

HungerMap^{LIVE}: Global insights and key trends

By the World Food Programme (WFP) | November 29, 2023

GLOBAL FOOD INSECURITY AT A GLANCE

In 2021:

828
MILLION

were chronically hungry
(undernourished) globally¹



193
MILLION

experienced acute hunger
(IPC/CH Phase 3 or above) in 53 countries²

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

Central African Republic
Madagascar
Haiti
Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Yemen
Democratic Republic of the Congo
Liberia
Rwanda
Lesotho
Chad

Countries ranked by food crisis in 2021

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

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, 29 November

716 MILLION

people do not have sufficient food consumption across 88 countries, according to the HungerMap^{LIVE} estimates, including:

- 381 million 'ACTUAL' in 35 countries;
- 335 million 'PREDICTED' in 53 countries.

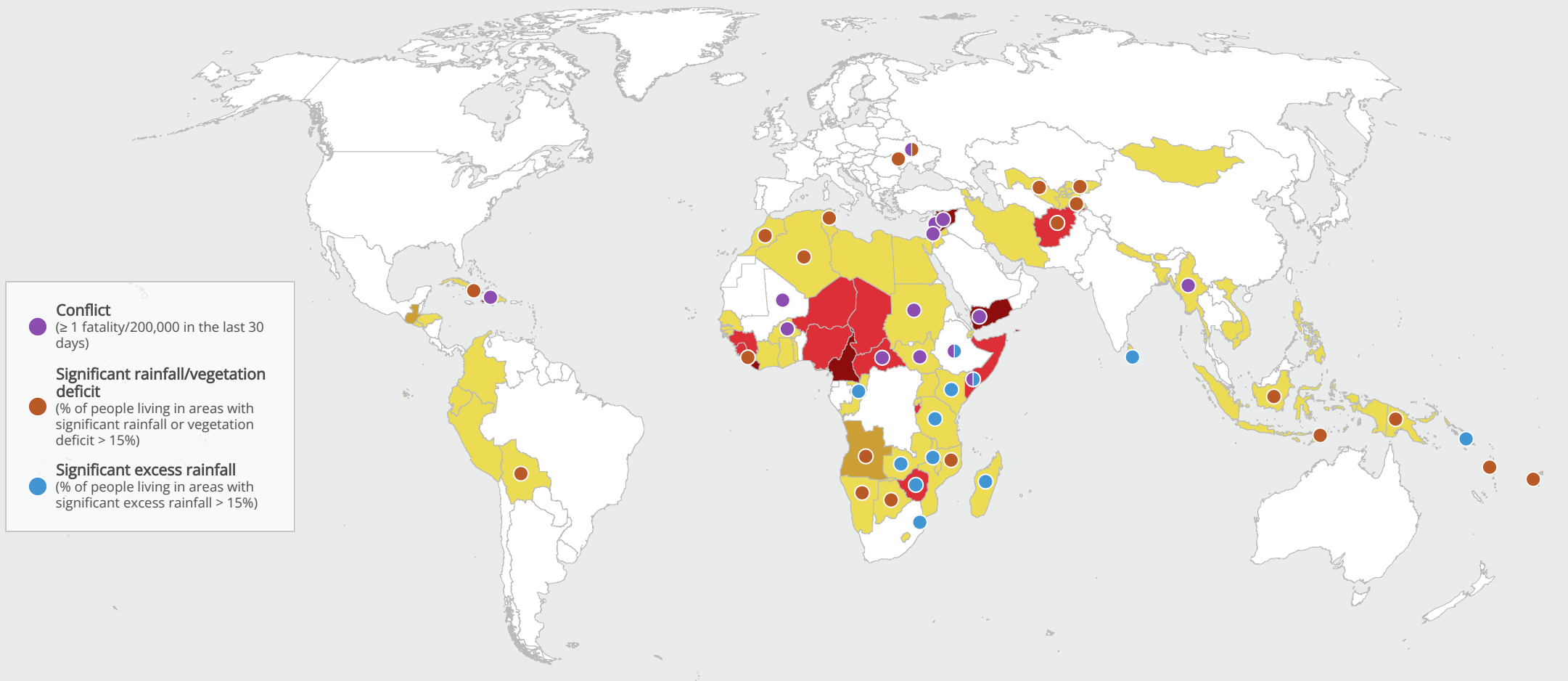
Methodology Note: The HungerMap^{LIVE} includes data from two sources: (1) WFP's continuous, near real-time monitoring systems, which remotely collect thousands of data daily through live calls conducted by call centres around the world; and (2) machine learning-based predictive models. Therefore, to 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. 2022. The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2022.

