HungerMap[LIVE]: Global insights and key trends

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, 11 January

694 MILLION

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

- 362 million 'ACTUAL' in 35 countries;
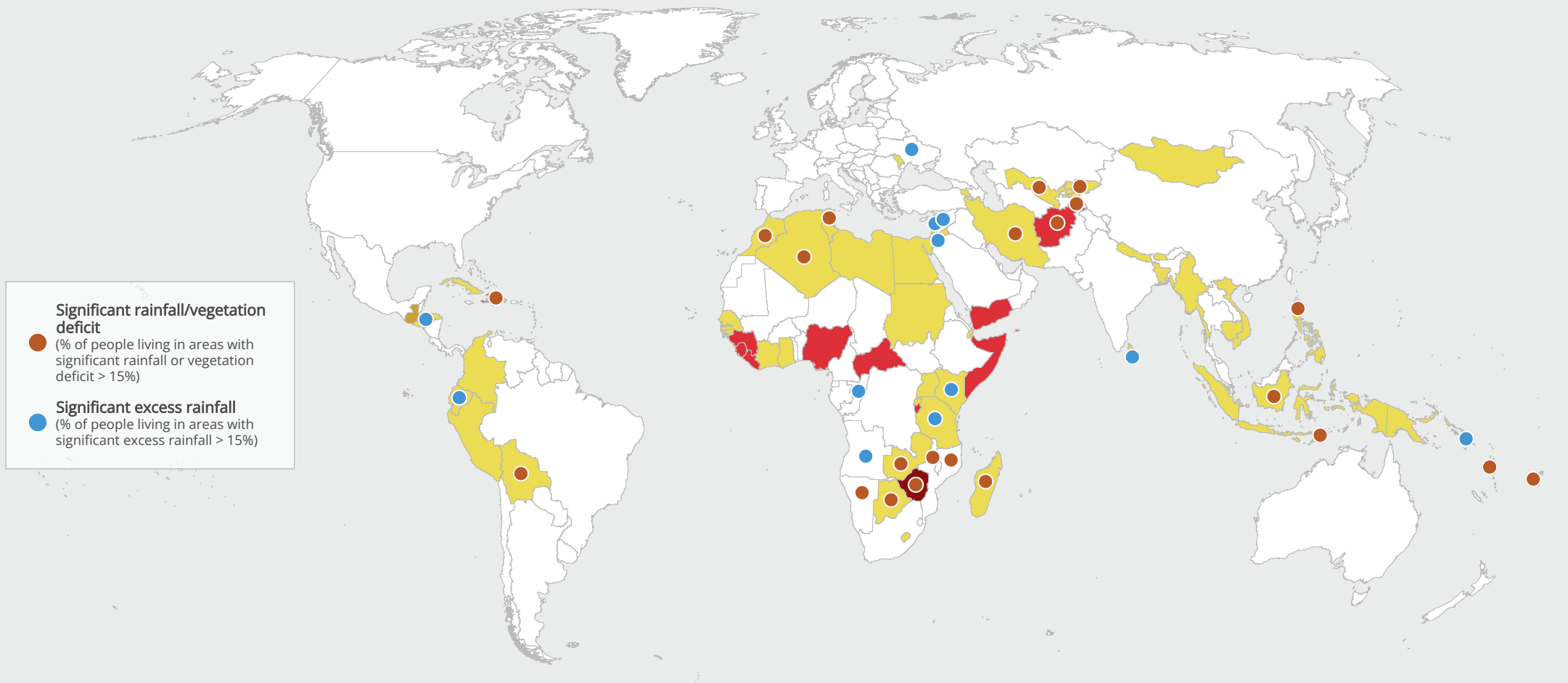- 332 million 'PREDICTED' in 52 countries.

