HungerMap[LIVE]: Global insights and key trends

By the World Food Programme (WFP) | February 15, 2024

GLOBAL FOOD INSECURITY AT A GLANCE

In 2021:

828 MILLION

were chronically hungry (undernourished) globally[1]

193 MILLION

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

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 2024:

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 February

695 MILLION

people do not have sufficient food consumption across 87 countries, according to the **HungerMap[LIVE]** estimates, including:

- 369 million 'ACTUAL' in 35 countries;
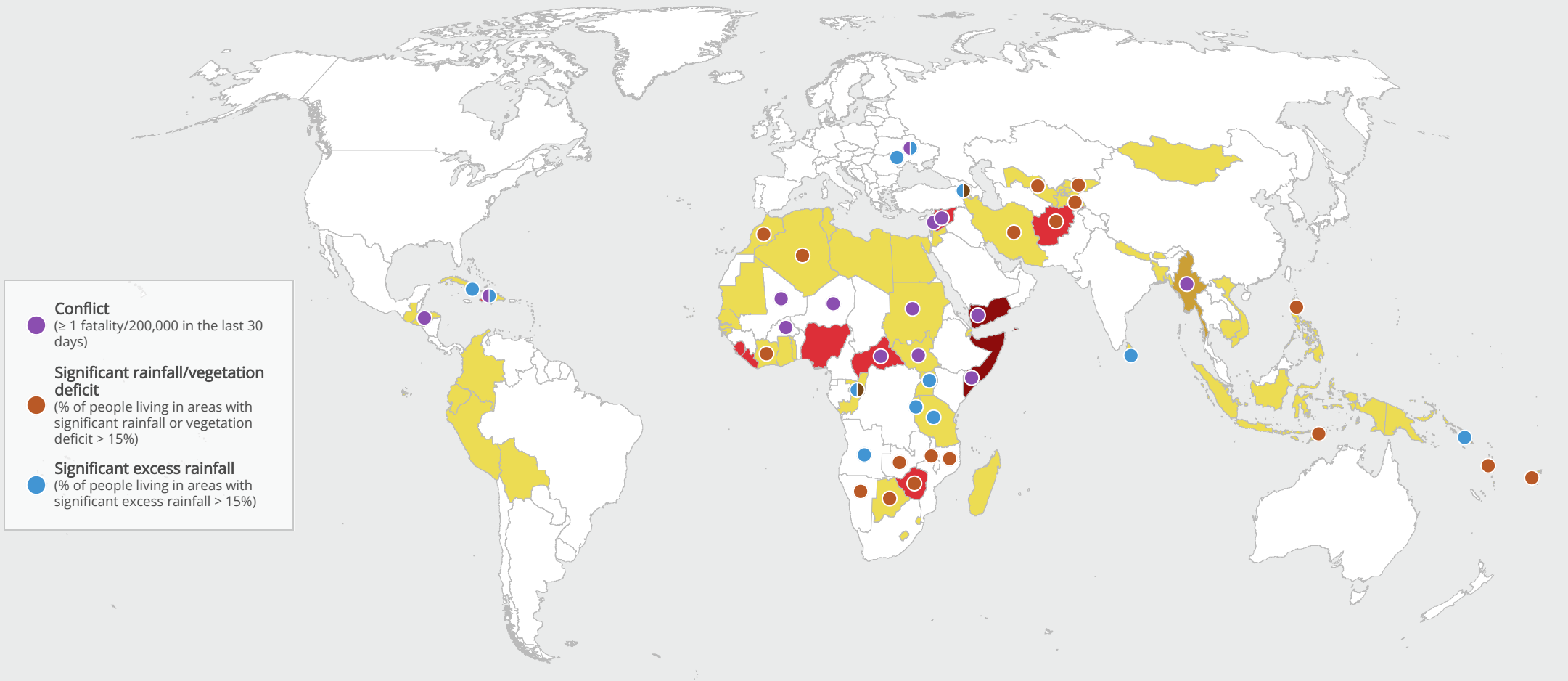- 326 million 'PREDICTED' in 52 countries.

