HungerMap^{LIVE}: Asia and the Pacific insights and key trends

By the World Food Programme (WFP) | September 15, 2023 | Regions defined by WFP classification

REGIONAL FOOD INSECURITY AT A GLANCE

In 2021:

301 MILLION

were chronically hungry (undernourished) regionally[1]

28.8 MILLION

experienced acute hunger (IPC/CH Phase 3 or above) in 3 countries[2]

Chronic hunger

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

Acute hunger

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

Countries ranked by the prevalence of undernourishment in 2021

Afghanistan
Papua New Guinea
Timor-Leste
India
Pakistan
Bangladesh
Philippines
Myanmar
Kyrgyzstan
Sri Lanka

Countries ranked by food crisis in 2021

Afghanistan
Pakistan
Bangladesh (Cox's Bazar)

In 2023:

The **HungerMap^{LIVE}** 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^{LIVE} 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, 15 September

187 MILLION

people do not have sufficient food consumption across 15 countries[3], according to the **HungerMap^{LIVE}** estimates, including:

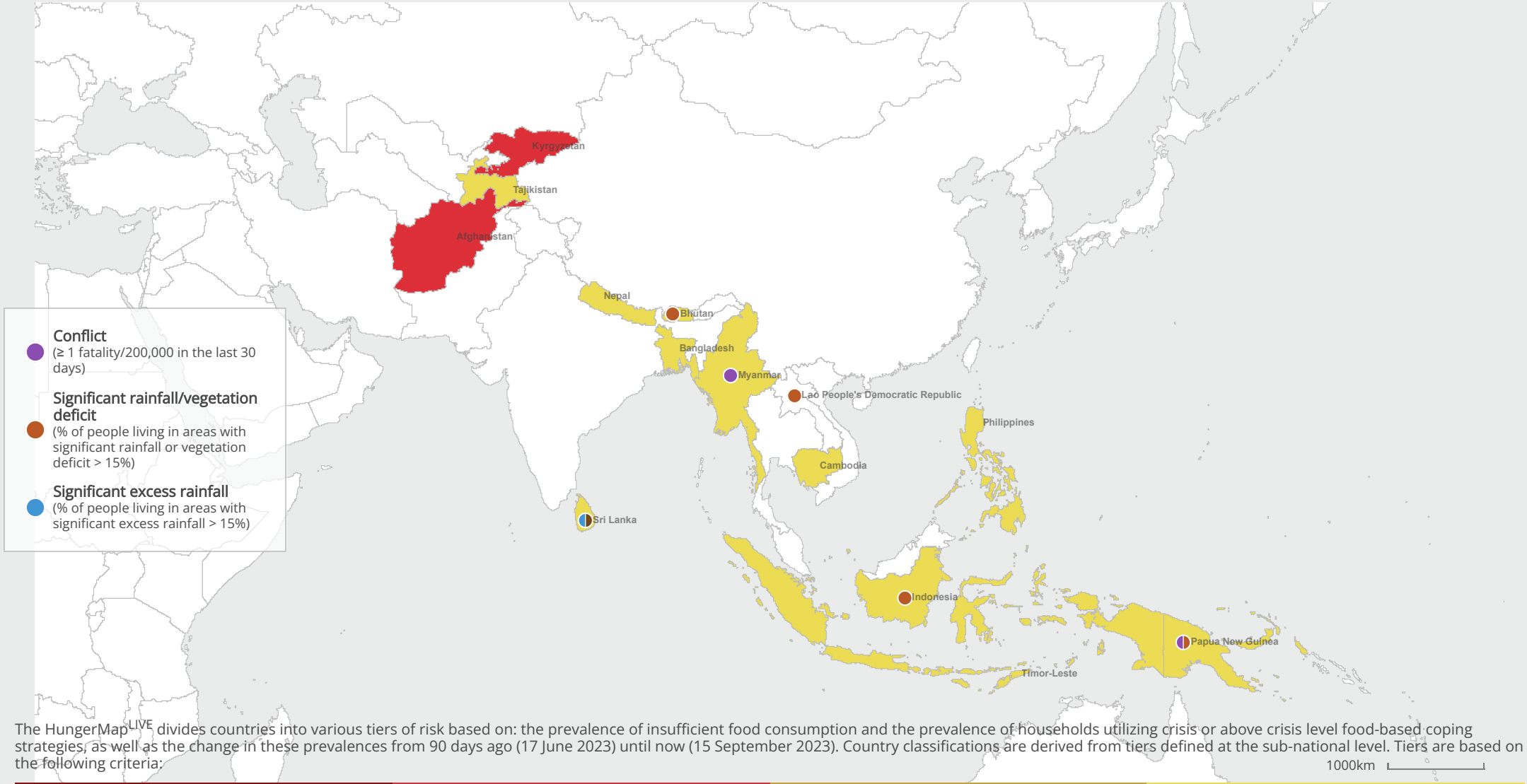
- 1 million 'ACTUAL' in 1 country;
- 186 million 'PREDICTED' in 14 countries.

Methodology Note: The HungerMap^{LIVE} 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').

