

# Technical notes

FIG. TN.1 Overview of the process of production and publication of the Global Report on Food Crises



All partners are in agreement with the approximate degree of magnitude and severity of acute food insecurity indicated for the countries included in this report except where a disclaimer is present. The differences stem from the varying interpretations of the data related to the factors which contribute to or indicate acute food insecurity.

## 1 | PRELIMINARY WORK

### Technical consultations

Technical consultations held with the Senior Committee at the beginning of the reporting cycle aimed to:

- Reaffirm the partner organisations’ engagement and responsibilities
- Confirm the scope of the report
- Provide initial guidance
- Endorse country selection criteria
- Agree on criteria for endorsement of data/analysis
- Agree on date of release and report workplan.

### Selection of food-crisis countries/territories

FSIN and the Food Security Technical Working Group (TWG) led this process. The list of countries/territories and the selection rationale was then presented to the Senior Committee for endorsement.

The process was continuous throughout 2023 and finished on 31 December to ensure inclusiveness. During the year the following were identified:

- Countries/territories that requested external assistance for food and/or faced shocks as assessed by the FAO Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS) in 2023. FAO-GIEWS classifies and regularly updates the list of countries requiring external assistance for food, dividing them into three categories: (1) countries with an exceptional shortfall in aggregate food production and supplies; (2) countries with widespread lack of access to food; and (3) countries with severe localized food insecurity. External assistance for logistical support, for capacity building, for longer-term poverty reduction or development purposes is not considered as a qualifying factor for a food crisis.
- Countries/territories that had a Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) in 2023
- Countries/territories considered low or lower/upper-middle-income that had not been identified by FAO-GIEWS assessments and that did not have an HRP, but requested external food assistance because of:
  - having populations affected by conflict/insecurity, weather extremes and/or economic shocks.
  - hosting refugee populations who were assisted by UNHCR and WFP.
  - having over 1 million or at least 20 percent of its population forcibly displaced.

For countries hosting assisted refugee populations, only the *refugee populations* were selected. The host country was only selected if its *resident population* needed external food assistance.

Countries were excluded if none of the above criteria were met, even if acute food insecurity data were available, e.g. Ghana in 2023, or Côte d’Ivoire in 2022, or if they were high-income countries (according to the World Bank definition).

**73** countries/territories identified as food crises in 2023 as a result of this process.

**73 countries/territories selected for the GRFC 2024, by criterion**

**GIEWS list**

Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Guinea, Haiti, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestine, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

**Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP)**

Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras.

**Emergency external assistance in response to a shock**

Angola, Armenia, Benin, Bolivia, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Nicaragua, Peru, Tajikistan, Togo, Türkiye and Vanuatu.

**Emergency external assistance in response to hosting refugees**

Algeria, Egypt, Ghana, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Moldova and Rwanda.

**2 | RESEARCH, ANALYSIS AND PRODUCTION**

**Data endorsement**

**FSIN and Technical Working Groups:**

- Validate the reliability/relevance of the data source and methodology
- Identify and endorse peak acute food insecurity estimates for 2023
- Identify and endorse peak acute food insecurity projections for 2024
- Identify and endorse malnutrition data
- Identify and endorse displacement data
- Identify and endorse key drivers of acute food insecurity.

**ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY DATA**

**FSIN facilitated discussion with the Food Security TWG on the available acute food insecurity data for the selected countries/territories.**

Data gathered must follow partnership criteria and requirements. The TWG evaluated the following before final endorsement:

**Methodology**

Did the acute food insecurity assessment/analysis provide an estimate or a projection of acute food insecurity. Did the methodology quantifying acute food insecurity levels provide an equivalence or approximation of IPC Phase 3 or above (see data endorsement).

**Timeframe**

Did the acute food insecurity assessment/analysis cover at least one month of 2023 and did the projection analysis cover at least one month of 2024. If no data were available for 2023, the TWG discussed the relevance and appropriateness of using data referring to Q3/Q4 of 2022.

**Coverage**

Whether the acute food insecurity assessment/analysis covered the whole country/territory. If not, the Food Security TWG discussed whether for certain countries/territories limited geographical analysis was appropriate and acceptable.

**Consensus and participation**

Whether the acute food insecurity assessment/analysis was based on multi-stakeholder technical consensus and/or a convergence of evidence and/or based on data collection by a trusted actor and/or endorsed at country level by the national stakeholders.

**59** of the 73 countries/territories identified as food crises had **data available that met the technical requirements** to be included in the GRFC 2024.

Out of the 73 countries/territories identified as food crises, **14 did not have data or did not meet the GRFC technical requirements**. Available information is however included in the regional sections.

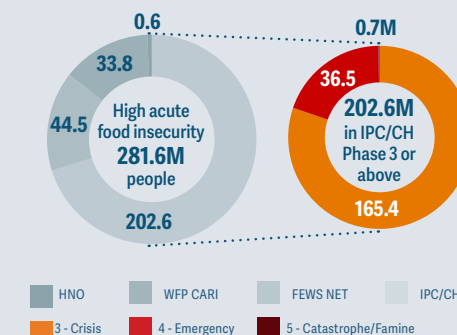
**Data sources and methodologies**

The preferred source of data for acute food insecurity is the IPC/CH. If unavailable, the Technical Working Groups evaluate the use of other sources of evidence. These include:

- FEWS NET analyses which are IPC-compatible;
- WFP Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators (CARI);
- food insecurity PiN of the Humanitarian Needs Overviews (HNOs).

Although these alternative sources do not provide comparable disaggregation into Phases 3, 4 and 5, their estimates are reported as an approximation to populations facing IPC/CH Phase 3 or above).

**FIG. TN.2 Population facing high levels of acute food insecurity in 2023, by methodology**



Source: FSIN, GRFC 2024.

The endorsement of the data gathered in most cases took the following priority ranking:

**Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC)**

The IPC results from a partnership of various organizations at the global, regional and country levels and is widely accepted by the international community as a global reference for the classification of acute food insecurity.

There are around 30 countries currently implementing the IPC. It provides the 'big picture' evidence base of food crises by assessing the following: how severe, how many, when, where, why, who, as well as the key characteristics of the food crisis. It provides data for two time periods – the current situation and a projection. This information helps governments, humanitarian actors and other decision-makers quickly understand a crisis (or potential crisis) and informs appropriate action.

The IPC makes the best use of the evidence available through a transparent, traceable and rigorous process. Evidence requirements to complete classification have been developed, considering the range of circumstances in which evidence quality and quantity may be limited while ensuring adherence to minimum standards.