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 12 countries considered High Risk or Moderate Risk and Deteriorating

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 (13 October 2023) until now (11 January 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], Niger[ACTUAL], Afghanistan[PREDICTED], Syrian Arab Republic[ACTUAL], Haiti[ACTUAL], Chad[ACTUAL], Guinea[ACTUAL], Sierra Leone[ACTUAL], Yemen[ACTUAL], Nigeria[ACTUAL], Liberia[PREDICTED], Cameroon[ACTUAL].
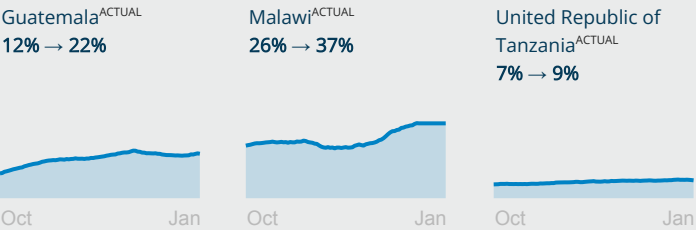
These countries account for 34% of the total number of people with insufficient food consumption—amounting to approximately 234M people, increasing by 7.3M (3%) compared to 90 days ago.

		PREVALENCE OF INSUFFICIENT FOOD CONSUMPTION (HIGH→LOW)	TOTAL POPULATION (MILLIONS)	NO. AFFECTED (MILLIONS)
Somalia[ACTUAL]	94%		16.4	15.4
Niger[ACTUAL]	83%		25.9	21.4
Afghanistan[PREDICTED]	76%		40.4	30.6
Syrian Arab Republic[ACTUAL]	68%		18.0*	12.3
Haiti[ACTUAL]	65%		11.9	7.7
Chad[ACTUAL]	58%		15.9	9.3
Guinea[ACTUAL]	56%		12.4	7.0
Sierra Leone[ACTUAL]	56%		8.2	4.6
Yemen[ACTUAL]	54%		30.0	16.2
Nigeria[ACTUAL]	48%		202.8	97.4
Liberia[PREDICTED]	43%		4.6	1.9
Cameroon[ACTUAL]	42%		25.2	10.5

*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
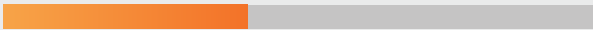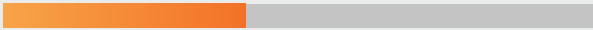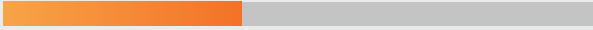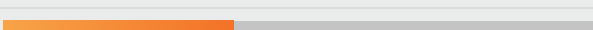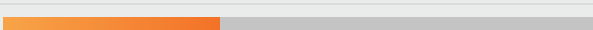
The following countries recorded the greatest deterioration* of insufficient food consumption compared to 90 days ago. These graphs, all on a scale from 0% to 100%, show the trend in the prevalence of insufficient food consumption over the past 90 days (13 October 2023 - 11 January 2024). The percentages 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.

Guatemala[ACTUAL]
12% → 22%

Malawi[ACTUAL]
26% → 37%

United Republic of Tanzania[ACTUAL]
7% → 9%

Oct	Jan	Oct	Jan	Oct	Jan

*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
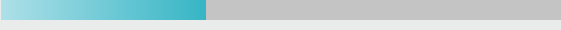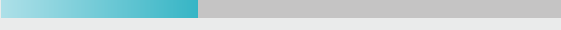
To support the global COVID-19 response, WFP has expanded its near real-time remote monitoring systems to assess the food-based coping situation in 56 countries. The table below shows the current situation in countries with the highest prevalence of crisis or above crisis level food-based coping strategies. These countries account for 28% of the total number of people currently monitored for food-based coping—amounting to approximately 102M people.