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 13 countries considered High Risk or Moderate Risk and Deteriorating

Legend

Conflict
(≥ 1 fatality/200,000 in the last 30 days)

Significant rainfall/vegetation deficit
(% of people living in areas with significant rainfall or vegetation deficit > 15%)

Significant excess rainfall
(% of people living in areas with significant excess rainfall > 15%)

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 November 2023) until now (15 February 2024). 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.

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}, Afghanistan^{PREDICTED}, Syrian Arab Republic^{ACTUAL}, Haiti^{ACTUAL}, Yemen^{ACTUAL}, Sierra Leone^{ACTUAL}, Nigeria^{ACTUAL}, Liberia^{PREDICTED}, Mauritania^{ACTUAL}, Central African Republic^{ACTUAL}, Lesotho^{PREDICTED}, Vanuatu^{PREDICTED}.

These countries account for 28% of the total number of people with insufficient food consumption—amounting to approximately 196M people, increasing by 11.7M (6%) compared to 90 days ago.

		PREVALENCE OF INSUFFICIENT FOOD CONSUMPTION (HIGH→LOW)	TOTAL POPULATION (MILLIONS)	NO. AFFECTED (MILLIONS)
Somalia^{ACTUAL}	97%		16.4	15.9
Afghanistan^{PREDICTED}	80%		40.4	32.4
Syrian Arab Republic^{ACTUAL}	71%		18.0*	12.7
Haiti^{ACTUAL}	65%		11.9	7.7
Yemen^{ACTUAL}	55%		30.0	16.6
Sierra Leone^{ACTUAL}	55%		8.2	4.5
Nigeria^{ACTUAL}	49%		202.8	99.8
Liberia^{PREDICTED}	43%		4.6	1.9
Mauritania^{ACTUAL}	40%		4.4	1.7
Central African Republic^{ACTUAL}	39%		4.7	1.8
Lesotho^{PREDICTED}	38%		2.1	0.8
Vanuatu^{PREDICTED}	37%		0.3	0.1

*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 (17 November 2023 - 15 February 2024). 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.
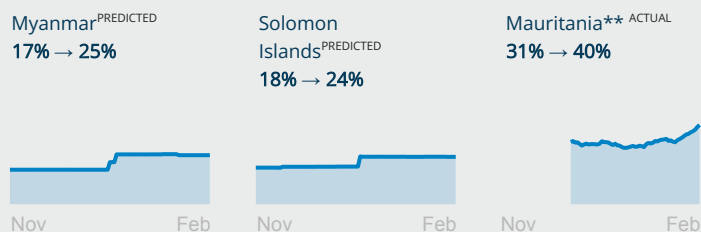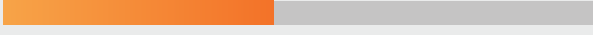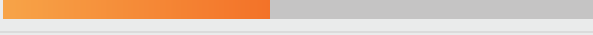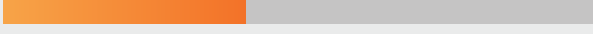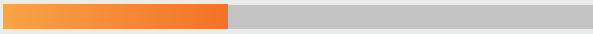
Myanmar^{PREDICTED}
17% → 25%

Solomon Islands^{PREDICTED}
18% → 24%

Mauritania ** ^{ACTUAL}
31% → 40%
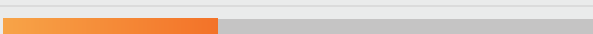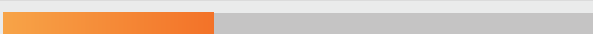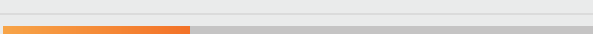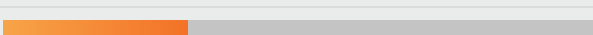
| Nov | Feb | Nov | Feb | Nov | Feb |

*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.
**Trend includes all data for the respective country, but collected data does not cover the full 90-day period.

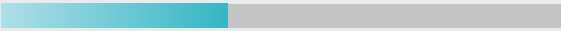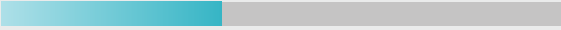## Top 12 countries with the highest prevalence of crisis or above crisis level food-based coping strategies

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 26% of the total number of people currently monitored for food-based coping—amounting to approximately 94M people.

