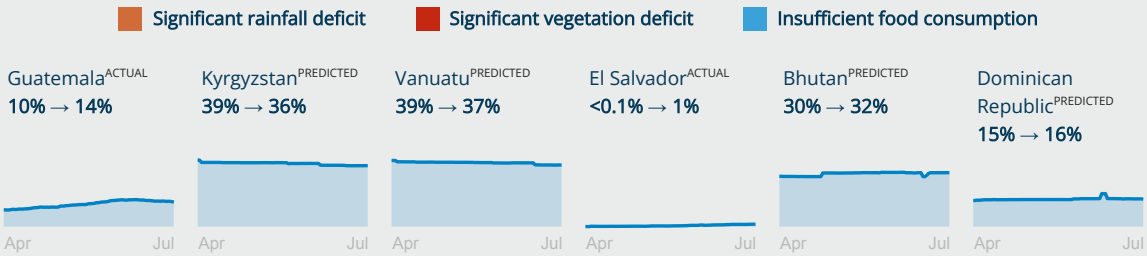
Countries with the greatest percentage of the population living in areas with significant rainfall deficit and their food security situation

The table below shows the current situation of food security (prevalence of people with insufficient food consumption) in countries with the greatest percentage of the population living in areas with significant rainfall deficit.

	% OF PEOPLE LIVING IN AREAS WITH SIGNIFICANT RAINFALL DEFICIT	% OF PEOPLE LIVING IN AREAS WITH SIGNIFICANT VEGETATION DEFICIT	% OF PEOPLE WITH INSUFFICIENT FOOD CONSUMPTION
Guatemala[ACTUAL]	100%	0%	14%
Kyrgyzstan[PREDICTED]	100%	19%	36%
Vanuatu[PREDICTED]	100%	0%	37%
El Salvador[ACTUAL]	78%	0%	1%
Bhutan[PREDICTED]	78%	0%	32%
Dominican Republic[PREDICTED]	71%	0%	16%
Tajikistan[PREDICTED]	63%	0%	23%
Bangladesh[PREDICTED]	62%	0%	25%
Honduras[ACTUAL]	57%	0%	8%
Nepal[PREDICTED]	47%	36%	23%
Myanmar[PREDICTED]	40%	0%	19%
Lao People's Democratic Republic[ACTUAL]	29%	0%	10%

Significant rainfall deficit trends over the past 90 days and the relevant food security situation

These graphs, which are all on the same scale, show the trend of the percentage of the population living in areas with significant rainfall deficit in orange, the percentage of population living in areas with significant vegetation deficit in red, and the percentage of population reporting insufficient food consumption in each country in blue over the past 90 days (28 April 2023 - 27 July 2023). The change in percentage of the population living in areas with significant rainfall or vegetation deficit is shown under the country name, with countries sorted by percentage of the population living in areas with significant rainfall deficit.



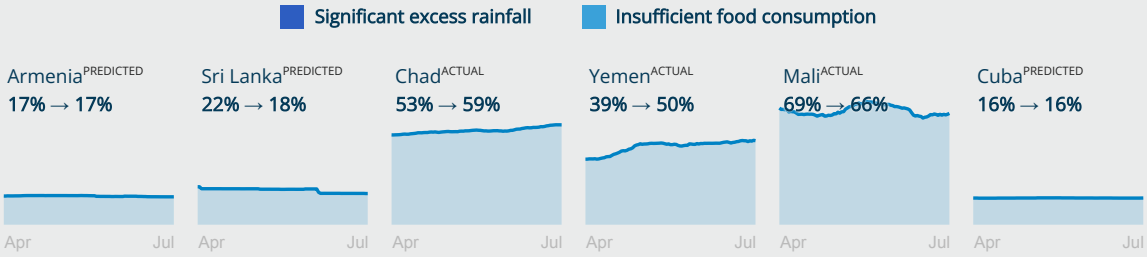
Countries with the greatest percentage of the population living in areas with significant excess rainfall and their food security situation

The table below shows the current situation of food security (prevalence of people with insufficient food consumption) in countries with the greatest percentage of the population living in areas with significant excess rainfall.

	% OF PEOPLE LIVING IN AREAS WITH SIGNIFICANT EXCESS RAINFALL	% OF PEOPLE WITH INSUFFICIENT FOOD CONSUMPTION
Armenia[PREDICTED]	93%	17%
Sri Lanka[PREDICTED]	75%	18%
Chad[ACTUAL]	67%	59%
Yemen[ACTUAL]	64%	50%
Mali[ACTUAL]	53%	66%
Cuba[PREDICTED]	51%	16%
Sierra Leone[ACTUAL]	38%	56%
Gambia[PREDICTED]	37%	28%
Ecuador[PREDICTED]	36%	13%
Guinea[ACTUAL]	30%	53%
Senegal[PREDICTED]	29%	30%
Central African Republic[ACTUAL]	26%	39%

Significant excess rainfall trends over the past 90 days and the relevant food security situation

These graphs, which are all on the same scale, show the trend of the percentage of the population living in areas with significant excess rainfall in dark blue, and the percentage of the population reporting insufficient food consumption in each country in blue over the past 90 days (28 April 2023 - 27 July 2023). The change in percentage of the population living in areas with significant excess rainfall is shown under the country name, with countries sorted by the highest percentage of people living in areas with significant excess rainfall.



CLIMATE & CONFLICT

Climate extremes, natural hazards and conflict have a compounded impact on food security: climate extremes and increases in climate variability affect food availability and access, which increases the risk of conflict. In turn, conflict can weaken economic production and growth, affecting people's livelihoods and their capacity to cope with climate-induced food insecurity.

Today...

Significant rainfall or vegetation deficit has been observed across **22** countries .

Across those **22** countries, there have been **1871** conflict-related fatalities over the past **30** days, which makes up **9%** of the global number of conflict-related fatalities observed during this period.

Countries with the greatest percentage of population living in areas with significant deficits in rainfall or vegetation and their incidence of conflict-related fatalities and food security situation

The table below shows the current conflict situation (number of conflict-related fatalities per 100k people in the last 30 days, and country share of the global number of conflict related fatalities) in countries with the greatest percentage of people living in areas with significant vegetation or rainfall deficits, and their current situation of food security (percentage of people with insufficient food consumption).

	% OF PEOPLE LIVING IN AREAS WITH SIGNIFICANT VEGETATION OR RAINFALL DEFICIT	NO. OF CONFLICT RELATED FATALITIES PER 100k PEOPLE	COUNTRY SHARE OF TOTAL GLOBAL FATALITIES (%)	% OF PEOPLE WITH INSUFFICIENT FOOD CONSUMPTION
Guatemala[ACTUAL]	100%	0.10	0.1%	14%
El Salvador[ACTUAL]	78%	0.09	<0.1%	1%
Bangladesh[PREDICTED]	62%	0.01	0.1%	25%
Honduras[ACTUAL]	57%	0.77	0.4%	8%
Somalia[ACTUAL]	44%	3.00	2%	93%
Myanmar[PREDICTED]	40%	2.33	6%	19%
Central African Republic[ACTUAL]	15%	0.34	0.1%	39%