FIG. TN.3 IPC 3.1 acute food insecurity reference table

Phase name and description		Phase 1 None/Minimal	Phase 2 Stressed	Phase 3 Crisis	Phase 4 Emergency	Phase 5 Catastrophe/Famine
		Households are able to meet essential food and non-food needs without engaging in atypical and unsustainable strategies to access food and income.	Households have minimally adequate food consumption but are unable to afford some essential non-food expenditures without engaging in stress-coping strategies.	Households either have food consumption gaps that are reflected by high or above-usual acute malnutrition; or are marginally able to meet minimum food needs but only by depleting essential livelihood assets or through crisis-coping strategies.	Households either have large food consumption gaps which are reflected in very high acute malnutrition and excess mortality; or are able to mitigate large food consumption gaps but only by employing emergency livelihood strategies and asset liquidation.	Households have an extreme lack of food and/or other basic needs even after full employment of coping strategies. Starvation, death, destitution and extremely critical acute malnutrition levels are evident. (For Famine Classification, area needs to have extreme critical levels of acute malnutrition and mortality.)
Priority response objectives		Action required to build resilience and for disaster risk reduction	Action required for disaster risk reduction and to protect livelihoods	Urgent action required to →		
				Protect livelihoods and reduce food consumption gaps	Save lives and livelihoods	Revert/prevent widespread death and total collapse of livelihoods
First-level outcomes refer to characteristics of food consumption and livelihood change. Thresholds that correspond as closely as possible to the Phase descriptions are included for each indicator. Although cut-offs are based on applied research and presented as global reference, correlation between indicators is often somewhat limited and findings need to be contextualized. The area is classified in the most severe Phase that affects at least 20% of the population.						
Food security first-level outcomes	Food consumption (focus on energy intake)	<b>Quantity: Adequate energy intake</b> <b>Dietary energy intake:</b> Adequate (avg. 2 350 kcal pp/day) and stable <b>Household Dietary Diversity Score:</b> 5–12 food groups and stable <b>Food Consumption Score:</b> Acceptable and stable <b>Household Hunger Scale:</b> 0 (none) <b>Reduced Coping Strategies Index:</b> 0–3 <b>Household Economy Analysis:</b> No livelihood protection deficit <b>Food Insecurity Experience Scale:</b> (FIES 30 days recall): <0.58	<b>Quantity: Minimally Adequate</b> <b>Dietary energy intake:</b> Minimally adequate (avg. 2 100 kcal pp/day) <b>Household Dietary Diversity Score:</b> 5-FG but deterioration ≥1 FG from typical <b>Food Consumption Score:</b> Acceptable but deterioration from typical <b>Household Hunger Scale:</b> 1 (slight) <b>Reduced Coping Strategies Index:</b> 4–18 <b>Household Economy Analysis:</b> Small or moderate livelihood protection deficit <80% <b>FIES:</b> Between -0.58 and 0.36	<b>Quantity: Moderately Inadequate –</b> Moderate deficits <b>Dietary energy intake:</b> Food gap (below avg. 2 100 kcal pp/day) <b>Household Dietary Diversity Score:</b> 3–4 FG <b>Food Consumption Score:</b> Borderline <b>Household Hunger Scale:</b> 2–3 (moderate) <b>Reduced Coping Strategies Index:</b> ≥19 (non-defining characteristics (NDC) to differentiate P3, 4 and 5) <b>Household Economy Analysis:</b> Livelihood protection deficit ≥80%; or survival deficit <20% <b>FIES:</b> > 0.36 (NDC to differentiate between Phases 3, 4 and 5)	<b>Quantity: Very Inadequate –</b> Large deficits <b>Dietary energy intake:</b> Large food gap; well below 2 100 kcal pp/day <b>Household Dietary Diversity Score:</b> 0–2 FG (NDC to differentiate P4 and 5) <b>Food Consumption Score:</b> Poor (NDC to differentiate P4 and 5) <b>Household Hunger Scale:</b> 4 (severe) <b>Reduced Coping Strategies Index:</b> ≥19 (NDC to differentiate P3, 4 and 5) <b>Household Economy Analysis:</b> Survival deficit ≥20% but <50% <b>FIES:</b> > 0.36 (NDC to differentiate between Phases 3, 4 and 5)	<b>Quantity: Extremely Inadequate –</b> Very large deficits <b>Dietary energy intake:</b> Extreme food gap <b>Household Dietary Diversity Score:</b> 0–2 FG <b>Food Consumption Score:</b> Poor (NDC to differentiate P4 and 5) <b>Household Hunger Scale:</b> 5–6 (severe) <b>Reduced Coping Strategies Index:</b> ≥19 (NDC to differentiate P3, 4 and 5) <b>Household Economy Analysis:</b> Survival deficit ≥50% <b>FIES:</b> > 0.36 (NDC to differentiate between Phases 3, 4 and 5)
	Livelihood change (assets and strategies)	<b>Livelihood change:</b> Sustainable livelihood strategies and assets <b>Livelihood coping strategies:</b> No stress, crisis or emergency coping observed	<b>Livelihood change:</b> Stressed strategies and/or assets; reduced ability to invest in livelihoods <b>Livelihood coping strategies:</b> Stress strategies are the most severe strategies used by the household in the past 30 days	<b>Livelihood change:</b> Accelerated depletion/erosion of strategies and/or assets <b>Livelihood coping strategies:</b> Crisis strategies are the most severe strategies used by the household in the past 30 days	<b>Livelihood change:</b> Extreme depletion/liquidation of strategies and assets <b>Livelihood coping strategies:</b> Emergency strategies are the most severe strategies used by the household in the past 30 days	<b>Livelihood change:</b> Near complete collapse of strategies and assets <b>Livelihood coping strategies:</b> Near exhaustion of coping capacity
Second-level outcomes refer to area-level estimations of nutritional status and mortality that are especially useful for identification of more severe phases when food gaps are expected to impact malnutrition and mortality. For both nutrition and mortality area outcomes, household food consumption deficits should be an explanatory factor in order for that evidence to be used in support of the classification.						
Food security second-level outcomes	Global Acute Malnutrition based on Weight-for-Height Z-score	Acceptable <5%	Alert 5–9.9%	Serious 10–14.9% or > than usual	Critical 15–29.9% or > much greater than average	Extremely Critical ≥30%
	Global Acute Malnutrition based on Mid-Upper Arm Circumference	<5%	5–9.9%	10–14.9%	≥15%	
	Body Mass Index <18.5	<5%	5–9.9%	10–19.9%, 1.5 x greater than baseline	20–39.9%	≥40%
Mortality*	<b>Crude Death Rate</b> <0.5/10,000/day <b>Under-five Death Rate</b> <1/10,000/day	<b>Crude Death Rate</b> <0.5/10,000/day <b>Under-five Death Rate</b> <1/10,000/day	<b>Crude Death Rate</b> 0.5–0.99/10,000/day <b>Under-five Death Rate</b> 1–2/10 000/day	<b>Crude Death Rate</b> 1–1.99/10,000/day or <2x reference <b>Under-five Death Rate</b> 2–3.99/10,000/day	<b>Crude Death Rate</b> ≥2/10,000/day <b>Under-five Death Rate</b> ≥4/10,000/day	
For contributing factors, specific indicators and thresholds for different phases need to be determined and analysed according to the livelihood context; nevertheless, general descriptions for contributing factors are provided below.						
Food security contributing factors	Food availability, access, utilization, and stability	Adequate to meet short-term food consumption requirements <b>Safe water</b> ≥15 litres pp/day	Borderline adequate to meet food consumption requirements <b>Safe water</b> marginally ≥15 litres pp/day	Inadequate to meet food consumption requirements <b>Safe water</b> >7.5 to 15 litres pp/day	Very inadequate to meet food consumption requirements <b>Safe water</b> >3 to <7.5 litres pp/day	Extremely inadequate to meet food consumption requirements <b>Safe water</b> ≤3 litres pp/day
	Hazards and vulnerability	None or minimal effects of hazards and vulnerability on livelihoods and food consumption	Effects of hazards and vulnerability stress livelihoods and food consumption	Effects of hazards and vulnerability result in loss of assets and/or significant food consumption deficits	Effects of hazards and vulnerability result in large loss of livelihood assets and/or extreme food consumption deficits	Effects of hazards and vulnerability result in near complete collapse of livelihood assets and/or near complete food consumption deficits