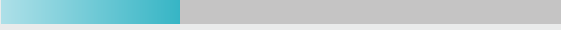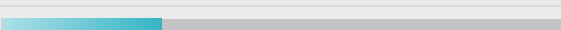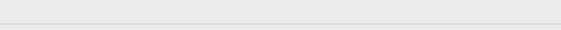|	PREVALENCE OF CRISIS OR ABOVE CRISIS LEVEL FOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGIES (HIGH→LOW)		TOTAL POPULATION (MILLIONS)	NO. AFFECTED (MILLIONS)
Syrian Arab Republic^{ACTUAL}	61%		18.0*	10.9
Haiti^{ACTUAL}	61%		11.9	7.2
Yemen^{ACTUAL}	57%		30.0	17.1
Afghanistan^{PREDICTED}	54%		40.4	21.9
Zimbabwe^{ACTUAL}	46%		15.2	7.0
Sierra Leone^{ACTUAL}	45%		8.2	3.7
Burundi^{PREDICTED}	41%		11.2	4.6
Central African Republic^{ACTUAL}	38%		4.7	1.8
Congo^{ACTUAL}	36%		5.3	1.9
Guinea-Bissau^{PREDICTED}	36%		1.9	0.7
Uganda^{PREDICTED}	32%		42.7	13.5
Dominican Republic^{PREDICTED}	31%		10.6	3.3

*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 6 countries with the highest prevalence of crisis or emergency livelihood coping strategies
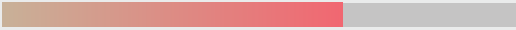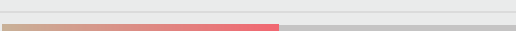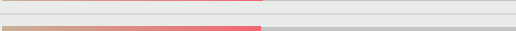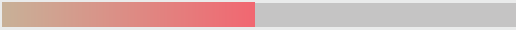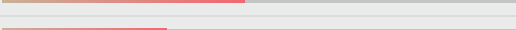
To support the global COVID-19 response, WFP has expanded its near real-time remote monitoring systems to assess the livelihoods situation in countries. The table below shows the current situation in countries with the highest prevalence of crisis or emergency livelihood coping strategies. These countries account for 47% of the total number of people currently monitored for livelihoods—amounting to approximately 128M people.

	PREVALENCE OF CRISIS OR EMERGENCY LIVELIHOOD COPING STRATEGIES (HIGH→LOW)	TOTAL POPULATION (MILLIONS)	NO. AFFECTED (MILLIONS)
Somalia[ACTUAL]	52%	16.4	8.5
Congo[ACTUAL]	40%	3.0*	1.2
Madagascar[ACTUAL]	39%	26.3	10.3
United Republic of Tanzania[ACTUAL]	32%	56.3	17.9
Syrian Arab Republic[ACTUAL]	28%	18.0*	5.1
Nigeria[ACTUAL]	27%	320.2*	85.2

*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.

Top 12 countries with the highest prevalence of challenges accessing markets[1]

To support the global COVID-19 response, WFP has expanded its near real-time remote monitoring systems to assess the market access situation in 33 countries. The table below shows the current situation in countries with the highest prevalence of challenges accessing markets. These countries account for 25% of the total number of people currently monitored for market access—amounting to approximately 81M people.

		PREVALENCE OF CHALLENGES ACCESSING MARKETS (HIGH→LOW)	TOTAL POPULATION (MILLIONS)	NO. AFFECTED (MILLIONS)
Central African Republic[ACTUAL]	70%		3.5*	2.4
Syrian Arab Republic[ACTUAL]	66%		18.0*	11.9
Sierra Leone[ACTUAL]	59%		8.2	4.9
Mauritania[ACTUAL]	56%		4.4	2.5
Honduras[ACTUAL]	54%		8.7*	4.7
Congo[ACTUAL]	52%		3.0*	1.6
Colombia[ACTUAL]	51%		43.0*	21.8
Ecuador[ACTUAL]	50%		13.7*	6.9
Somalia[ACTUAL]	49%		16.4	8.0
Zambia[ACTUAL]	47%		17.4	8.2
Guatemala[ACTUAL]	32%		11.2*	3.6
Zimbabwe[ACTUAL]	31%		15.2	4.8

*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 (17 November 2023 - 15 February 2024). 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.