	PREVALENCE OF CRISIS OR ABOVE CRISIS LEVEL FOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGIES (HIGH→LOW)		TOTAL POPULATION (MILLIONS)	NO. AFFECTED (MILLIONS)
Haiti^{ACTUAL}	61%		11.9	7.3
Yemen^{ACTUAL}	60%		30.0	18.1
Syrian Arab Republic^{ACTUAL}	56%		18.0*	10.1
Afghanistan^{PREDICTED}	55%		40.4	22.0
Malawi^{ACTUAL}	52%		18.1	9.5
Sierra Leone^{ACTUAL}	48%		8.2	4.0
Zimbabwe^{ACTUAL}	47%		15.2	7.2
Angola^{ACTUAL}	41%		34.1	14.1
Burundi^{PREDICTED}	41%		11.2	4.6
Central African Republic^{ACTUAL}	40%		4.7	1.9
Congo^{ACTUAL}	39%		5.3	2.1
Guinea-Bissau^{PREDICTED}	37%		1.9	0.7

*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.

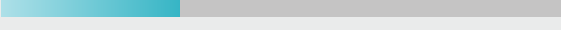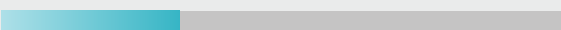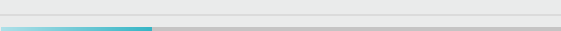## Top 12 countries with the highest prevalence of crisis or emergency livelihood coping strategies
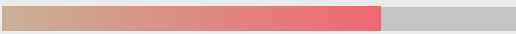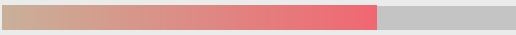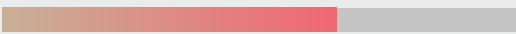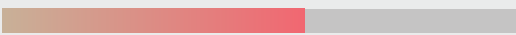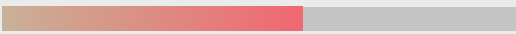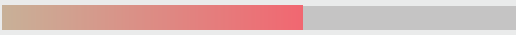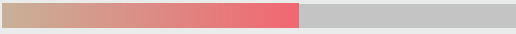
To support the global COVID-19 response, WFP has expanded its near real-time remote monitoring systems to assess the livelihoods situation in countries. The table below shows the current situation in countries with the highest prevalence of crisis or emergency livelihood coping strategies. These countries account for 71% of the total number of people currently monitored for livelihoods—amounting to approximately 195M people.

		PREVALENCE OF CRISIS OR EMERGENCY LIVELIHOOD COPING STRATEGIES (HIGH→LOW)	TOTAL POPULATION (MILLIONS)	NO. AFFECTED (MILLIONS)
Chad^{ACTUAL}	61%		15.9	9.7
Cameroon^{ACTUAL}	58%		25.2	14.7
Somalia^{ACTUAL}	57%		16.4	9.3
Congo^{ACTUAL}	54%		3.0*	1.6
Guinea^{ACTUAL}	51%		12.4	6.3
Mozambique^{ACTUAL}	49%		29.5	14.5
Madagascar^{ACTUAL}	37%		26.3	9.6
Niger^{ACTUAL}	35%		25.9	9.1
United Republic of Tanzania^{ACTUAL}	32%		56.3	18.0
Angola^{ACTUAL}	32%		34.1	10.9
Syrian Arab Republic^{ACTUAL}	28%		18.0*	5.0
Nigeria^{ACTUAL}	27%		320.2*	85.8

*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 32 countries. The table below shows the current situation in countries with the highest prevalence of challenges accessing markets. These countries account for 35% of the total number of people currently monitored for market access—amounting to approximately 114M people.

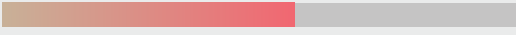|		PREVALENCE OF CHALLENGES ACCESSING MARKETS (HIGH→LOW)		TOTAL POPULATION (MILLIONS)	NO. AFFECTED (MILLIONS)
Namibia^ACTUAL	73%			2.3	1.7
Central African Republic^ACTUAL	73%			3.5*	2.5
Syrian Arab Republic^ACTUAL	65%			18.0*	11.7
Malawi^ACTUAL	64%			18.1	11.6
Cameroon^ACTUAL	59%			25.2	14.8
Honduras^ACTUAL	58%			9.0*	5.2
Angola^ACTUAL	58%			34.1	19.9
Sierra Leone^ACTUAL	58%			8.2	4.7
Somalia^ACTUAL	57%			16.4	9.3
Ecuador^ACTUAL	56%			13.9*	7.8
Congo^ACTUAL	54%			3.0*	1.6
Colombia^ACTUAL	50%			46.3*	23.1

*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 (13 October 2023 - 11 January 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.