To ensure the application of the IPC in settings where access for collecting evidence is limited, specialized parameters have been developed. The IPC provides a structured process for making the best assessment of the situation based on what is known and shows the limitations of its classifications as part of the process.

IPC analysis teams consolidate and analyse complex evidence from different methods and sources (e.g. food prices, seasonal calendars, rainfall, food-security assessments, etc.), but the IPC allows them to describe their conclusions using consistent language and standards and in a simple and accessible form. This harmonized approach is particularly useful in comparing situations across countries and regions, and over time.

The IPC technical manual version 3.1 provides information to understand and critically utilize IPC products and the protocols, including tools and procedures, to conduct the classification itself. See <https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipcinfo-website/resources/ipc-manual/en/>

### Classifying Famine (IPC/CH Phase 5)

Famine is classified at area level in the IPC according to an internationally accepted standard based on the following three criteria:

- At least 1 in 5 households face an extreme lack of food.
- At least 30 percent of children suffer from wasting.
- At least two people for every 10 000 or four children under five years old for every 10 000 are dying each day due to outright starvation or the interaction of malnutrition and disease.

Given the severity and implications of this classification, all regular IPC protocols and special Famine protocols must be met before an area is classified in Famine (IPC/CH Phase 5). See IPC version 3.1.

Areas can be classified in Famine Likely if

minimally adequate evidence available indicates that a Famine may be occurring or will occur. This classification should trigger prompt action by decision-makers to address the situation while calling for urgent efforts to collect more evidence.

Famine and Famine Likely are equally severe, the only difference is the amount of reliable evidence available to support the statement.

The IPC supports Famine prevention by highlighting the following:

- IPC Phase 4 Emergency is an extremely severe situation where urgent action is needed to save lives and livelihoods.
- Households can be in Catastrophe (IPC/CH Phase 5) even if areas are not classified in Famine (IPC/CH Phase 5). This is the case when less than 20 percent of the population is experiencing Catastrophe (IPC/CH Phase 5) conditions and/or when malnutrition and/or mortality levels have not (or not yet) reached Famine thresholds. These households experience the same severity of conditions even if the area is not yet classified in Famine (IPC/CH Phase 5). This can occur due to the time lag between food insecurity, malnutrition and mortality, or in the case of a localized situation.
- Projections of Famine can be made even if the areas are not currently classified in Famine, thus allowing early warning.

Risk of Famine is an IPC statement that highlights the potential deterioration of the situation compared with the most-likely scenario expected during the projection period. Although it is not an IPC classification, it indicates a worst-case scenario that has a reasonable probability of occurring.

### Cadre Harmonisé (CH)

The Cadre Harmonisé is the multi-dimensional analytical framework used by CILSS for the analysis and identification of areas and groups at risk of acute food insecurity in the Sahel, West Africa and Cameroon.

It aims to inform national and regional food-crisis prevention and management systems. It considers various indicators of food and nutrition security outcomes and contributing factors.

The CH relies on existing food security and nutrition information systems that have been in place in most Sahelian countries since 1985, and more recently in other coastal countries of West Africa.

There are 18 countries currently implementing the CH: Burkina Faso, Benin, Cameroon, Cabo Verde, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, the Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo.

The CH manual version 2.0 clarifies the specific functions and protocols for carrying out an integrated and consensual analysis of acute food and nutrition insecurity.

See <http://www.cilss.int/index.php/2019/10/04/cadre-harmonise-manuel-version-2-0/>

### IPC/CH five-phase classification

As a result of technical developments of the CH tools and processes and harmonization efforts carried out over the last decade, the IPC and the CH acute food insecurity approaches are very close to each other and give comparable figures of acute food insecurity.

The five-phase classification is the same though there are a few differences pertaining to the use of certain indicators, classification of Famine and estimation of humanitarian assistance.

Classification into five phases (1) None/Minimal, (2) Stressed, (3) Crisis, (4) Emergency, (5) Catastrophe/Famine is based on a convergence of available evidence, including indicators related to food consumption, livelihoods, malnutrition and mortality. Each phase has important and distinct implications for where and how best to intervene and thus influences priority response objectives. Populations in Crisis (IPC/CH Phase 3), Emergency (IPC/CH Phase 4) and Catastrophe (IPC/CH Phase 5) are deemed to be those in need of urgent food, livelihood and nutrition assistance.

Populations in Stressed (IPC/CH Phase 2) require a distinct set of actions – ideally disaster risk reduction and livelihood protection interventions.

### FEWS NET

The Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) classification is IPC-compatible, which means it follows key IPC protocols but is not built on multi-partner technical consensus, so it does not necessarily reflect the consensus of national food security partners.

Funded and managed by USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA), FEWS NET provides early warning and evidence-based analysis of acute food insecurity to inform humanitarian and development response. FEWS NET monitors 30 countries, 22 in presence and eight remotely, where it analyses the dynamics of food, nutrition and livelihood security so policymakers can design programmes that address the root causes of persistent or recurrent acute food insecurity, undernutrition and vulnerability.