Mauritania** [ACTUAL]
47% → 56%

Nov   Feb
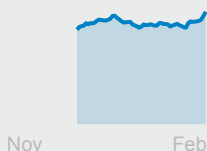
The following countries recorded the greatest decrease.

Madagascar[ACTUAL]
15% → 11%

Nov   Feb

[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.

**Trend includes all data for the respective country, but collected data does not cover the full 90-day period.

Annex: Summary of food security and related metrics by country, 15 February 2024

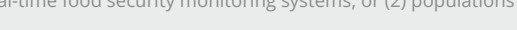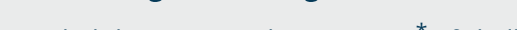|	TOTAL POPULATION OF REFERENCE (MILLIONS)	PEOPLE WITH INSUFFICIENT FOOD CONSUMPTION (MILLIONS)	PEOPLE USING CRISIS OR ABOVE CRISIS LEVEL FOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGIES (MILLIONS)	PEOPLE USING CRISIS OR EMERGENCY LIVELIHOOD COPING STRATEGIES (MILLIONS)	PEOPLE REPORTING CHALLENGES ACCESSING MARKETS (MILLIONS)	CONFLICT RELATED FATALITIES PER 100,000
Afghanistan[PREDICTED]	40.4	32.4	21.9	—	10.5	0.158
Algeria[PREDICTED]	42.2	10.4	—	—	—	0.009
Angola[ACTUAL]	34.1	5.5	14.1	10.9	19.9	0.000
Armenia[PREDICTED]	3.0	0.5	—	—	—	0.000
Bangladesh[PREDICTED]	161.4	45.7	—	—	—	0.009
Benin[ACTUAL]	11.5	4.9	3.1	2.2	8.4	0.078
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	11.2	2.7	3.3	4.4	2.466
Burundi[PREDICTED]	11.2	4.0	4.6	—	—	0.134
Cambodia[PREDICTED]	16.2	1.9	2.9	—	—	0.000
Cameroon[ACTUAL]	25.2	10.6	9.2	14.6	14.9	0.178
Cape Verde[PREDICTED]	0.5	0.1	—	—	—	0.000
Central African Republic[ACTUAL]	4.7	1.8	1.8	—	2.4**	0.364
Chad[ACTUAL]	15.9	9.3	3.2	9.7	7.4	0.044
Colombia[ACTUAL]	49.6	14.4	13.8	—	21.8**	0.266
Congo[ACTUAL]	5.3	1.2	1.9	1.2**	1.6**	0.000
Côte d'Ivoire[ACTUAL]	29.4	4.9	6.6	—	7.5	0.003
Cuba[PREDICTED]	11.3	2.0	—	—	—	0.000
Democratic Republic of the Congo[ACTUAL]	105.9	42.5	39.0	67.8	45.7	0.332
Djibouti[PREDICTED]	1.0	0.3	0.2	—	—	0.000
Dominican Republic[PREDICTED]	10.6	2.3	3.3	—	—	0.019
Ecuador[ACTUAL]	17.4*	2.3	5.2	—	6.9**	0.029
Egypt[PREDICTED]	98.4	19.6	—	—	—	0.000
El Salvador[ACTUAL]	6.4	<0.01	0.5	—	1.6**	0.016
Eswatini[PREDICTED]	1.1	0.2	0.3	—	—	0.000
Fiji[PREDICTED]	0.9	0.1	—	—	—	0.000
Gambia[PREDICTED]	2.3	0.7	0.7	—	—	0.000
Ghana[PREDICTED]	29.8	5.4	—	—	—	0.040
Guatemala[ACTUAL]	17.2	4.0	3.3	—	3.6**	0.046
Guinea[ACTUAL]	12.4	7.0	4.1	6.3	6.1	0.024
Guinea-Bissau[PREDICTED]	1.9	0.7	0.7	—	—	0.000
Haiti[ACTUAL]	11.9	7.7	7.2	—	—	1.136
Honduras[ACTUAL]	9.6	0.8	2.5	—	4.7**	0.365
Indonesia[PREDICTED]	267.7	50.7	—	—	—	0.004
Iran (Islamic Republic of)[PREDICTED]	81.8	12.7	—	—	—	0.045
Iraq[ACTUAL]	38.4	1.2	2.5	—	0.3	0.284
Jordan[PREDICTED]	10.0	1.3	2.0	—	—	0.030
Kenya[ACTUAL]	51.4	13.6	17.5	—	22.7	0.054
Kyrgyzstan[PREDICTED]	6.6	2.3	—	—	—	0.000
Lao People's Democratic Republic[ACTUAL]	7.1	0.7	0.4	1.2	1.4	0.000
Lebanon[PREDICTED]	5.6	1.3	1.8	2.4	0.6	0.969
Lesotho[PREDICTED]	2.1	0.8	0.5	—	—	0.000
Liberia[PREDICTED]	4.6	1.9	—	—	—	0.000
Libya[PREDICTED]	6.7	1.2	1.8	—	—	0.045
Madagascar[ACTUAL]	26.3	8.8	7.6	10.3	3.0	0.168
Malawi[ACTUAL]	18.1	6.8	9.5	—	11.6	0.000
Mali[ACTUAL]	19.1	13.2	4.8	5.4	4.9	1.431
Mauritania[ACTUAL]	4.4	1.7	0.1	—	2.5	0.000