Honduras^ACTUAL
45% → 58%

Angola^ACTUAL
50% → 58%

Oct   Jan   Oct   Jan
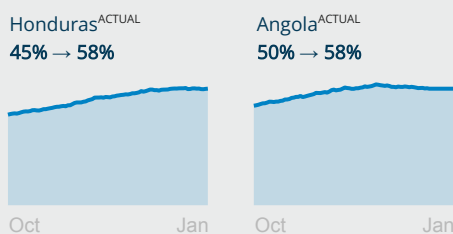
The following countries recorded the greatest decrease.

[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, 11 January 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)
Afghanistan[PREDICTED]	40.4	30.6	22.0	—	10.5
Algeria[PREDICTED]	42.2	10.8	—	—	—
Angola[ACTUAL]	34.1	5.5	14.1	10.9	19.9
Armenia[PREDICTED]	3.0	0.5	—	—	—
Bangladesh[PREDICTED]	161.4	45.1	—	—	—
Benin[ACTUAL]	11.5	4.9	3.1	2.2	8.4
Bhutan[PREDICTED]	0.8	0.2	—	—	—
Bolivia[PREDICTED]	11.4	2.0	2.7	—	—
Botswana[PREDICTED]	2.3	0.5	—	—	—
Burkina Faso[ACTUAL]	19.8	11.2	2.7	3.3	4.4
Burundi[PREDICTED]	11.2	4.2	4.6	—	—
Cambodia[PREDICTED]	16.2	1.8	2.8	—	—
Cameroon[ACTUAL]	25.2	10.5	9.1	14.7	14.8
Cape Verde[PREDICTED]	0.5	0.1	—	—	—
Central African Republic[ACTUAL]	4.7	1.8	1.9	—	2.5**
Chad[ACTUAL]	15.9	9.3	3.2	9.7	7.4
Colombia[ACTUAL]	49.6	14.5	15.2	—	23.1**
Congo[ACTUAL]	5.3	1.2	2.1	1.6**	1.6**
Côte d'Ivoire[ACTUAL]	29.4	4.8	6.3	—	7.0
Cuba[PREDICTED]	11.3	2.0	—	—	—
Democratic Republic of the Congo[ACTUAL]	105.9	42.5	39.0	67.8	45.7
Djibouti[PREDICTED]	1.0	0.3	0.2	—	—
Dominican Republic[PREDICTED]	10.6	2.2	3.2	—	—
Ecuador[ACTUAL]	17.4*	2.3	5.4	—	7.8**
Egypt[PREDICTED]	98.4	19.5	—	—	—
El Salvador[ACTUAL]	6.4	0.01	0.5	—	1.5**
Eswatini[PREDICTED]	1.1	0.2	0.3	—	—
Fiji[PREDICTED]	0.9	0.1	—	—	—
Gambia[PREDICTED]	2.3	0.7	0.6	—	—
Ghana[PREDICTED]	29.8	5.4	—	—	—
Guatemala[ACTUAL]	17.2	3.8	3.4	—	3.7**
Guinea[ACTUAL]	12.4	7.0	4.1	6.3	6.1
Guinea-Bissau[PREDICTED]	1.9	0.7	0.7	—	—
Haiti[ACTUAL]	11.9	7.7	7.3	—	—
Honduras[ACTUAL]	9.6	0.7	2.6	—	5.2**
Indonesia[PREDICTED]	267.7	55.0	—	—	—
Iran (Islamic Republic of)[PREDICTED]	81.8	12.5	—	—	—
Iraq[ACTUAL]	38.4	1.2	2.5	—	0.3
Jordan[PREDICTED]	10.0	1.3	2.0	—	—
Kenya[ACTUAL]	51.4	13.0	17.3	—	22.2
Kyrgyzstan[PREDICTED]	6.6	2.3	—	—	—
Lao People's Democratic Republic[ACTUAL]	7.1	0.7	0.4	1.2	1.4
Lebanon[PREDICTED]	6.8	1.5	—	—	—
Lesotho[PREDICTED]	2.1	0.8	0.5	—	—
Liberia[PREDICTED]	4.6	1.9	—	—	—
Libya[PREDICTED]	6.7	1.2	1.7	—	—
Madagascar[ACTUAL]	26.3	8.4	6.7	9.6	3.3
Malawi[ACTUAL]	18.1	6.8	9.5	—	11.6
Mali[ACTUAL]	19.1	13.2	4.8	5.4	4.9
Mauritania[ACTUAL]	4.4	1.3	0.08	—	1.8

