



2025 GLOBAL REPORT ON FOOD CRISES

JOINT ANALYSIS FOR BETTER DECISIONS

Global food crises, fragility and prospects: trends and drivers

Key findings from the GRFC 2025

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WHAT IS THE GRFC? AN **EVIDENCE-BASED PUBLIC GOOD**



Produced in **PARTNERSHIP**



Follows a **RIGOROUS** methodology



Provides **CONSENSUS**-based data and analysis on
FOOD and NUTRITION CRISES

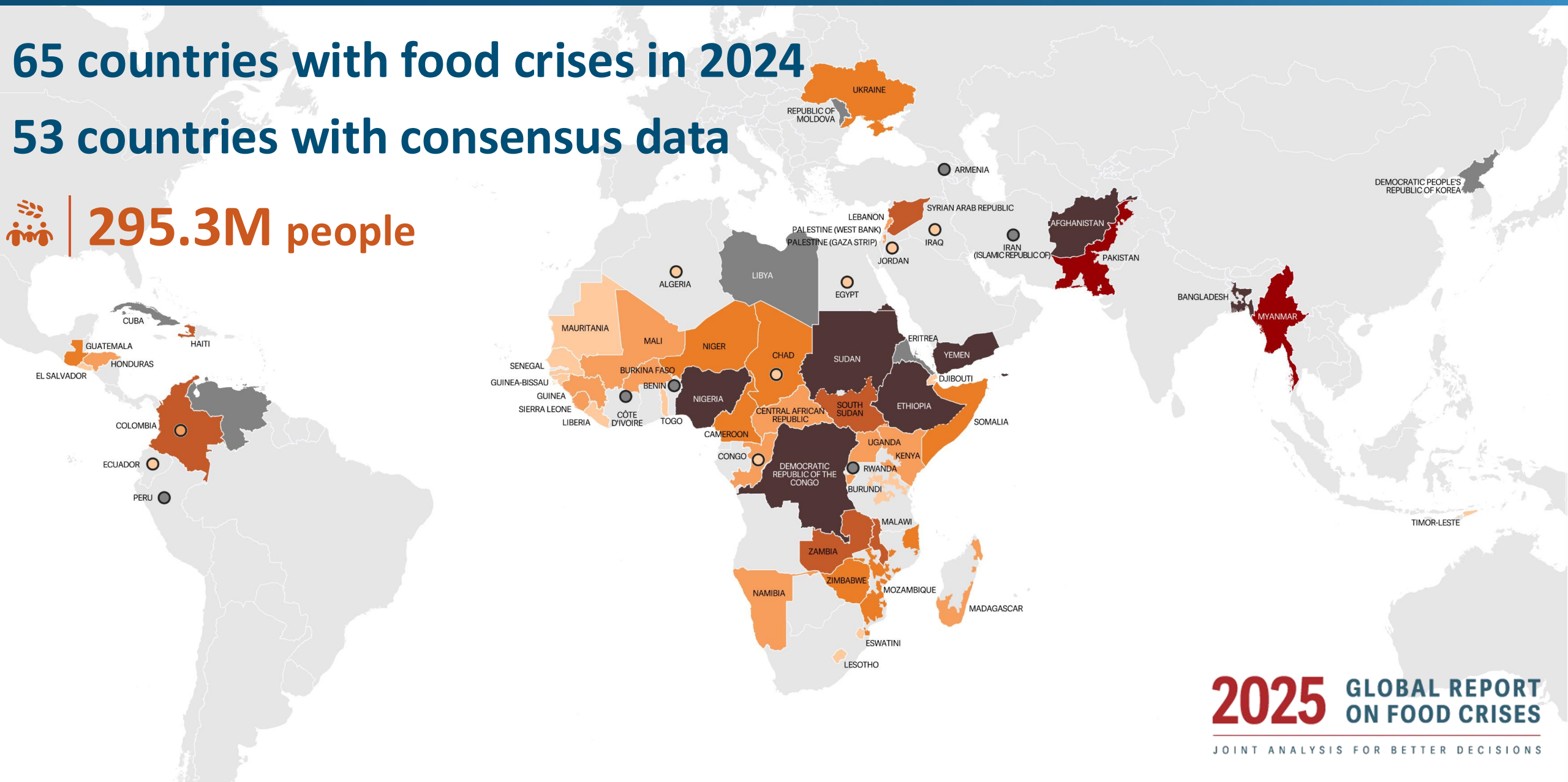


REFERENCE DOCUMENT for acute food insecurity and nutrition
crises



65 countries with food crises in 2024