² Source: FSIN. 2022. Global Report on Food Crises 2022.

Current food security outlook

There are 17 countries considered High Risk or Moderate Risk and Deteriorating



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 (31 August 2023) until now (29 November 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.












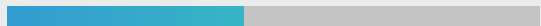
Tier 4: Moderate Risk and Stable. Sub-national regions with less than 40% prevalence for the average of the above two indicators AND no significant deterioration observed for the average of both indicators from 90 days ago.

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

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: Somalia^{ACTUAL}, Niger^{ACTUAL}, Afghanistan^{PREDICTED}, Syrian Arab Republic^{ACTUAL}, Haiti^{ACTUAL}, Mali^{ACTUAL}, Burkina Faso^{ACTUAL}, Chad^{ACTUAL}, Guinea^{ACTUAL}, Sierra Leone^{ACTUAL}, Yemen^{ACTUAL}, Nigeria^{ACTUAL}.

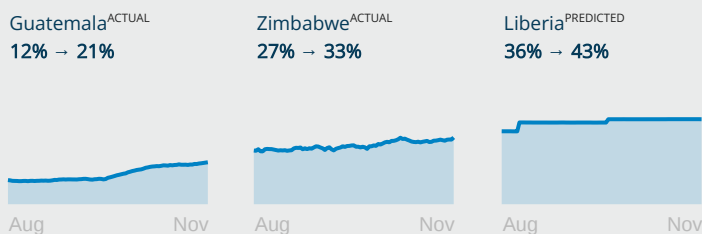
These countries account for 34% of the total number of people with insufficient food consumption—amounting to approximately 240M people, increasing by 2.9M (1%) compared to 90 days ago.

	PREVALENCE OF INSUFFICIENT FOOD CONSUMPTION (HIGH → LOW)		TOTAL POPULATION (MILLIONS)	NO. AFFECTED (MILLIONS)
Somalia ^{ACTUAL}	94%		16.4	15.5
Niger ^{ACTUAL}	85%		25.9	22.0
Afghanistan ^{PREDICTED}	78%		40.4	31.4
Syrian Arab Republic ^{ACTUAL}	72%		18.0*	12.9
Haiti ^{ACTUAL}	70%		11.9	8.3
Mali ^{ACTUAL}	69%		19.1	13.2
Burkina Faso ^{ACTUAL}	55%		19.8	11.0
Chad ^{ACTUAL}	55%		15.9	8.8
Guinea ^{ACTUAL}	55%		12.4	6.8
Sierra Leone ^{ACTUAL}	55%		8.2	4.5
Yemen ^{ACTUAL}	51%		30.0	15.4
Nigeria ^{ACTUAL}	45%		202.8	90.2

*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



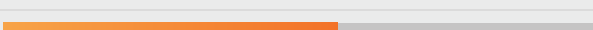


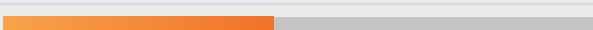
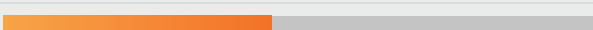
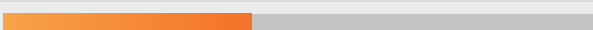
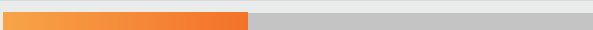
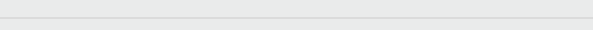
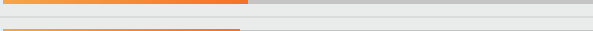
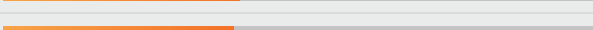
The following countries recorded the greatest deterioration* of insufficient food consumption compared to 90 days ago. These graphs, all on a scale from 0% to 100%, show the trend in the prevalence of insufficient food consumption over the past 90 days (31 August 2023 - 29 November 2023). The percentages 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 increase in prevalence of insufficient food consumption.



*Countries marked for deterioration for this metric are those that satisfy one of the following conditions: (1) >40% prevalence: 15% increase, (2) 20-40% prevalence: 20% increase, (3) <20% prevalence: 25% increase.