*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)
Moldova, Republic of PREDICTED	3.5	0.7	—	—	—
Mongolia PREDICTED	3.2	0.6	—	—	—
Morocco PREDICTED	36.0	6.6	10.3	—	—
Mozambique ACTUAL	29.5	7.5	7.3	14.5	10.1
Myanmar PREDICTED	53.7	13.4	—	—	—
Namibia ACTUAL	2.3	0.2	0.7	—	1.7
Nepal PREDICTED	28.1	7.4	—	—	—
Niger ACTUAL	25.9	21.4	3.7	9.1	—
Nigeria ACTUAL	202.8	97.4	46.7	85.8**	45.9**
Papua New Guinea PREDICTED	8.6	1.8	—	—	—
Peru PREDICTED	32.0	4.8	—	—	—
Philippines PREDICTED	106.7	21.8	—	—	—
Rwanda PREDICTED	12.3	3.4	2.4	—	—
Sao Tome and Principe PREDICTED	0.2	0.04	—	—	—
Senegal PREDICTED	15.9	4.8	3.9	—	—
Sierra Leone ACTUAL	8.2	4.6	4.0	—	4.7
Solomon Islands PREDICTED	0.7	0.2	—	—	—
Somalia ACTUAL	16.4	15.4	4.1	9.3	9.3
South Sudan PREDICTED	11.0	3.3	2.1	—	—
Sri Lanka PREDICTED	21.7	4.1	4.7	—	—
State of Palestine PREDICTED	4.6	1.0	—	—	—
Sudan PREDICTED	46.6	16.3	—	—	—
Syrian Arab Republic ACTUAL	18.0*	12.3	10.1	5.0**	11.7**
Tajikistan PREDICTED	9.1	2.2	—	—	—
Timor-Leste PREDICTED	1.3	0.4	—	—	—
Togo PREDICTED	7.9	1.9	1.7	—	—
Tunisia PREDICTED	11.6	1.8	2.0	—	—
Uganda PREDICTED	42.7	8.3	14.3	—	—
Ukraine ACTUAL	15.4*	2.6	2.1	—	—
United Republic of Tanzania ACTUAL	56.3	5.0	7.4	18.0	13.1
Uzbekistan PREDICTED	33.0	8.0	5.4	—	—
Vanuatu PREDICTED	0.3	0.1	—	—	—
Viet Nam PREDICTED	95.5	15.0	—	—	—
Yemen ACTUAL	30.0	16.2	18.1	—	—
Zambia ACTUAL	17.4	3.3	2.9	—	8.0
Zimbabwe ACTUAL	15.2	4.3	7.2	—	4.7

*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.

DEEP DIVE

Regional insights

Click the relevant region to access the latest data and analysis.

Asia and the Pacific

Eastern Africa

Latin America and the Caribbean

Middle East and Northern Africa

Southern Africa

Western Africa

Key drivers

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

CONFLICT

Please note that real-time conflict data updates from the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED) are currently paused through 2024-01-08. Consequently, conflict analyses provided by the HungerMap^{LIVE}'s global, regional and national Insights and Key Trends are currently unavailable. Conflict information will be visible again after 2024-01-08.

CLIMATE

Asia and the Pacific