53 countries with consensus data

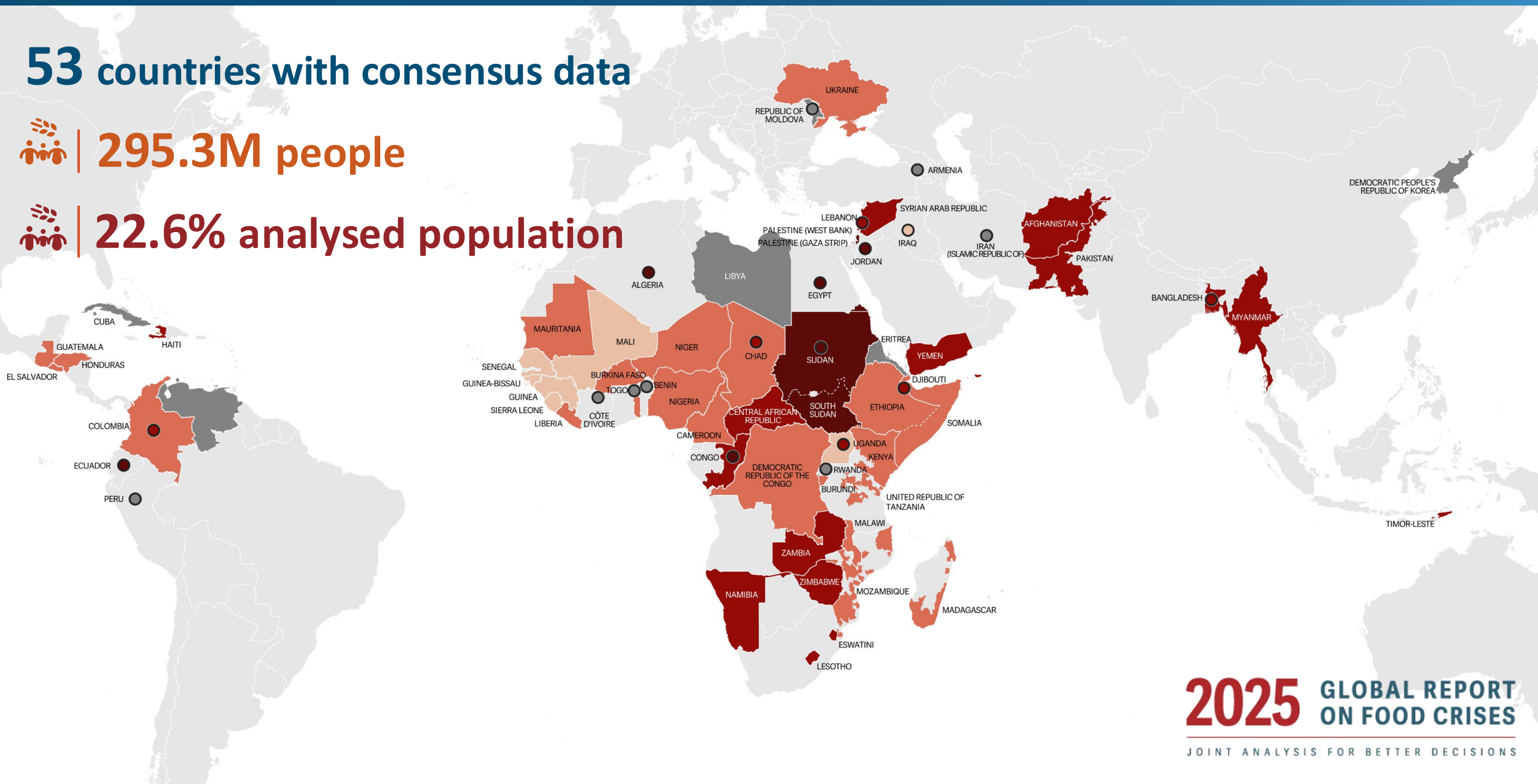
 | 295.3M people



53 countries with consensus data

 | **295.3M people**

 | **22.6% analysed population**

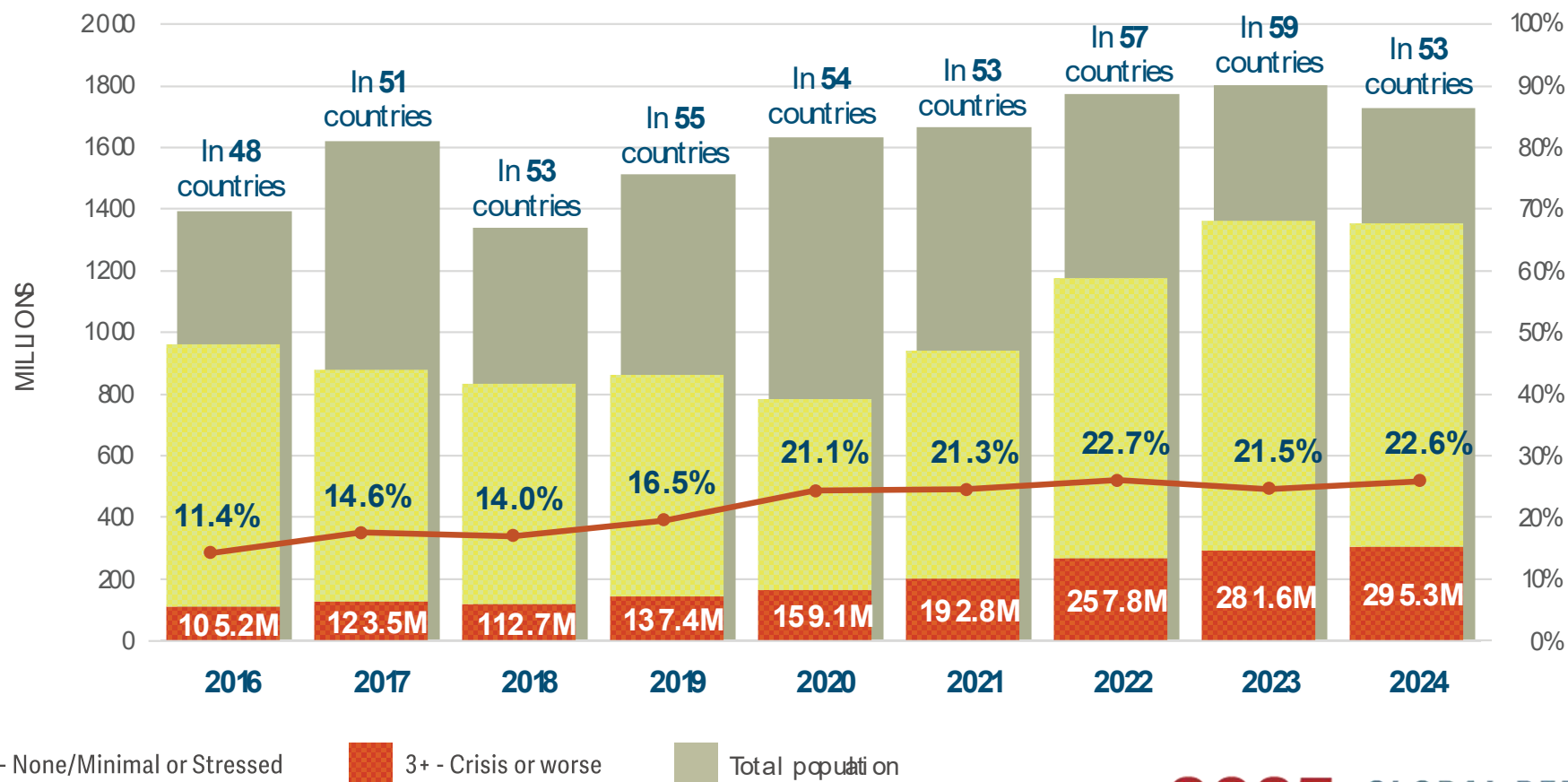


Acute Food Insecurity Trends 2016-2024

Increasing acute food insecurity

35 protracted food crises account for 80- 90% each year

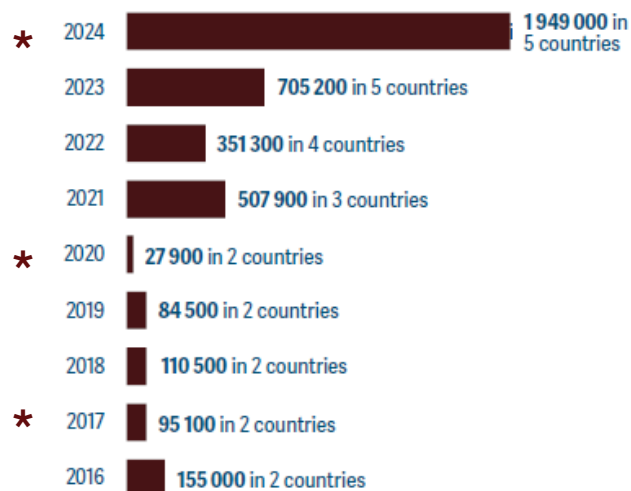
Share over 20% since 2020





Almost 2 million people in Catastrophe (IPC/CH Phase 5) in 2024

FIG. 1.17 Number of people in Catastrophe (IPC/CH Phase 5)



Source: FSIN, using IPC and CH data.