### CARI

WFP has developed, and uses, the Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI) methodology. This methodology is also commonly used by other food security partners in their assessments. CARI is a widespread practice for Multi-Sector Needs Assessments, used in calculating the People in Need figure for countries/territories not covered by IPC/CH analyses.

Before any intervention, WFP analyses the food security situation with partners to perform effective targeting, determines the most appropriate type and scale of intervention and ensures the most efficient use of humanitarian resources.

The CARI addresses the multiple dimensions of food security through five indicators – Food Consumption Score, reduced Coping Strategies Index, Economic Capacity to Meet Essential Needs (ECMEN) OR Food Expenditure Share, and Livelihood Coping Strategies.

Each surveyed household is classified into one



of four food security categories –food secure, marginally food secure, moderately acutely food insecure and severely acutely food insecure. The results are presented within the CARI food security console, which provides the prevalence of each available CARI food security indicator. The aggregate results provide the population’s overall food security outcome or Food Security Index (FSI).

Populations that are classified as ‘moderately acute food insecure’ and ‘severely acute food insecure’ as per WFP’s CARI methodology are reported as an approximation to populations facing IPC/CH Phase 3 or above. In this year’s edition, for upper-middle-income countries with WFP CARI analyses only, resident populations classified as “severely food insecure” have been considered.

The indicators included within the CARI approach can be used within IPC/CH analyses, but there are many differences between the two methods. The fundamental difference is that the CARI analyses primary data from a single household survey, while the IPC/CH uses a ‘convergence-of-evidence’ approach, incorporating and analysing a variety of secondary information. While the CARI assesses the situation at a fixed point in time with no projection, the IPC/CH provides the current snapshot and a projection based on the most likely scenario for any period in the future.

**Change in CARI methodology**

The third edition of CARI, launched in December 2021, introduced two changes. First, the food consumption domain included a reduced Coping Strategies Index in addition to Food Consumption Group.

Secondly, Economic Capacity to Meet Essential Needs (ECMEN) became the preferred measure for economic vulnerability instead of food expenditure share. This is better for assistance targeting purposes. The main implication for the use in GRFC is the comparison of the CARI findings with prior surveys.

The ECMEN indicator identifies the percentage of households whose expenditures exceed the

**FIG. TN.4 Number of countries by data sources for the 2023 peak estimates and 2023 projection estimates**

Data sources	Methodology	2023*	2024
IPC	IPC/CH five phase classification	24	21
CH	IPC/CH five phase classification	14	13
FEWS NET	In-country presence	4	4
	Remote Monitoring	2	2
WFP	CARI	9	
FAO/WFP	CARI	1	
REACH	CARI	1	
HNO	CARI	1	
HNO/HNRP	Other accepted food security analysis methodology at country level	4	1

\* There are 59 countries/territories with data available and endorsed in 2023, but the Palestine assessment consists of different sources for West Bank and the Gaza Strip, each following a different methodology, so the numbers in this column add up to 60.

Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB). A MEB is defined as what a household requires in order to meet their essential needs, on a regular or seasonal basis, and its cost.

The MEB covers those needs that households meet fully or partially through the market. It serves as a monetary threshold that can be used to assess a household’s economic capacity to meet their needs. To compute the ECMEN, household expenditures are used as a proxy for household economic capacity.

See CARI methodology <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000134704/download/>

**Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) and other estimates**

OCHA HNOs provide the People in Need (PiN) figure for the Food Security and Livelihoods cluster, based on data collected during the year and it is endorsed by the Humanitarian Country Team in each country/territory.

Similarly, food insecurity estimates are provided by OCHA in the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) and Joint Response Plan (JRP). When no other

sources for acute food insecurity estimates are available, the GRFC food security TWG assesses the methodology of the PiN to ensure it is based on acute food insecurity indicators and used as an approximation to Crisis or worse (IPC/CH Phase 3 or above) for use in the GRFC. Exceptions can be made based on the Food Security TWG discussion and agreement on the data that appear to best reflect a particular country’s food security situation.

In cases where there was no consensus within the TWG, the ultimate decision over country inclusion and what data to use in the report is deferred to the Senior Committee.

**All partners agree with the approximate degree of magnitude and severity** of acute food insecurity indicated for the countries/territories included in this report.

**Data not meeting GRFC technical requirements and data gaps**

As a result of this rigorous process, there are countries where food security information is

available, but the source does not use the methods endorsed by the GRFC Food Security TWG. The information is acknowledged but not included until further studies on its comparability with the other methodologies used mean it can be endorsed as equivalent/approximate to IPC Phase 3 and above. This is the case, for instance, for estimates acquired through remote data collection. The Senior Committee validates these data for inclusion in the report.

Such countries are listed in the GRFC as ‘**data not meeting GRFC technical requirements**’ and reported at the end of each regional section.

If no public analysis for the year in question is available, the country/territory selected for inclusion in the GRFC is a **data gap**.

**Acute food insecurity peak for 2023**

Among data available for a given country/territory that have been endorsed for 2023 and validated by the TWG according to the criteria listed above, the analysis/assessment reporting the highest number of acutely food-insecure people is selected as the peak. It does not necessarily reflect the latest analysis available.

The **peak** can be either an analysis made for the current period in 2023 or a projection made in 2022 or 2023 and referring to a period of the year 2023. If none of the above are available, an analysis covering Q3/Q4 of 2022 can be used as peak, if considered still relevant by the Food Security TWG.

The **peak projection** is based on the highest number of people facing high levels of acute food-insecurity in 2023, as reported by endorsed data sources available as of January 2024.

For this GRFC 2024 report, the cut-off date for data inclusion was 7 January 2024 so the projection estimates only partially cover 2024.

Analyses that straddle 2023 and 2024 are considered for both years and, if reporting the highest number of people compared to other available analyses in the two years, the same analysis is used as the peak for both 2023 and 2024.

A projection update or a new analysis covering at least part of the previous projection period overrides the original projection findings since it is based on more up-to-date information, hence providing more accurate findings.

Data from non-IPC/CH (FEWS NET, CARI and HNO analyses) sources are presented in the country narratives according to their specific terminology and categorization.

The wording 'high levels of acute food insecurity' or 'IPC/CH Phase 3 or above, or equivalent' are used to include both IPC/CH estimates and any food security estimates that are based on non-IPC/CH data sources reflecting an approximation of IPC Phase 3 and above.

Information is presented in summary tables as IPC/CH Phase 3 or above or equivalent without further breakdown to more specific IPC/CH Phases.

