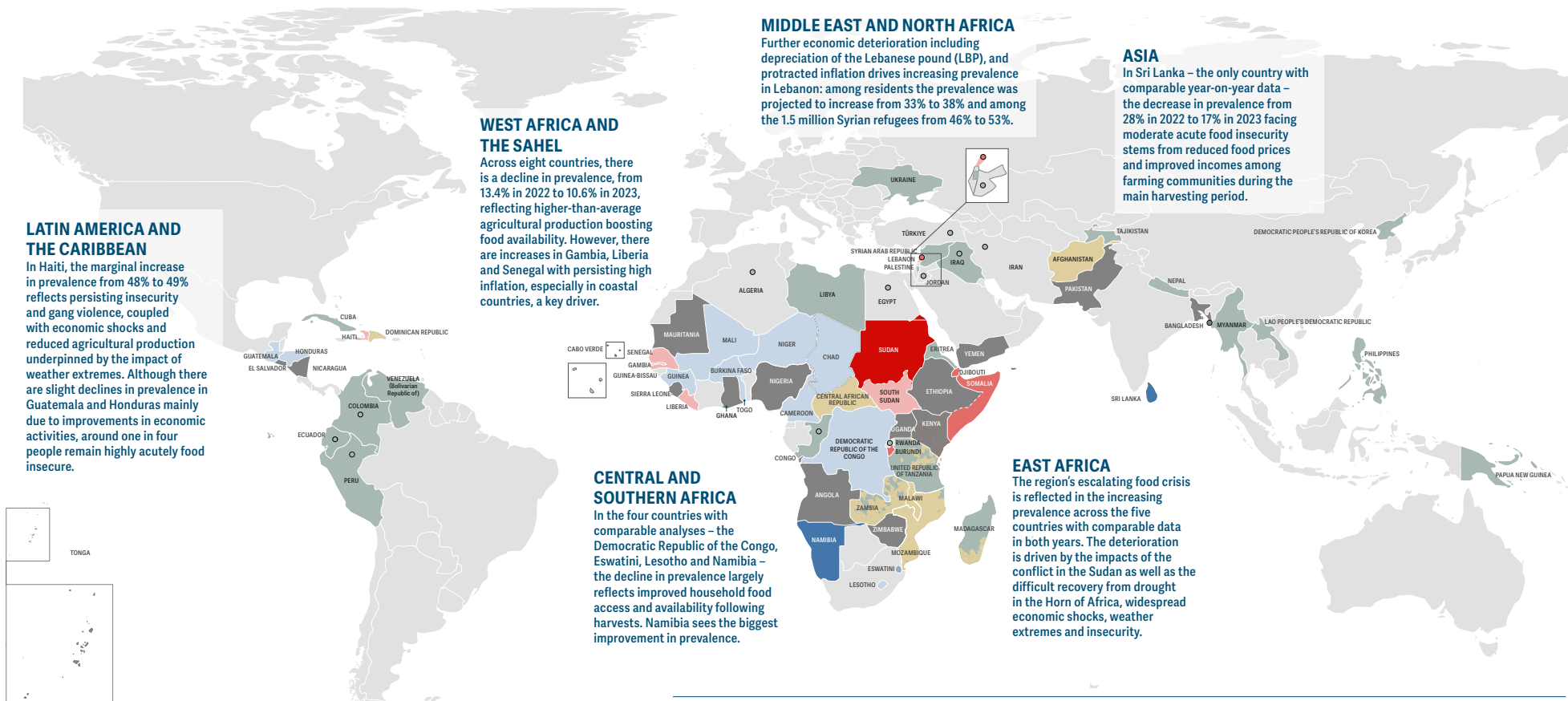


# The difference in share of people in Crisis or worse (IPC/CH Phase 3 or above) in 33 countries/territories from 2022–2023\*



**LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN**  
 In Haiti, the marginal increase in prevalence from 48% to 49% reflects persisting insecurity and gang violence, coupled with economic shocks and reduced agricultural production underpinned by the impact of weather extremes. Although there are slight declines in prevalence in Guatemala and Honduras mainly due to improvements in economic activities, around one in four people remain highly acutely food insecure.

**WEST AFRICA AND THE SAHEL**  
 Across eight countries, there is a decline in prevalence, from 13.4% in 2022 to 10.6% in 2023, reflecting higher-than-average agricultural production boosting food availability. However, there are increases in Gambia, Liberia and Senegal with persisting high inflation, especially in coastal countries, a key driver.

**MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA**  
 Further economic deterioration including depreciation of the Lebanese pound (LBP), and protracted inflation drives increasing prevalence in Lebanon: among residents the prevalence was projected to increase from 33% to 38% and among the 1.5 million Syrian refugees from 46% to 53%.

**ASIA**  
 In Sri Lanka – the only country with comparable year-on-year data – the decrease in prevalence from 28% in 2022 to 17% in 2023 facing moderate acute food insecurity stems from reduced food prices and improved incomes among farming communities during the main harvesting period.

**CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN AFRICA**  
 In the four countries with comparable analyses – the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eswatini, Lesotho and Namibia – the decline in prevalence largely reflects improved household food access and availability following harvests. Namibia sees the biggest improvement in prevalence.

**EAST AFRICA**  
 The region's escalating food crisis is reflected in the increasing prevalence across the five countries with comparable data in both years. The deterioration is driven by the impacts of the conflict in the Sudan as well as the difficult recovery from drought in the Horn of Africa, widespread economic shocks, weather extremes and insecurity.

Percentage point decrease in prevalence		Percentage point increase in prevalence			
<span style="background-color: #004a7c; color: white; padding: 2px;"> </span> > 10 percent	<span style="background-color: #e67e22; color: white; padding: 2px;"> </span> 0 to 5 percent	<span style="background-color: #95a5a6; color: white; padding: 2px;"> </span> Same analysis 2022/23	<span style="background-color: #d9ead3; color: white; padding: 2px;"> </span> Country not selected for analysis		
<span style="background-color: #5dade2; color: white; padding: 2px;"> </span> >5 to 10 percent	<span style="background-color: #e74c3c; color: white; padding: 2px;"> </span> >5 to 10 percent	<span style="background-color: #34495e; color: white; padding: 2px;"> </span> Data not comparable	<span style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 10px; height: 10px; display: inline-block;"></span> Migrants/refugee populations (colour coding as this key)		
<span style="background-color: #add8e6; color: white; padding: 2px;"> </span> 0 to 5 percent	<span style="background-color: #c0392b; color: white; padding: 2px;"> </span> >10 percent	<span style="background-color: #f39c12; color: white; padding: 2px;"> </span> No data (data gap, data not meeting GRFC partners consensus, population not analysed)			

\* Of the 48 countries with 2023 data, 33 have comparable point estimates because they use the same data source for 2022 and 2023 and have less than a 10 percent difference in analysis coverage.  
 The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined. Final status of the Abyei area is not yet determined.  
 Source: FSIN, GRFC Mid-Year Update 2023.