- More countries are affected
- Since 2021, higher numbers are concentrated in 1 or 2 countries



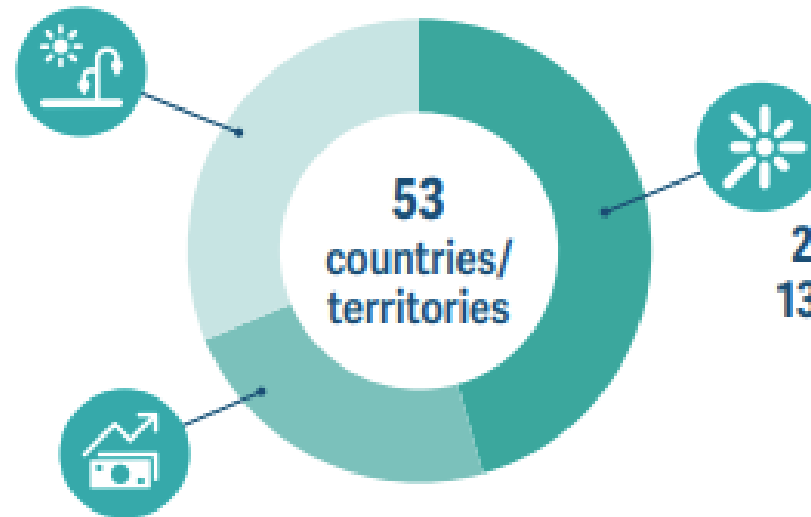
Stressed (IPC/CH Phase 2): Number **quadrupled** to almost 345 million people.

Increasing share to 35% with a concurrent decreasing share in None/Minimal signals **deteriorating acute food insecurity overall**

Drivers of food insecurity are interlinked, mutually reinforcing and superimposed on structural vulnerabilities

Weather extremes
18 countries where
96.1M people faced high levels
of acute food insecurity

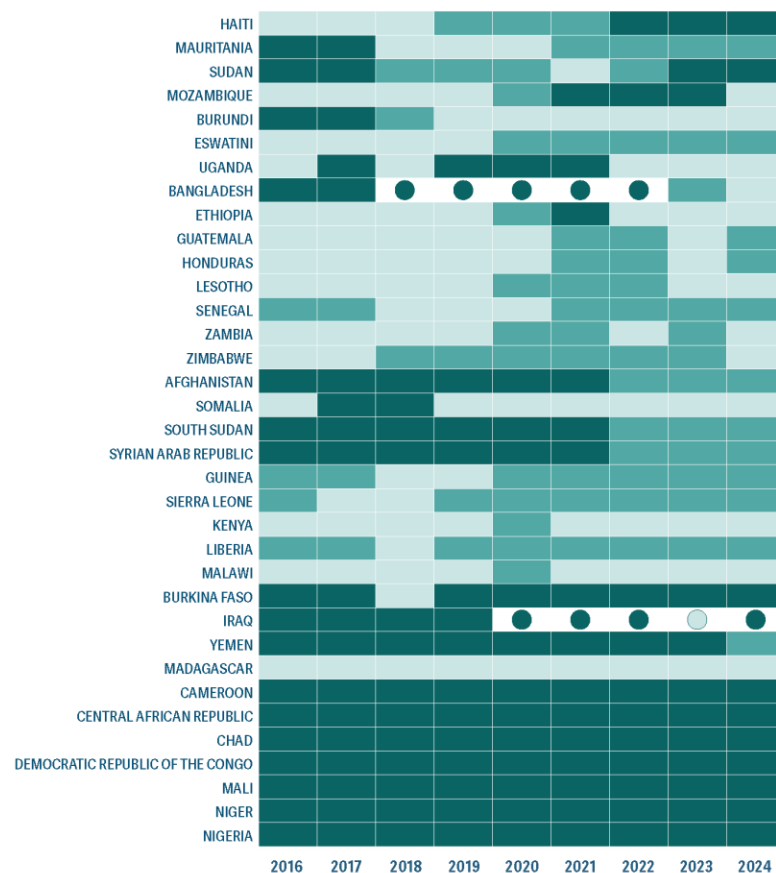
Economic shocks
15 countries where
59.4M people faced high levels
of acute food insecurity



Conflict/insecurity
20 countries/territories where
139.8M people faced high levels
of acute food insecurity

Primary Drivers of Acute Food Insecurity 2016-2024 (35 countries)

FIG. 1.23 Variability of primary drivers in the 35 countries with data meeting GRFC technical requirements for all years since 2016