### Major food crises

A country/territory is defined as a major food crisis when its acute food insecurity estimates meet one or more of the following criteria:

- At least 20 percent of the country population in Crisis or worse (IPC/CH Phase 3 or above) or equivalent
- At least 1 million people in Crisis or worse (IPC/CH Phase 3 or above) or equivalent
- Any area classified in Emergency (IPC/CH Phase 4) or above.
- Included in the IASC humanitarian system-wide emergency response-level 3.

**44** countries/territories were identified as major food crises in 2023.

### Protracted food crises

A country/territory is defined as a protracted food crisis when it is included in all editions of the GRFC.

FIG. TN.5 The IPC Acute Malnutrition Scale

Phase name and description	Phase 1 Acceptable	Phase 2 Alert	Phase 3 Serious	Phase 4 Critical	Phase 5 Extremely Critical
	Less than 5% of children are acutely malnourished.	5-9.9% of children are acutely malnourished..	10-14.9% of children are acutely malnourished.	15-29.9% of children are acutely malnourished. The mortality and morbidity levels are elevated or increasing. Individual food consumption is likely to be compromised.	30% or more children are acutely malnourished. Widespread morbidity and/or very large individual food consumption gaps are likely evident.
	The situation is progressively deteriorating, with increasing levels of acute malnutrition. Morbidity levels and/or individual food consumption gaps are likely to increase with increasing levels of acute malnutrition.				
Priority response objective to decrease acute malnutrition and to prevent related mortality. <sup>2</sup>	Maintain the low prevalence of acute malnutrition.	Strengthen existing response capacity and resilience. Address contributing factors to acute malnutrition. Monitor conditions and plan response as required.	<b>Urgently reduce acute malnutrition levels through</b> →		
			Scaling up of treatment and prevention of affected populations.	Significant scale-up and intensification of treatment and protection activities to reach additional population affected.	Addressing widespread acute malnutrition and disease epidemics by all means.
Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) based on weight for height Z-score (WHZ)	<5%	5.0 to 9.9%	10.0 to 14.9%	15.0 to 29.9%	≥30%
Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) based on mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC)	<5%	5-9.9%	10-14.9%	≥15%	
*GAM based on MUAC must only be used in the absence of GAM based on WHZ; the final IPC Acute Malnutrition phase with GAM based on MUAC should be supported by an analysis of the relationship between WHZ and MUAC in the area of analysis and also by using convergence of evidence with contributing factors. In exceptional conditions where GAM based on MUAC is significantly higher than GAM based on WHZ (i.e. two or more phases), both GAM based on WHZ, and GAM based on MUAC should be considered, and the final phase should be determined with convergence of evidence.					

Any country/territory included in all GRFC editions and consistently identified as a major food crisis is then defined as a protracted major food crisis.

**36** countries/territories were identified as **protracted food crises** in 2023, **19** of them as **protracted major food crises**.

**NUTRITION DATA**

**FSIN facilitated discussions with the Nutrition TWG on the available malnutrition data for the selected countries/territories.**

Data gathered must follow the partnership criteria and requirements. The Nutrition TWG evaluated the analyses and indicators available for the reporting year, i.e. 2023 in the case of the GRFC 2024. If no data were available for 2023, the Nutrition TWG discussed the relevance and appropriateness of using data from 2021 and 2022. Projections for 2024 were considered if the analysis covered at least one month of 2024.

Data were screened for all 73 countries/territories selected but, for internal consistency, they were aggregated and reported at global and regional level for only the 59 countries/territories that had acute food insecurity data meeting the GRFC technical requirements.

**35** out of the 59 food-crisis countries/territories in the GRFC 2024 had data available on acute malnutrition that **met the technical requirements** to be included in the GRFC 2024.

**Data sources and methodologies**

The inclusion in the GRFC of data regarding the burden of malnutrition, which covers the number of children under 5 years of age and pregnant and breastfeeding women between 15 and 49 years of age suffering from acute malnutrition during a specific period, adheres to a prioritized list of data

sources as follows:

1. IPC Acute Malnutrition analyses
2. Humanitarian Needs Overviews (HNO), or Humanitarian Response Plans (HRP)
3. National estimates, from UNICEF and WFP.

Exceptions can be made based on the Nutrition TWG discussions regarding the data that appear to best reflect a particular country's nutritional situation. This is primarily due to different analysis coverage, periods of analysis or when a country/territory has information from several sources.

For reporting on outcome levels, which refer to the prevalence of acute malnutrition among children under 5 and pregnant and breastfeeding women (PBW), the following sources are considered:

1. Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) surveys
2. Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and DHS national surveys
3. Standardised Expanded Nutrition Surveys (SENS)
4. and DHS national surveys.

**The IPC Acute Malnutrition Scale**

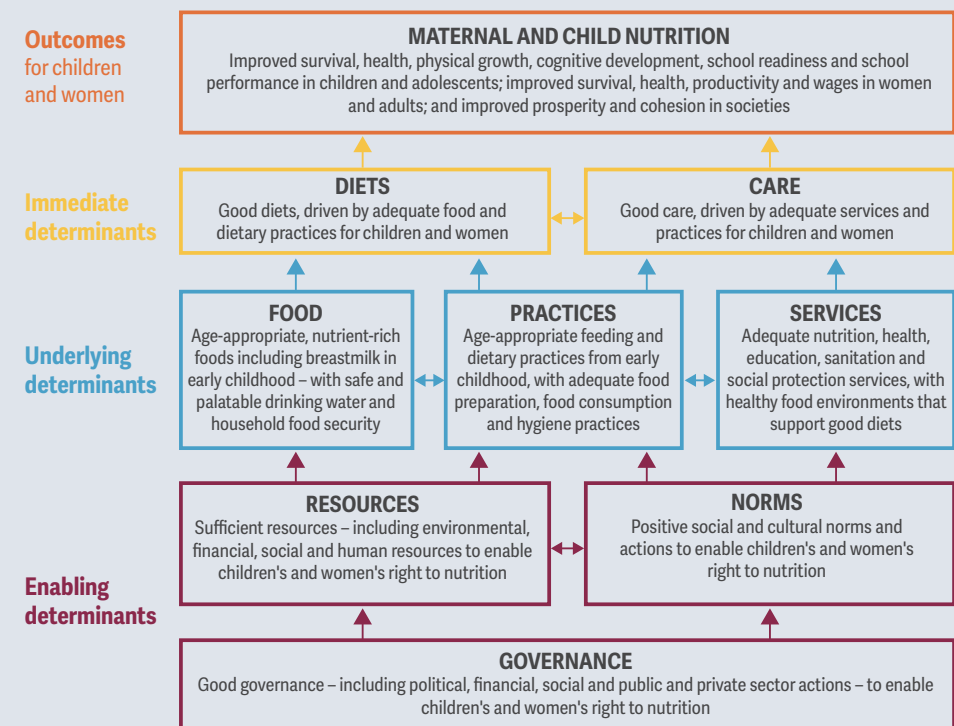
This scale classifies the severity of acute malnutrition in the population under assessment. The IPC analysis process reviews all contributing factors affecting acute malnutrition in the area of analysis, such as dietary intake, disease, feeding and care practices, health and WASH environment, and contextual information such as access to services and mortality (see figure TN.5).

