About this GRFC 2023 Mid-Year Update: Jan- Aug 2023 data

- Identifies emerging needs and informs strategic discussion
- Findings are independent, neutral and consensus-based
- Comparable year on year
- Produced with 16 partners
Countries covered in this report:

48 food crisis countries with 2023 data

73

Many countries do not yet have 2023 data, including Ukraine, Myanmar, Syria and Palestine.
High levels of acute food insecurity persist

In these 48 countries compared to 2022:

- **21%** of analysed population still in need of urgent humanitarian food assistance
- **21.6 million/10%** more people in need of urgent humanitarian food assistance
- **16%** expansion in analysis coverage
In these 48 countries so far in 2023:

- **People in need of urgent humanitarian food assistance**
  - 238M
  - 188M
  - 50M

- **Breakdown by IPC/CH phase (39 countries)**
  - 188M
  - 154M
  - 34M
  - 0.13M

Legend:
- **Non IPC/CH moderate + severe acute food insecurity**
- **IPC/CH Phase 3 or above**
- **IPC/CH Phase 3**
- **IPC/CH Phase 4**
- **IPC/CH Phase 5**
Catastrophe (IPC/CH Phase 5) – 130 000 people

Nigeria, Haiti and Yemen had populations in this phase in 2022.
People in IPC/CH Phase 2 (Stressed)

285M people are in Stressed (IPC/CH Phase 2)

32 million more people than in 2022
Year on year changes: increases in number due to new shocks and in protracted crises
Year on year changes: decreases in numbers, but not always improvement
Drivers of Acute Food Insecurity

- Conflict/ Insecurity
- Economic shocks
- Weather extremes
The overall situation is not improving and the global food crisis is more and more of a protracted nature.

New shocks are superimposed on persisting global drivers: inflation and high food prices, climate change.

2023 numbers will go up: more analyses covering more countries.

Funding levels are decreasing.
GRFC and Early Warning Systems

Data and analysis: comprehensive analysis countries in food crises
  -highlights countries of concern that require investment

Trends: Analysis of trends, changes in magnitude/prevalence, changing geographic distribution

Root causes: Analyses main drivers and how they evolve over time

Regular updates: Bi-annual global reporting, regional reports