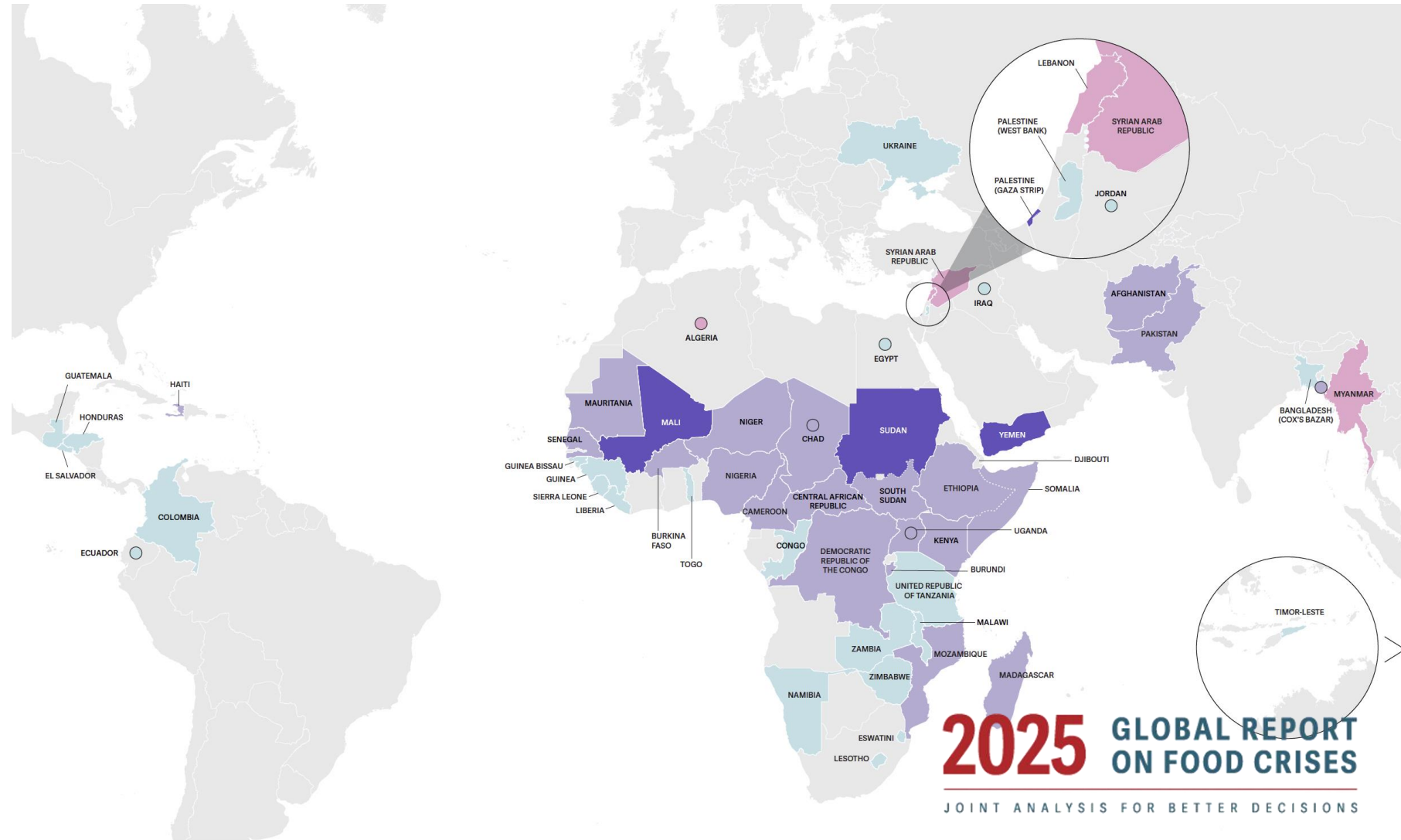


In most countries, primary drivers have changed.

8 countries affected by the same primary driver, 7 of them conflict

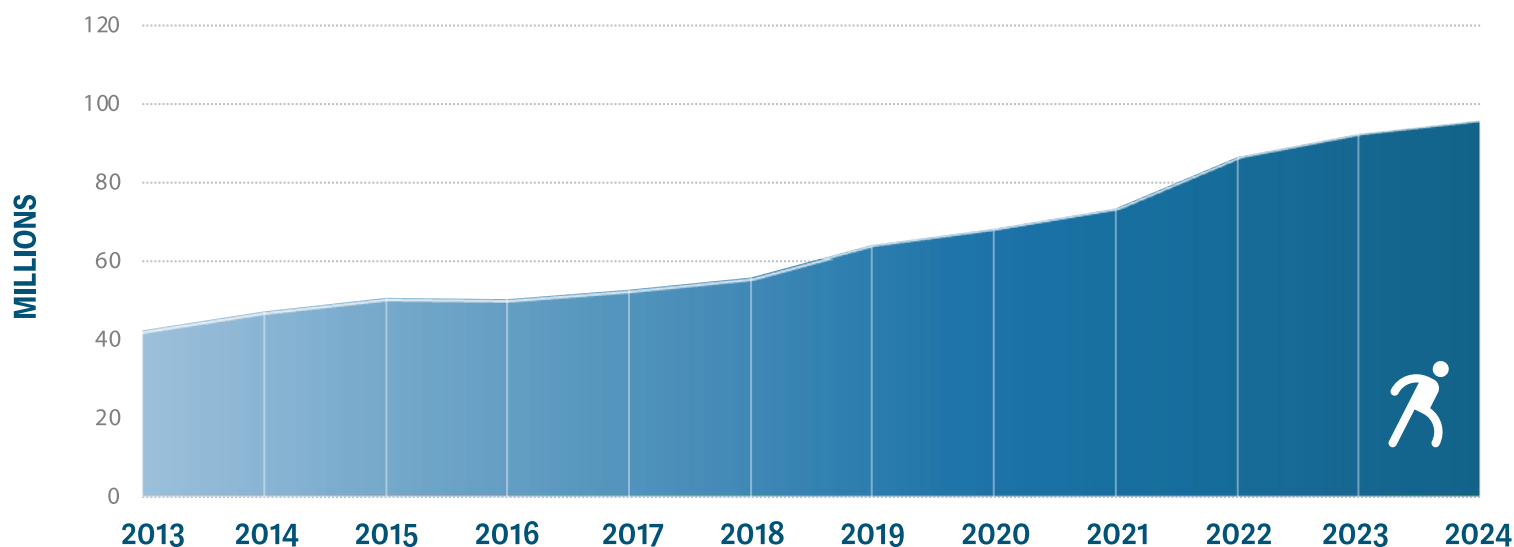
Economic shocks dominate in 2020/ 2021

This variability underscores the challenges to respond to shocks and build resilience over time



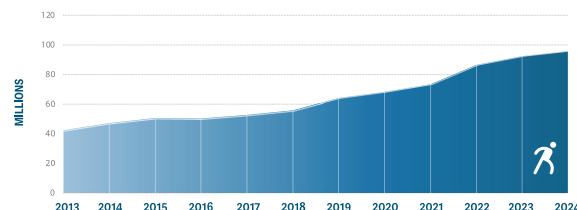
Most forcibly displaced people are in countries with food crises

Increasing number of **displaced people** in countries with food crises, 2013- 2024