*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
Moldova, Republic of[PREDICTED]	3.5	0.8	—	—	—	0.000
Mongolia[PREDICTED]	3.2	0.6	—	—	—	0.000
Morocco[PREDICTED]	36.0	6.9	10.4	—	—	0.000
Mozambique[ACTUAL]	29.5	7.6	7.2	14.5	10.4	0.058
Myanmar[PREDICTED]	53.7	13.2	—	—	—	2.130
Namibia[ACTUAL]	2.3	0.2	0.7	—	1.7	0.043
Nepal[PREDICTED]	28.1	7.3	—	—	—	0.000
Niger[ACTUAL]	25.9	21.4	3.7	9.1	—	0.935
Nigeria[ACTUAL]	202.8	99.8	43.7	85.2**	44.9**	0.302
Papua New Guinea[PREDICTED]	8.6	1.8	—	—	—	0.023
Peru[PREDICTED]	32.0	4.9	—	—	—	0.000
Philippines[PREDICTED]	106.7	21.7	—	—	—	0.048
Rwanda[PREDICTED]	12.3	2.6	2.4	—	—	0.016
Sao Tome and Principe[PREDICTED]	0.2	0.05	—	—	—	0.000
Senegal[PREDICTED]	15.9	4.9	4.0	—	—	0.025
Sierra Leone[ACTUAL]	8.2	4.5	3.7	—	4.9	0.000
Solomon Islands[PREDICTED]	0.7	0.2	—	—	—	0.000
Somalia[ACTUAL]	16.4	15.9	4.0	8.5	8.0	1.996
South Sudan[PREDICTED]	11.0	3.2	1.9	—	—	1.057
Sri Lanka[PREDICTED]	21.7	3.9	4.5	—	—	0.000
State of Palestine[PREDICTED]	4.6	1.1	—	—	—	0.088
Sudan[PREDICTED]	46.6	16.1	—	—	—	1.492
Syrian Arab Republic[ACTUAL]	18.0*	12.7	10.9	5.1**	11.9**	2.069
Tajikistan[PREDICTED]	9.1	2.3	—	—	—	0.000
Timor-Leste[PREDICTED]	1.3	0.4	—	—	—	0.000
Togo[PREDICTED]	7.9	1.9	1.7	—	—	0.025
Tunisia[PREDICTED]	11.6	1.9	1.8	—	—	0.000
Uganda[PREDICTED]	42.7	8.0	13.5	—	—	0.016
Ukraine[ACTUAL]	15.4*	2.6	2.1	—	—	4.473
United Republic of Tanzania[ACTUAL]	56.3	5.2	7.4	17.9	13.3	0.000
Uzbekistan[PREDICTED]	33.0	6.4	5.2	—	—	0.000
Vanuatu[PREDICTED]	0.3	0.1	—	—	—	0.000
Viet Nam[PREDICTED]	95.5	14.7	—	—	—	0.000
Yemen[ACTUAL]	30.0	16.6	17.1	—	—	0.842
Zambia[ACTUAL]	17.4	3.3	2.6	—	8.2	0.000
Zimbabwe[ACTUAL]	15.2	4.7	7.0	—	4.8	0.000

*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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