[1] Source: FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO. 2021. The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2021.
[2] Source: FSIN. 2022. Global Report on Food Crises 2022.
[3] Note: The following countries are not included in the Regional Insights and Key Trends: Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Mongolia, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Uzbekistan.

Current food security outlook

There are 2 countries considered High Risk or Moderate Risk and Deteriorating in Asia and the Pacific



The HungerMap LIVE divides countries into various tiers of risk based on: the prevalence of insufficient food consumption and the prevalence of households utilizing crisis or above crisis level food-based coping strategies, as well as the change in these prevalences from 90 days ago (17 June 2023) until now (15 September 2023). Country classifications are derived from tiers defined at the sub-national level. Tiers are based on the following criteria:

Tier 1: High Risk and Deteriorating. Sub-national regions with more than 40% prevalence for the average of the above two indicators AND significant deterioration observed for the average of both indicators from 90 days ago.

Countries are classified as Tier 1 if at least 10% of the population is in Tier 1.

Tier 2: High Risk and Stable. Sub-national regions with more than 40% prevalence for the average of the above two indicators AND no significant deterioration observed for the average of both indicators from 90 days ago.

Countries are classified as Tier 2 if they don't meet the criteria for Tier 1 AND the combined population in Tier 1 and Tier 2 is at least 10%.

Tier 3: Moderate Risk and Deteriorating. Sub-national regions with less than 40% prevalence for the average of the above two indicators AND significant deterioration observed for the average of both indicators from 90 days ago.

Countries are classified as Tier 3 if they don't meet the criteria for Tier 2 or Tier 1 AND at least 10% of the population is in Tier 3.

Tier 4: Moderate Risk and Stable. Sub-national regions with less than 40% prevalence for the average of the above two indicators AND no significant deterioration observed for the average of both indicators from 90 days ago.

All countries that don't fulfill the criteria for Tier 1, Tier 2, or Tier 3 are classified as Tier 4.

Countries marked for deterioration for these metrics must satisfy one of the following conditions: (1) >40% prevalence: 15% increase, (2) 20-40% prevalence: 20% increase, (3) <20% prevalence: 25% increase.

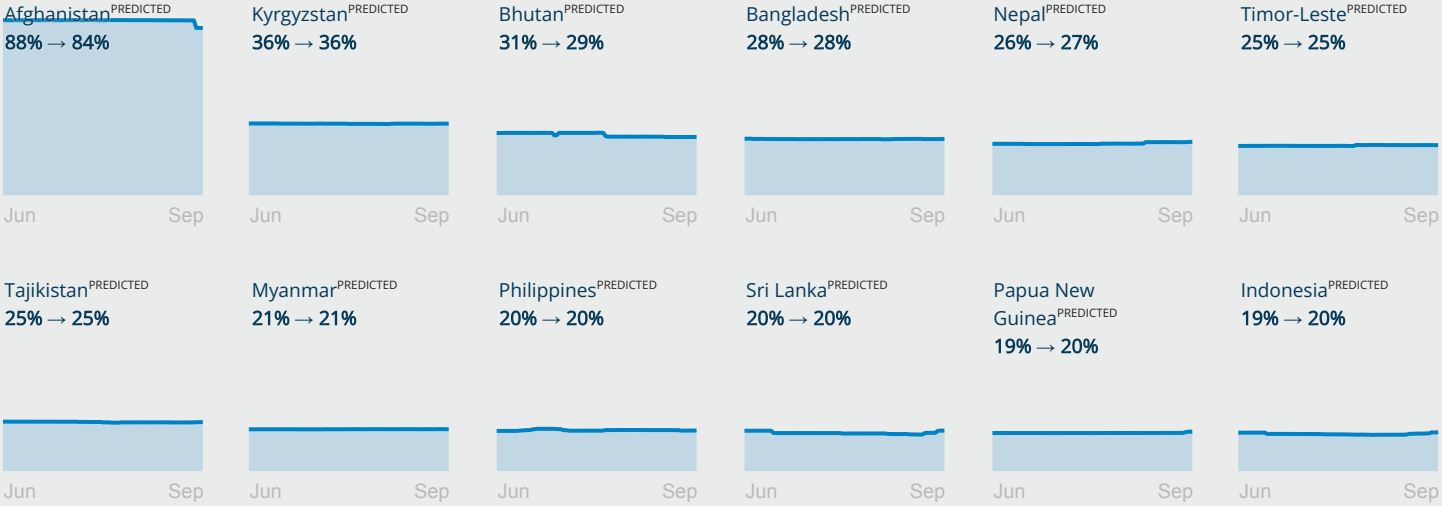
Countries with the highest prevalence of insufficient food consumption

Currently, the countries with the highest prevalence of insufficient food consumption, in order of severity, are: Afghanistan[PREDICTED], Kyrgyzstan[PREDICTED], Bhutan[PREDICTED], Bangladesh[PREDICTED], Nepal[PREDICTED], Timor-Leste[PREDICTED], Tajikistan[PREDICTED], Myanmar[PREDICTED], Philippines[PREDICTED], Sri Lanka[PREDICTED], Papua New Guinea[PREDICTED], Indonesia[PREDICTED].