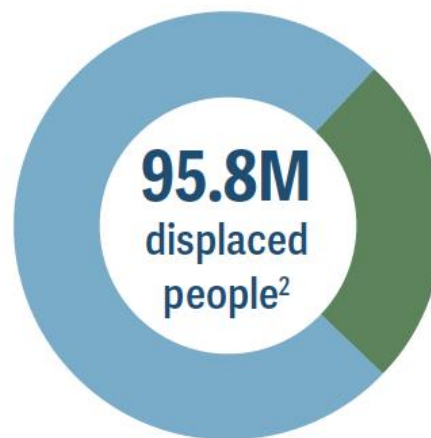


Most forcibly displaced people are in countries with food crises

Increasing number of displaced people in countries with food crises, 2013- 2024




71.8M
IDPs in
32 countries/
territories



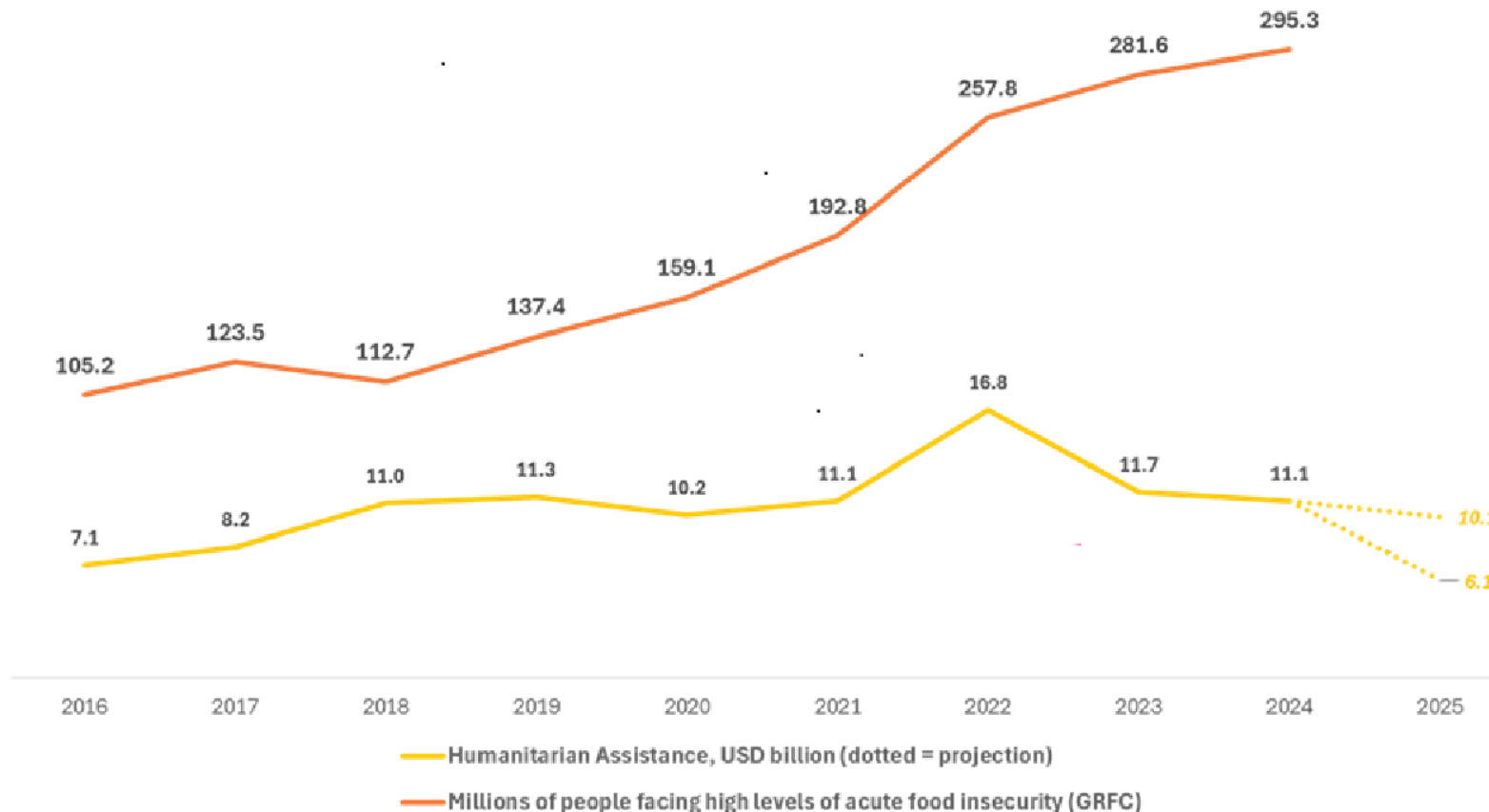

24.0M
refugees and
asylum-seekers
in 51 countries

Half were in Sudan, Syria, Colombia and DRC

75% of them are internally displaced

Displaced people have **higher severity of acute food security**.

Between 2016 and 2024, funding to the humanitarian food sector increased but did not keep pace with needs



- Projected to drop by up to 45% in 2025
- Deepening food crises
- Decreased capacity to monitor and assess

Thank you and any questions?



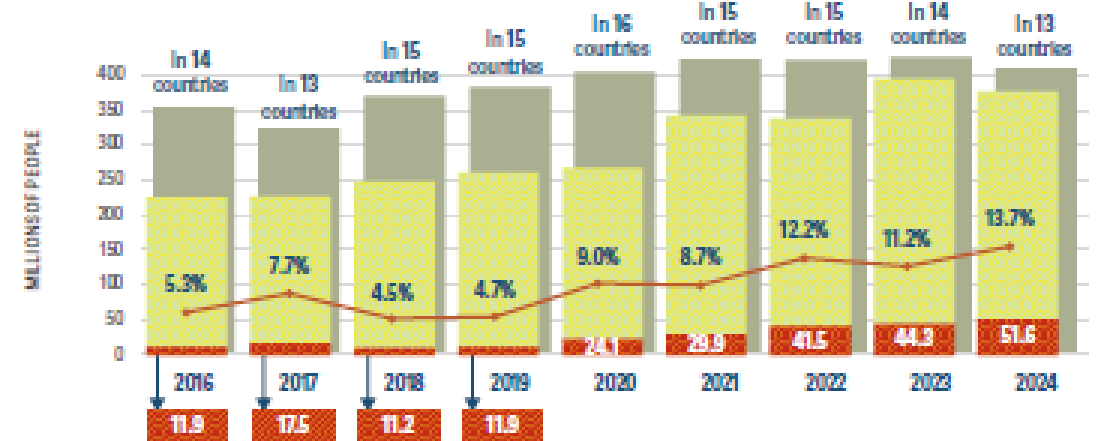
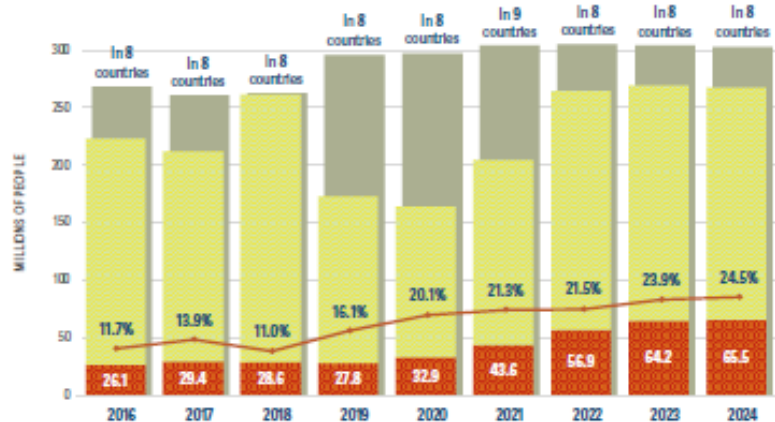
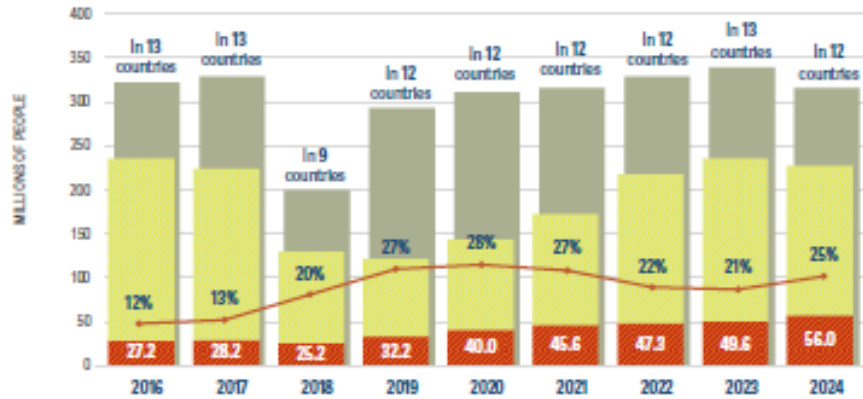
Global Report on Food Crises 2025