**SMART surveys**

Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) is an inter-agency initiative launched in 2002 by a network of organizations and humanitarian practitioners.

The SMART Methodology is an improved survey method that balances simplicity (for rapid assessment of acute emergencies) and technical soundness. It draws from the core elements of

**FIG. TN.6 UNICEF's conceptual framework was used as an 'entry point' for the drivers (lack of food, inadequate practices and inadequate services).**



several methodologies and it is based on the two most vital and basic public health indicators for the assessment of the magnitude and severity of a humanitarian crisis (see *Indicators in Appendix 4*):

- Nutritional status of children under five.
- Mortality rate of the population.

For categorizing wasting from SMART surveys the World Health Organization (WHO) cut-off values for public health significance are used.

**Malnutrition peak for 2023**

Among the data endorsed for the GRFC 2024 and validated by the TWG based on the criteria outlined above, the analysis or assessment that reports the highest number of acutely malnourished children and PBW during a specific

period of the year is selected as the peak. This selection does not necessarily coincide with most recent analyses available.

The peak data may originate from an analysis conducted in 2023 or from projections made in 2022 or 2023, pertaining to any period within 2023. If such data are unavailable, most recent analyses from 2021 or 2022 may serve as the peak for those years, provided the Nutrition TWG deems it still relevant.

For this edition of the GRFC, the cut-off date for data inclusion was 7 January 2024.

**FIG. TN.7 Severity index for prevalence of wasting in children aged 6–59 months**

Prevalence ranges	Label
< 2.5%	Very low
2.5–< 5%	Low
5–< 10%	Medium
10–< 15%	High
≥ 15%	Very high

Source: De Onis et al. *Public Health Nutrition*, 2018. Available at: <https://www.who.int/nutrition/team/prevalence-thresholds-wasting-overweight-stunting-children-paper.pdf>

## DISPLACEMENT DATA

### FSIN facilitated discussions with the Displacement TWG on the available displacement data for the selected countries/territories.

Gathered data must follow the partnership criteria and requirements.

The TWG evaluated the analyses and data available for the reporting year. If no data were available for 2023, the Displacement TWG discussed the relevance and appropriateness of using data from the previous year.

Analyses covering the whole country/territory are generally preferred, but for certain countries/territories only some areas were analysed.

Data were screened for all 73 countries/territories selected but, for internal consistency, they were aggregated and reported at global and regional level for only the 59 countries/territories that had acute food insecurity data meeting the GRFC technical requirements.

Out of the 59 food-crisis countries/territories in the GRFC 2024, **35** had data for all categories of forcibly displaced persons that **met the technical requirements** to be included in the GRFC 2024.

## Data sources and methodologies

The data for refugees, asylum-seekers and migrants are provided by UNHCR

The data sources for internally displaced people adhere to the following priority ranking:

1. International Organization for Migration (IOM)
2. International Displacement Monitoring Center (IDMC)
3. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

Exceptions to the above priority rankings can be made based on the Displacement TWG discussions and agreement on the data that appear to best reflect a particular country's displacement situation. This is primarily due to different analysis coverage, timings or when a country/territory has information from several sources. For example, UNRWA is the source for Palestine displacement data for global and regional aggregations in the report.

### Displacement figures for 2023

The recentness of available data varies. The most recent UNHCR data for refugees, asylum-seekers, and migrants are from mid-year 2023. UNHCR also provides nowcasting data that estimates displacement figures for refugees and asylum-seekers for the end of December 2023. GRFC uses UNHCR's nowcasting data for regional and global aggregations when available. UNRWA data on Palestine refugees and asylum-seekers are from September 2023.


Data used for regional and global aggregations for internally displaced persons are the most recent available and vary depending on when the analysis is conducted at the country level. When IOM data are not available and the most recently available data (2022) from IDMC's GRID are used for regional and global aggregations.

## DRIVERS OF ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY

**The drivers of food crises are often interlinked and mutually reinforcing, making it difficult to pinpoint one specific trigger or main driver for each food crisis.**

The GRFC 2023 takes a practical approach by estimating which is the most salient driver for each country/territory out of:

- Conflict/insecurity
- Weather extremes
- Economic shocks.

 **Conflict/insecurity** includes interstate and intra-state conflicts, internal violence, banditry and criminality, civil unrest or political crises often leading to population displacements and/or disruption of livelihoods and food systems.

It is a key driver of acute food insecurity because in conflict situations civilians are frequently deprived of their income sources and or have difficulties in accessing food as food systems and markets are disrupted, pushing up food prices and sometimes leading to scarcities of water and fuel, or of food itself.


Landmines, explosive remnants of war and improvised explosive devices often destroy agricultural land, mills, storage facilities, machinery etc.

Conflict prevents businesses from operating and weakens the national economy, reducing employment opportunities, increasing poverty levels and diverting government spending towards the war effort.

Health systems are usually damaged or destroyed, leaving people reliant on humanitarian support – yet increasingly, insecurity and roadblocks prevent humanitarian convoys from reaching the most vulnerable, or aid agencies face lengthy delays, restrictions on personnel or the type or quantity of aid supplies, or insufficient security guarantees. Parties to conflict can deny people access to food as a weapon of war, especially in areas

under blockade/ embargo. Food insecurity itself can become a trigger for violence and instability, particularly in contexts marked by pervasive inequalities and fragile institutions. Sudden spikes in food prices tend to exacerbate the risk of political unrest and conflict (FAO et al., 2017).

For countries with conflict/insecurity as the primary driver during the past year, change to another primary driver needs serious consideration as recovery from conflict/insecurity takes a long time and may remain as the underlying cause of food insecurity. In cases where conflict/insecurity has reduced and/or localized, with other drivers showing a predominant effect, the change in the primary driver from the previous year is considered.

 **Weather extremes** include droughts, floods, dry spells, storms, cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons and the untimely start of rainy seasons.

Weather extremes drive food insecurity by directly affecting crops and/or livestock, cutting off roads and preventing markets from being stocked. Poor harvests push up food prices and diminish agricultural employment opportunities and pastoralists' terms-of-trade, lowering purchasing power and access to food, and triggering an early lean season when households are more market-reliant because of reduced food stocks.