Top 12 countries with the highest prevalence of crisis or above crisis level food-based coping strategies



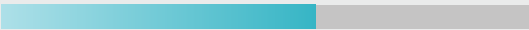




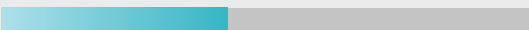
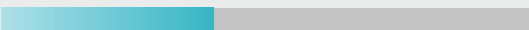
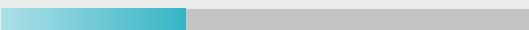
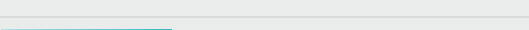
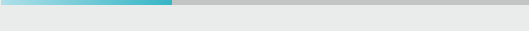
To support the global COVID-19 response, WFP has expanded its near real-time remote monitoring systems to assess the food-based coping situation in 57 countries. The table below shows the current situation in countries with the highest prevalence of crisis or above crisis level food-based coping strategies. These countries account for 28% of the total number of people currently monitored for food-based coping—amounting to approximately 110M people.

	PREVALENCE OF CRISIS OR ABOVE CRISIS LEVEL FOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGIES (HIGH → LOW)	TOTAL POPULATION (MILLIONS)	NO. AFFECTED (MILLIONS)
Haiti ^{ACTUAL}	64% 	11.9	7.7
Syrian Arab Republic ^{ACTUAL}	61% 	18.0*	10.9
Yemen ^{ACTUAL}	57% 	30.0	17.0
Afghanistan ^{PREDICTED}	55% 	40.4	22.3
Sierra Leone ^{ACTUAL}	49% 	8.2	4.0
Malawi ^{ACTUAL}	46% 	18.1	8.3
Zimbabwe ^{ACTUAL}	45% 	15.2	6.9
Burundi ^{PREDICTED}	42% 	11.2	4.7
Central African Republic ^{ACTUAL}	41% 	4.7	1.9
Angola ^{ACTUAL}	41% 	34.1	14.1
Congo ^{ACTUAL}	40% 	5.3	2.1
Cameroon ^{ACTUAL}	39% 	25.2	9.9

*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.

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 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 52% of the total number of people currently monitored for livelihoods—amounting to approximately 182M people.

	PREVALENCE OF CRISIS OR EMERGENCY LIVELIHOOD COPING STRATEGIES (HIGH → LOW)	TOTAL POPULATION (MILLIONS)	NO. AFFECTED (MILLIONS)
Democratic Republic of the Congo ^{ACTUAL}	64% 	105.9	67.8
Chad ^{ACTUAL}	61% 	15.9	9.7
Congo ^{ACTUAL}	59% 	3.0*	1.8
Guinea ^{ACTUAL}	58% 	12.4	7.3
Cameroon ^{ACTUAL}	58% 	25.2	14.7
Somalia ^{ACTUAL}	58% 	16.4	9.4
Mozambique ^{ACTUAL}	50% 	29.5	14.8
Niger ^{ACTUAL}	43% 	25.9	11.0
Madagascar ^{ACTUAL}	40% 	26.3	10.5
Syrian Arab Republic ^{ACTUAL}	35% 	18.0*	6.2
United Republic of Tanzania ^{ACTUAL}	32% 	56.3	18.2
Angola ^{ACTUAL}	31% 	34.1	10.6

*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 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 (31 August 2023 - 29 November 2023). 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, with countries sorted by the increase in prevalence of crisis or emergency livelihood coping strategies.

Mali^{ACTUAL}
23% → 28%



Aug Nov

*Countries marked for deterioration for this metric are those that satisfy one of the following conditions: (1) >40% prevalence: 15% increase, (2) 20-40% prevalence: 20% increase, (3) <20% prevalence: 25% increase.

Top 12 countries with the highest prevalence of challenges accessing markets¹

To support the global COVID-19 response, WFP has expanded its near real-time remote monitoring systems to assess the market access situation in 32 countries. The table below shows the current situation in countries with the highest prevalence of challenges accessing markets. These countries account for 36% of the total number of people currently monitored for market access—amounting to approximately 136M people.

	PREVALENCE OF CHALLENGES ACCESSING MARKETS (HIGH → LOW)	TOTAL POPULATION (MILLIONS)	NO. AFFECTED (MILLIONS)
Namibia ^{ACTUAL}	73%	2.3	1.7
Central African Republic ^{ACTUAL}	72%	3.5*	2.5
Syrian Arab Republic ^{ACTUAL}	71%	18.0*	12.8
Malawi ^{ACTUAL}	59%	18.1	10.8
Cameroon ^{ACTUAL}	59%	25.2	14.9
Angola ^{ACTUAL}	59%	34.1	19.9
Somalia ^{ACTUAL}	56%	16.4	9.2
Honduras ^{ACTUAL}	54%	9.1*	4.9
Sierra Leone ^{ACTUAL}	53%	8.2	4.4
Colombia ^{ACTUAL}	49%	47.5*	23.4
Chad ^{ACTUAL}	47%	15.9	7.5
Kenya ^{ACTUAL}	47%	51.4	23.9

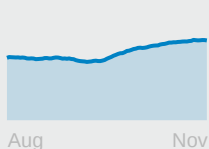
*The total population displayed here is less than the national population. This may be attributed to the following factors: (1) not every region is covered by near real-time food security monitoring systems, or (2) populations that are not relevant to market access have been excluded.