<https://bit.ly/GRFC25>

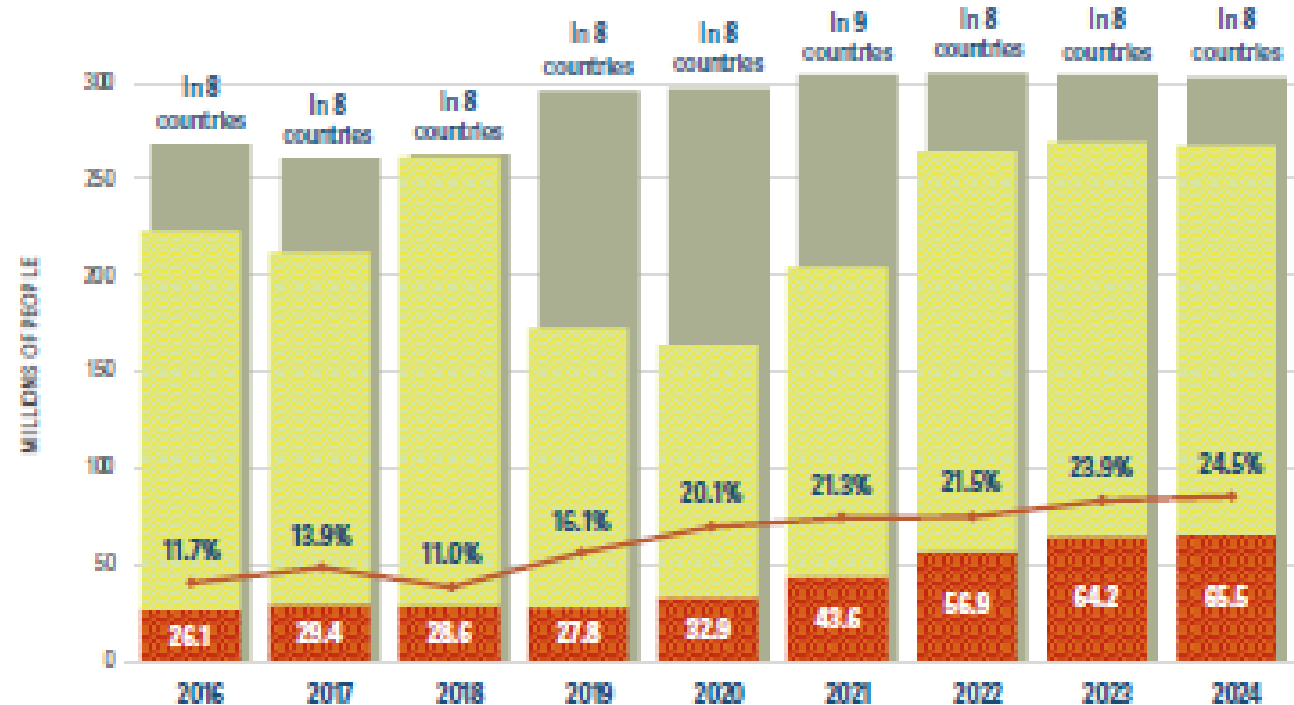


@fightfoodcrises @FSIN_News

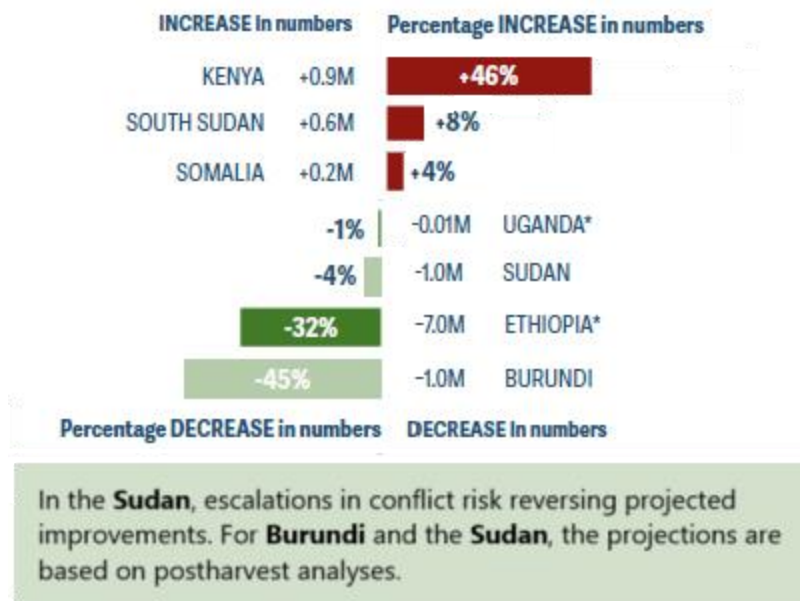
Central and Southern: Acute Food Insecurity Trends 2016-2024