Adverse weather events are particularly grave for smallholder farmers and pastoralists who rely on agriculture and livestock-rearing to access food and often lack the resilience capacities to withstand and recover from the impacts of such shocks. People's vulnerability to weather shock events rests on their capacity to adapt and bounce back after their livelihood has been affected, as well as the scale and frequency of shocks. Repeated events further erode capacity to withstand future shocks.

Weather events and changes in climate can lead to an intensification of conflict, such as between pastoralist herders and farmers over access to water and grazing. There is ample evidence suggesting that natural disasters – particularly droughts – can aggravate existing civil conflicts.



 **Economic shocks** at country level can affect the food insecurity of households or individuals through various channels.

Macroeconomic shocks may lead to increases in acute food insecurity through for instance, a contraction in GDP leading to high unemployment rates and consequent loss of income for those affected households, or a significant contraction in exports and/or a critical decrease in investments and other capital inflows, bringing a significant currency depreciation and high inflation, increasing production costs and food prices and worsening terms of trade which may lead to increases in acute food insecurity.

High debt and limited fiscal space constrain economic growth, increase vulnerability to economic shocks and detract from development spending.

Increases in world market prices of staple grains, oil and agricultural inputs can affect food availability, push up domestic food prices for consumers and reduce their purchasing power. Economic shocks can also occur at a more localized level or hit only a particular socioeconomic category of households. For instance, pastoralists' facing lack of animal feed, veterinary services, subsequent deteriorating livestock body conditions and depressed livestock prices are likely to be affected by a reduction in purchasing power and face a constrained access to food as a result.

**Crop pests, livestock disease and natural disasters** are also indicated as primary/secondary/tertiary drivers when relevant.

FSIN and the Food Security TWG agree the primary driver of acute food insecurity for each selected country based on what happened in the country during the year and information on the number of people affected by each of the shocks. For countries with two or more drivers affecting different parts of the country or different population groups, the primary driver is chosen by estimating which driver affected the largest number of people and their food security at country level. While acknowledging that other

drivers underlie the acute food insecurity numbers in each country in addition to the primary driver, the GRFC aggregates the number of countries by primary driver at the global level.

For countries where the analysis is purely focused on the displaced populations, the primary driver reflects the reason those populations are displaced from their country of origin.

It is also acknowledged that food insecurity is not driven solely by the occurrence of a shock, but rather by the interaction between shocks and structural vulnerabilities. Some of the main indicators of vulnerability for each country are discussed in the regional sections of chapter 2.

## Drafting

FSIN initiates the drafting process based on data endorsed by the Technical Working Groups. Some sections of the report are open to partners to contribute to the drafting directly in a shared document environment.

### Visualising the data

FSIN produces relevant infographics and maps to facilitate communication of the data.

Where infographics show numbers of acutely food-insecure people, they are disaggregated by phase where possible. In order to better contextualize the levels of acute food insecurity, the total country population and numbers of people in IPC/CH phases 1 and 2 are also shown.

### Maps

Boundaries and names shown, and designations used on the maps in this document do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. A dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties. The final boundary between the Republic of the Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined. The final status of the Abyei area is not yet determined.

A dispute exists between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland over sovereignty of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas).

## 3 | REVIEW AND CLEARANCE

### Review and quality control check

#### FSIN shares all drafts produced with the Technical Working Groups for technical review.

In case of controversies, discussions within the TWG take place until consensus is reached on the draft report. Otherwise it is referred to the Senior Committee to provide guidance on addressing gaps and lack of consensus as well as troubleshoot on remaining technical challenges. Comments from this first review round ensuring the technical accuracy and internal consistency of the draft report are then incorporated into the second draft of the GRFC .

The Senior Committee reviews and comments on the second draft providing recommendation on, but not limited to, the overall structure and messaging of the report. FSIN and Technical Working Groups implement Senior Committee recommendations and refine the draft.

For the GRFC 2024, there have been two iterations of review by the Senior Committee. After each review period, a discussion among partners is facilitated by FSIN to ensure consensus is reached on all aspects and information reported in the GRFC.

At the end of this process, the final draft is proof-read by FSIN.

### Institutional clearance

Each member of the Senior Committee facilitates the validation of the report by each partner organisation.

## 4 | RELEASE AND DISSEMINATION

### FSIN produces the digital and physical publication of the full GRFC report and related products.

In coordination with the Global Network Against Food Crises, a communications campaign is developed and implemented to maximize visibility and outreach. The GRFC-related products include the English, Spanish and French versions of the GRFC In Briefs, the interactive version, and stand-alone assets including maps, country pages, spotlights, technical notes and more.

The GRFC is launched during a hybrid event with the main partners.

During the calendar year and according to the assessment calendars in different regions, FSIN, in coordination with regional partners produces and publishes regional reports to provide in-depth information on specific areas and regions. Dissemination, including outreach campaigns and events, is organized in coordination with regional partners.

# GRFC 2024

## Limitations and data challenges

There are no estimates for populations in Stressed (IPC/CH Phase 2) due to the use of non-IPC/CH data sources in 20 countries/territories: Algeria (refugees), Angola, Colombia (residents and migrants), Congo (residents and refugees), Ecuador (migrants), Ethiopia, Egypt, Arab Rep (refugees), Iraq (refugees), Jordan (refugees), Nicaragua, Palestine (West Bank), Peru (migrants), Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic, Türkiye (refugees), Uganda, Ukraine, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

### Lack of/low data availability for refugee food security

Refugee food security is measured in various ways across refugee populations and data are not systematically collected, disaggregated, consolidated or shared.

WFP ENA assessments are available for refugee populations in Rwanda and Moldova but considered as ‘insufficient evidence’.

### Limited availability and frequency of IPC acute malnutrition analyses

Only 18 countries conducted an IPC acute malnutrition analysis covering a portion of 2023: Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, the Niger, Pakistan, Somalia, South Sudan, Uganda and Yemen. Angola had an IPC acute malnutrition analysis covering a portion of 2022.

### Limited availability of updated information and frequency of national nutrition surveys

Seven out of the 44 major food-crisis countries/territories do not have national updated/recent malnutrition prevalence and IYCF data at the sub-national or national level beyond 2019.

### Limited 2024 projections (acute food insecurity)

For several countries with no IPC/CH or compatible products where alternative estimates are used, 2024 projections are not available.

IPC-compatible analyses offer range values for projection rather than precise estimates.

## Comparability of assessments

Assessments are only considered comparable across two years if the coverage of the analysis changed by less than 10 percent, and if carried out using the same methodology and covering the same geographical areas.

The same methodology used for the peak analysis must also be used for the projection, but a difference in analysis coverage is permitted – as in Benin, Guinea, Madagascar, Mauritania and United Republic of Tanzania.

The following food-crisis countries included in the GRFC 2024, do not have comparable data between 2022 and 2023.