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

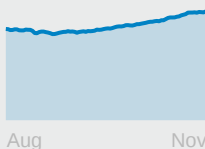
The following countries recorded the greatest deterioration* of challenges accessing markets compared to 90 days ago. These graphs, all on a scale from 0% to 100%, show the trend in the prevalence of challenges accessing markets over the past 90 days (31 August 2023 - 29 November 2023). The percentages 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.

Guatemala^{ACTUAL}
31% → 40%

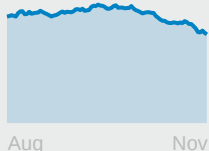


Honduras^{ACTUAL}
46% → 54%



The following countries recorded the greatest decrease.

Congo^{ACTUAL}
53% → 44%



¹ Challenges include both physical and financial constraints.

*Countries marked for deterioration for this metric are those that satisfy one of the following conditions: (1) >40% prevalence: 15% increase, (2) 20-40% prevalence: 20% increase, (3) <20% prevalence: 25% increase.

Annex: Summary of food security and related metrics by country, 29 November 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	31.4	22.3	—	10.5	0.191
Algeria ^{PREDICTED}	42.2	10.6	—	—	—	0.002
Angola ^{ACTUAL}	34.1	4.9	14.1	10.6	19.9	0.000
Armenia ^{PREDICTED}	3.0	0.5	—	—	—	0.000
Bangladesh ^{PREDICTED}	161.4	46.6	—	—	—	0.008
Benin ^{ACTUAL}	11.5	4.9	3.1	2.2	8.4	0.061
Bhutan ^{PREDICTED}	0.8	0.2	—	—	—	0.000
Bolivia ^{PREDICTED}	11.4	2.0	2.8	—	—	0.000
Botswana ^{PREDICTED}	2.3	0.5	—	—	—	0.000
Burkina Faso ^{ACTUAL}	19.8	11.0	2.5	3.6	4.6	3.093
Burundi ^{PREDICTED}	11.2	4.2	4.7	—	—	0.009
Cambodia ^{PREDICTED}	16.2	2.0	2.9	—	—	0.000
Cameroon ^{ACTUAL}	25.2	10.3	9.9	14.7	14.9	0.397
Cape Verde ^{PREDICTED}	0.5	0.1	—	—	—	0.000
Central African Republic ^{ACTUAL}	4.7	1.7	1.9	—	2.5**	1.200
Chad ^{ACTUAL}	15.9	8.8	3.1	9.7	7.5	0.025
Colombia ^{ACTUAL}	49.6	17.7	15.3	—	23.4**	0.276
Congo ^{ACTUAL}	5.3	1.3	2.1	1.8**	1.3**	0.000
Côte d'Ivoire ^{ACTUAL}	29.4	4.8	6.8	—	7.6	0.017
Cuba ^{PREDICTED}	11.3	2.0	—	—	—	0.000
Democratic Republic of the Congo ^{ACTUAL}	105.9	42.5	39.0	67.8	45.7	0.244
Djibouti ^{PREDICTED}	1.0	0.3	0.2	—	—	0.000
Dominican Republic ^{PREDICTED}	10.6	2.3	3.3	—	—	0.009
Ecuador ^{PREDICTED}	17.1	2.1	4.2	—	—	0.023
Egypt ^{PREDICTED}	98.4	19.5	—	—	—	0.000
El Salvador ^{ACTUAL}	6.4	0.03	0.6	—	1.4**	0.093
Eswatini ^{PREDICTED}	1.1	0.2	0.3	—	—	0.000
Ethiopia ^{ACTUAL}	101.1*	23.2	24.2	68.8**	51.8**	0.390
Fiji ^{PREDICTED}	0.9	0.1	—	—	—	0.000
Gambia ^{PREDICTED}	2.3	0.7	0.7	—	—	0.000
Ghana ^{PREDICTED}	29.8	5.4	—	—	—	0.027
Guatemala ^{ACTUAL}	17.2	3.6	3.7	—	5.0**	0.116
Guinea ^{ACTUAL}	12.4	6.8	3.6	7.3	5.6	0.081
Guinea- Bissau ^{PREDICTED}	1.9	0.7	0.7	—	—	0.000
Haiti ^{ACTUAL}	11.9	8.3	7.7	—	—	2.086
Honduras ^{ACTUAL}	9.6	0.9	2.6	—	4.9**	0.344
Indonesia ^{PREDICTED}	267.7	55.5	—	—	—	0.003
Iran (Islamic Republic of) ^{PREDICTED}	81.8	12.3	—	—	—	0.029
Iraq ^{ACTUAL}	38.4	1.2	2.5	—	0.3	0.268
Jordan ^{PREDICTED}	10.0	1.3	2.0	—	—	0.000
Kenya ^{ACTUAL}	51.4	14.2	16.4	—	23.9	0.074
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
Lebanon ^{PREDICTED}	6.8	1.5	—	—	—	0.905
Lesotho ^{PREDICTED}	2.1	0.8	0.6	—	—	0.095
Liberia ^{PREDICTED}	4.6	1.9	—	—	—	0.000
Libya ^{PREDICTED}	6.7	1.2	1.9	—	—	0.030
Madagascar ^{ACTUAL}	26.3	9.5	8.0	10.5	3.5	0.190
Malawi ^{ACTUAL}	18.1	4.6	8.3	—	10.8	0.000
Mali ^{ACTUAL}	19.1	13.2	4.8	5.4	4.9	2.364