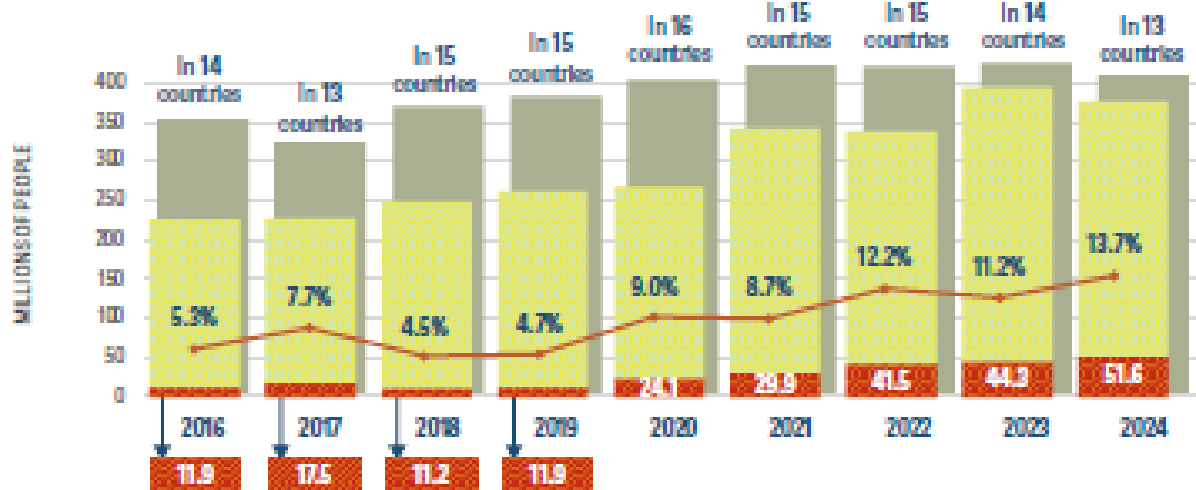
Acute Food Insecurity Trends 2016-2024



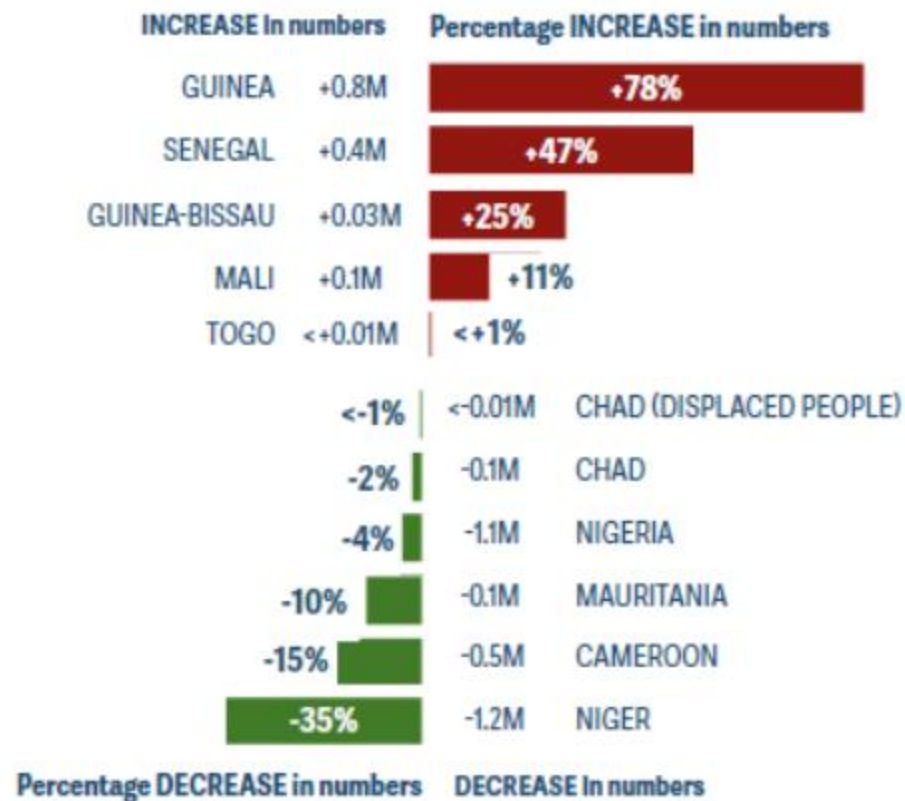
Projections, 2025



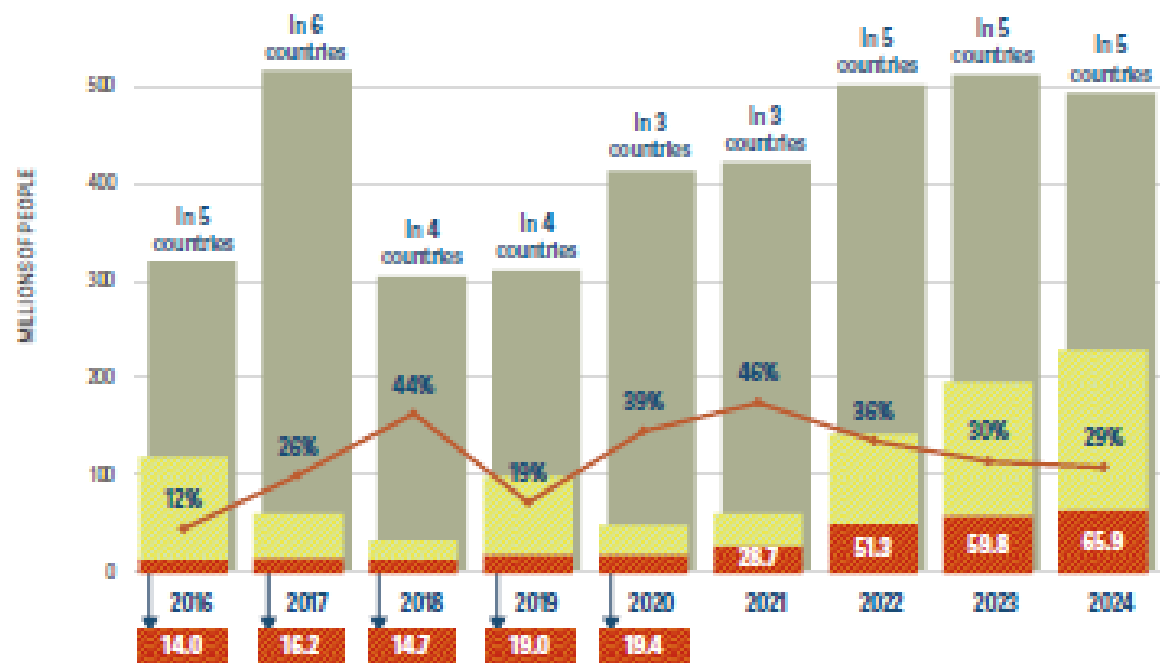
Acute Food Insecurity Trends 2016-2024



Projections, 2025



Acute Food Insecurity Trends 2016-2024

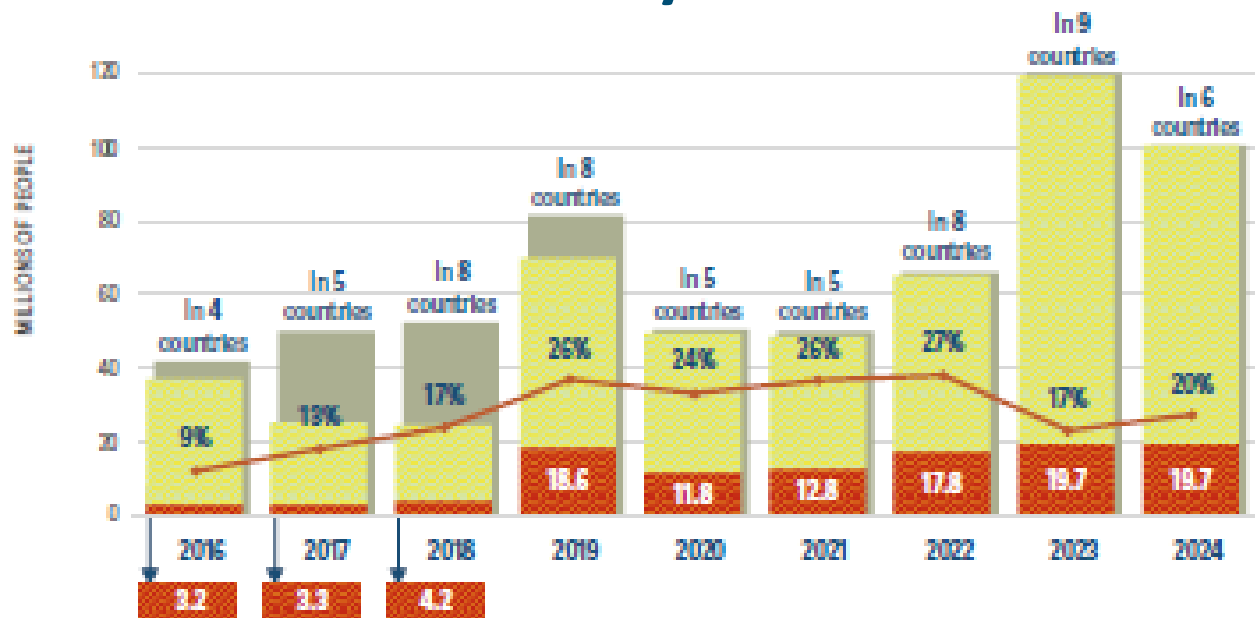


Projections, 2025

INCREASE In numbers		Percentage INCREASE in numbers	
MYANMAR	+0.9M	+6%	
	-7%	-1.1M	AFGHANISTAN
Percentage DECREASE in numbers		DECREASE In numbers	

For Myanmar, projections were made before the March earthquake.

Acute Food Insecurity Trends 2016-2024



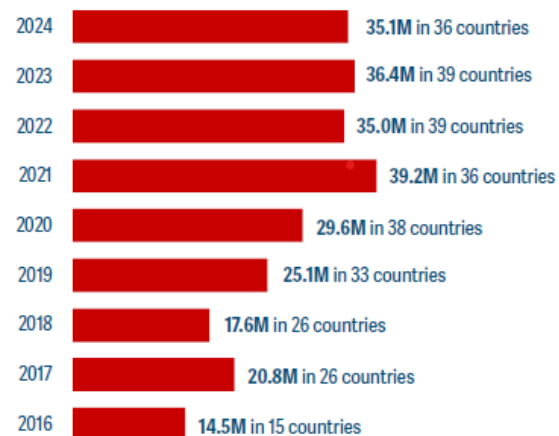
Projections, 2025

INCREASE In numbers		Percentage INCREASE in numbers	
EL SALVADOR*	+0.1M	+32%	
HAITI	+0.3M	+6%	
-9%		-0.3M	GUATEMALA
Percentage DECREASE in numbers		DECREASE In numbers	



The number has almost doubled to over 35.1 million people in 36 countries experienced Emergency (IPC/CH Phase 4) in 2024.

FIG. 1.18 Number of people in Emergency (IPC/CH Phase 4)



The 2020 figure has been updated to reflect flowminder updates to the Afghanistan IPC analysis.

Source: FSIN, using IPC and CH data.

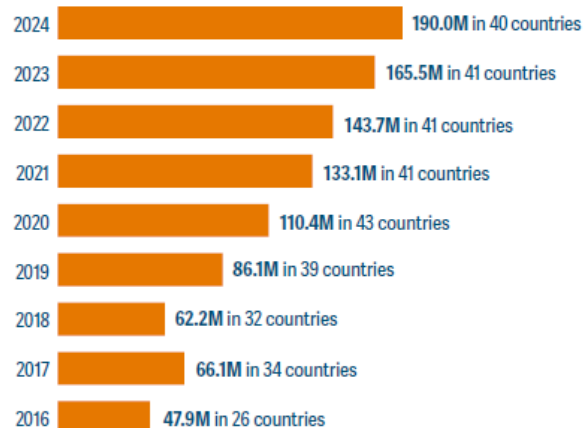
2016- 2024