**Angola** The data source and coverage changed. In 2022, the peak was derived from an IPC analysis which covered only 9 percent of the country, whereas the 2023 estimate is based on a FEWS NET (remote monitoring) analysis with 100 percent coverage.

**Bangladesh** The methodology and data source changed. In 2022, the peak was derived from the Joint Response Plan on the Rohingya Humanitarian Crisis, analysing Rohingya refugees and host communities in Cox’s Bazar. In 2023, the estimate is based on a new IPC analysis covering 15 districts across Bangladesh, including FDMNs in camps. This substantial increase in the analysed population from 1.4 million to 38.2 million, along with the change in methodology, makes the two periods not comparable.

**Chad** While both 2022 and 2023 analyses are based on CH methodology, the analysed population increased by 14 percent between the two years, notably due to the inclusion of the capital city in the 2023 analysis.

**Ethiopia** There was a change in data source. The 2022 peak was derived from the HRP 2023, whereas the 2023 estimate is based on a FEWS NET analysis.

**Iraq** There was a change in data source and population group analysed. The 2022 peak was derived from HTO, covering IDPs and returnees whereas the 2023 estimate is based on a WFP CARI analysis, covering Syrian refugees.

**Jordan (refugee population)** Although both 2022 and 2023 analyses are based on WFP’s CARI methodology, the analysed population increased by 11 percent between the two years.

**Kenya** While both 2022 and 2023 analyses are based on IPC methodology, the analysed population increased by 12 percent.

**Mauritania** Although both 2022 and 2023 analyses are based on CH methodology, the population analysed declined by 19 percent.

**Mozambique** Despite both 2022 and 2023 analyses being based on IPC methodology, the analysed population declined by 50 percent.

**Myanmar** The methodology and data source changed between the two years. In 2022, the peak was derived from an HNO analysis, primarily based on rCARI methodology, whereas the 2023 estimate is derived from an HNRP, based on a methodology that meets GRFC technical requirements.

**Nigeria** The peak estimates for 2022 and 2023 are not comparable due a significant expansion in the coverage of the CH analysis. The population analysed increased by 22 percent, up from 21 states and the FCT in 2022 to 26 states and the FCT in 2023. The analysed population increased from 159.1 million to 193.6.

**Pakistan** While both 2022 and 2023 analyses are based on IPC methodology, the geographical coverage increased from 28 to 43 districts. The analysed population increased from 19.8 million to 36.7 million.

**Palestine** The peak estimates for 2022 and 2023 in Palestine cannot be directly compared

due to a change in methodology. In 2022, the peak was determined through an HNO analysis, encompassing both the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. The 2022 numbers are based on the Multi-sectoral Needs Assessment (MSNA) which uses different indicators including FIES with a 30-day recall period and ECMEN. The 2023 estimate for the Gaza Strip is based on an IPC analysis, while the estimate for the West Bank relies on the previous year’s HNO with updated assumptions provided by the gFSC.

**Sierra Leone** While both 2022 and 2023 analyses are based on CH methodology, the lack of comparability is mainly due to an official revision of the country’s population estimate based on a recent census conducted by the government, which found a 12 percent decline in the population.

**Yemen** The data source changed. The 2022 peak was derived from an IPC analysis, while the 2023 estimate is based on a FEWS NET analysis.

**Zambia** While both 2022 and 2023 analyses are based on IPC methodology, the population analysed declined by 19 percent and the geographical coverage changed significantly (from 91 to 76 districts analysed).

## Historical inclusion of countries/territories in the GRFC, 2016–23

Over the eight years of the GRFC’s existence, 51 countries/territories have been systematically identified as food crises each year following the rigorous selection process: 36 have had data in all GRFC editions.

Nineteen countries have been classified as major food crises in all eight editions.

In earlier editions, several regional crises featured in the GRFC, allowing for coverage of countries that otherwise might not have qualified for inclusion as food crises individually. The Lake Chad Basin region, encompassing the Extrême Nord region of Cameroon, Chad’s Lac region, Nigeria’s Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states; and Niger’s Diffa region, was included in the 2017, 2018 and

2019 editions. The Central Sahel region, covering Burkina Faso, Mali and the western Tillabéri and Tahoua regions of the Niger, was in the GRFC 2020. The Central American Dry Corridor region (El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras) was included in the 2018, 2019 and 2020 editions.

See figure TN.1 on page 165: Country selection criteria and coverage for the GRFC 2024.

**FIG. TN.8 Number of food crises and major food crises, GRFC 2016–2023**

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Selected food crises</b>	65	61	66	71	79	77	73	73
<b>Analysed food crises</b>	48	51	53	55	55	53	58	59
<b>Major food crises</b>	23	29	32	35	34	35	42	44

**FIG. TN.9 Countries/territories identified as major food crises (MFC) in the GRFC, 2016–2023**

<b>8 years (protracted MFC)</b>	<b>19 countries</b> Afghanistan, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Haiti, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Yemen, Zimbabwe
<b>7 years</b>	<b>6 countries/territories</b> Bangladesh, Burundi, Kenya, Pakistan, Palestine, Uganda
<b>6 years</b>	<b>3 countries</b> Guatemala, Honduras, Zambia
<b>5 years</b>	<b>4 countries</b> Angola, Burkina Faso, Lesotho, Mali
<b>4 years</b>	<b>5 countries</b> Djibouti, Iraq, Sierra Leone, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania
<b>3 years</b>	<b>2 countries</b> El Salvador, Namibia
<b>2 years</b>	<b>4 countries</b> Colombia, Dominican Republic, Lebanon, Myanmar, Sri Lanka
<b>Once</b>	<b>6 countries</b> Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Mauritania, Senegal, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

**FIG. TN.10 Frequency of inclusion of food crises countries/territories with data meeting the GRFC requirements, 2016–2023**

<b>8 years</b>	<b>36 countries/territories</b> Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Iraq, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe
<b>7 years</b>	<b>10 countries/territories</b> Angola, Djibouti, El Salvador, Gambia, Libya, Namibia, Pakistan, Palestine, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania
<b>6 years</b>	<b>4 countries</b> Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Lebanon, Myanmar
<b>5 years</b>	<b>1 country</b> Jordan
<b>4 years</b>	<b>4 countries</b> Cabo Verde, Colombia, Ecuador, Türkiye
<b>3 years</b>	<b>5 countries</b> Congo, Egypt, Arab Rep., Sri Lanka, Togo
<b>2 years</b>	<b>7 countries</b> Algeria, Benin, Dominican Republic, Nepal, Peru, Rwanda, South Africa
<b>Once</b>	<b>3 countries</b> Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ghana, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)