*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 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
Mauritania ^{ACTUAL}	4.4	1.3	0.08	—	1.8	0.000
Moldova, Republic of ^{PREDICTED}	3.5	0.6	—	—	—	0.000
Mongolia ^{PREDICTED}	3.2	0.6	—	—	—	0.000
Morocco ^{PREDICTED}	36.0	7.0	10.6	—	—	0.000
Mozambique ^{ACTUAL}	29.5	8.4	7.6	14.8	11.5	0.037
Myanmar ^{PREDICTED}	53.7	9.3	—	—	—	4.025
Namibia ^{ACTUAL}	2.3	0.2	0.7	—	1.7	0.000
Nepal ^{PREDICTED}	28.1	7.6	—	—	—	0.000
Niger ^{ACTUAL}	25.9	22.0	4.9	11.0	—	0.263
Nigeria ^{ACTUAL}	202.8	90.2	49.1	88.6**	46.8**	0.394
Papua New Guinea ^{PREDICTED}	8.6	1.8	—	—	—	0.023
Peru ^{PREDICTED}	32.0	5.0	—	—	—	0.000
Philippines ^{PREDICTED}	106.7	22.1	—	—	—	0.052
Rwanda ^{PREDICTED}	12.3	3.5	3.8	—	—	0.000
Sao Tome and Principe ^{PREDICTED}	0.2	0.04	—	—	—	0.000
Senegal ^{PREDICTED}	15.9	4.9	4.0	—	—	0.006
Sierra Leone ^{ACTUAL}	8.2	4.5	4.0	—	4.4	0.012
Solomon Islands ^{PREDICTED}	0.7	0.1	—	—	—	0.000
Somalia ^{ACTUAL}	16.4	15.5	3.6	9.4	9.2	0.861
South Sudan ^{PREDICTED}	11.0	3.3	1.7	—	—	0.483
Sri Lanka ^{PREDICTED}	21.7	4.7	4.8	—	—	0.005
State of Palestine ^{PREDICTED}	4.6	1.0	—	—	—	6.128
Sudan ^{PREDICTED}	46.6	16.1	—	—	—	3.661
Syrian Arab Republic ^{ACTUAL}	18.0*	12.9	10.9	6.2**	12.8**	2.250
Tajikistan ^{PREDICTED}	9.1	2.2	—	—	—	0.000
Timor- Leste ^{PREDICTED}	1.3	0.3	—	—	—	0.000
Togo ^{PREDICTED}	7.9	1.9	1.7	—	—	0.051
Tunisia ^{PREDICTED}	11.6	1.9	2.3	—	—	0.000
Uganda ^{PREDICTED}	42.7	8.3	14.8	—	—	0.051
Ukraine ^{ACTUAL}	15.4*	2.6	2.1	—	—	6.520
United Republic of Tanzania ^{ACTUAL}	56.3	4.7	7.1	18.2	13.5	0.002
Uzbekistan ^{PREDICTED}	33.0	8.1	5.5	—	—	0.000
Vanuatu ^{PREDICTED}	0.3	0.1	—	—	—	0.000
Viet Nam ^{PREDICTED}	95.5	16.1	—	—	—	0.000
Yemen ^{ACTUAL}	30.0	15.4	17.0	—	—	0.493
Zambia ^{ACTUAL}	17.4	4.0	2.6	—	7.7	0.000
Zimbabwe ^{ACTUAL}	15.2	5.1	6.9	—	4.6	0.013

*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.

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