- Number almost doubled since 2016
- At least 4% of the analysed population each year



Over 190 million people were in Crisis (IPC/CH Phase 3)

FIG. 1.19 Number of people in Crisis
(IPC/CH Phase 3)



The 2020 figure has been updated to reflect flowminder updates to the Afghanistan IPC analysis.

Source: FSIN, using IPC and CH data.

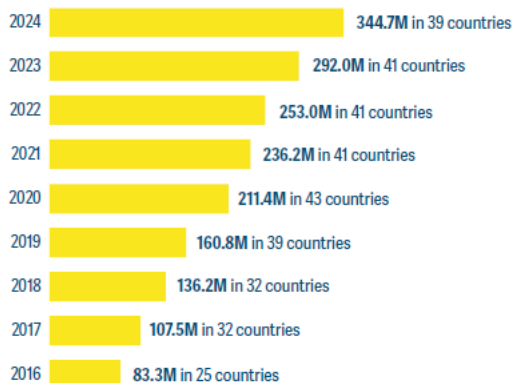
2016- 2024

- Numbers almost quadrupled since 2016
- The share has increased from 10% to 20%
- Since 2019, >10M people in Afghanistan, DRC
- >25% share in Afghanistan, CAR, Haiti, Lebanon, Pakistan, South Sudan and Yemen



Almost 345 million people were in Stressed (IPC/CH Phase 2)

FIG. 1.20 Number of people in Stressed (IPC/CH Phase 2)



The 2020 figure has been updated to reflect flowminder updates to the Afghanistan IPC analysis.

Source: FSIN, using IPC and CH data.

2016- 2024

- Four-fold increase since 2016
- Increasing share in Stressed at the same time as a decreasing share in None/Minimal signals deteriorating acute food insecurity overall

13.7M more people faced high levels of acute food insecurity than in 2023

+ 4M people: **deterioration** (19 countries)
improvement (15 countries)

+ 9.7M people expanded coverage