	PREVALENCE OF INSUFFICIENT FOOD CONSUMPTION (HIGH→LOW)	TOTAL POPULATION (MILLIONS)	NO. AFFECTED (MILLIONS)
Afghanistan[PREDICTED]	84%	40.4	33.8
Kyrgyzstan[PREDICTED]	36%	6.6	2.4
Bhutan[PREDICTED]	29%	0.8	0.2
Bangladesh[PREDICTED]	28%	161.4	45.5
Nepal[PREDICTED]	27%	28.1	7.5
Timor-Leste[PREDICTED]	25%	1.3	0.3
Tajikistan[PREDICTED]	25%	9.1	2.2
Myanmar[PREDICTED]	21%	53.7	11.3
Philippines[PREDICTED]	20%	106.7	21.7
Sri Lanka[PREDICTED]	20%	21.7	4.4
Papua New Guinea[PREDICTED]	20%	8.6	1.7
Indonesia[PREDICTED]	20%	267.7	52.3

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

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 (17 June 2023 - 15 September 2023). The percentages detailed below the country name indicate the change in the prevalence of insufficient food consumption from 90 days ago to today, with countries sorted by the prevalence of insufficient food consumption.



Countries with the highest prevalence of crisis or above crisis level food-based coping strategies

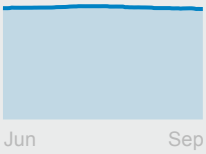
Currently, the countries with the highest prevalence of crisis or above crisis level food-based coping strategies, in order of severity, are: Afghanistan[PREDICTED], Sri Lanka[PREDICTED], Cambodia[PREDICTED].

	PREVALENCE OF CRISIS OR ABOVE CRISIS LEVEL FOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGIES (HIGH→LOW)	TOTAL POPULATION (MILLIONS)	NO. AFFECTED (MILLIONS)
Afghanistan[PREDICTED]	55%	40.4	22.3
Sri Lanka[PREDICTED]	21%	21.7	4.6
Cambodia[PREDICTED]	18%	16.2	2.9

Trends of the prevalence of crisis or above crisis level food-based coping strategies over the past 90 days

These graphs, all on a scale from 0% to 100%, show the trend in the prevalence of crisis or above crisis level food-based coping strategies over the past 90 days (17 June 2023 - 15 September 2023). The percentages detailed below the country name indicate the change in the prevalence of crisis or above crisis level food-based coping strategies from 90 days ago to today, with countries sorted by the prevalence of crisis or above crisis level food-based coping strategies.

Afghanistan[PREDICTED]
56% → 55%



Sri Lanka[PREDICTED]
23% → 21%

Cambodia[PREDICTED]
18% → 18%

Countries with the highest prevalence of crisis or emergency livelihood coping strategies

Note: Currently, near real-time remote monitoring systems do not include the use of livelihood coping strategies in Asia and the Pacific.

Countries with the highest prevalence of challenges accessing markets

Note: Currently, near real-time remote monitoring systems do not include market access in Asia and the Pacific.

Annex: Summary of food security and related metrics by country, 15 September 2023

	TOTAL POPULATION OF REFERENCE (MILLIONS)	PEOPLE WITH INSUFFICIENT FOOD CONSUMPTION (MILLIONS)	PEOPLE USING CRISIS OR ABOVE CRISIS LEVEL FOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGIES (MILLIONS)	PEOPLE USING CRISIS OR EMERGENCY LIVELIHOOD COPING STRATEGIES (MILLIONS)	PEOPLE REPORTING CHALLENGES ACCESSING MARKETS (MILLIONS)	CONFLICT RELATED FATALITIES PER 100,000
Afghanistan PREDICTED	40.4	33.8	22.3	—	10.9	0.312
Bangladesh PREDICTED	161.4	45.5	—	—	—	0.009
Bhutan PREDICTED	0.8	0.2	—	—	—	0.000
Cambodia PREDICTED	16.2	2.4	2.9	—	—	0.000
Fiji PREDICTED	0.9	0.2	—	—	—	0.000
Indonesia PREDICTED	267.7	52.3	—	—	—	0.005
Kyrgyzstan PREDICTED	6.6	2.4	—	—	—	0.000
Lao People's Democratic Republic ACTUAL	7.1	0.7	0.4	1.2	1.4	0.000
Myanmar PREDICTED	53.7	11.3	—	—	—	1.910
Nepal PREDICTED	28.1	7.5	—	—	—	0.000
Papua New Guinea PREDICTED	8.6	1.7	—	—	—	0.139
Philippines PREDICTED	106.7	21.7	—	—	—	0.054
Sri Lanka PREDICTED	21.7	4.4	4.6	—	—	0.000
Tajikistan PREDICTED	9.1	2.2	—	—	—	0.000
Timor-Leste PREDICTED	1.3	0.3	—	—	—	0.000

DEEP DIVE

Key drivers

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

CONFLICT

CLIMATE