

**ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY | Cuba, Peru (migrants and refugees) and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela were selected for inclusion in the GRFC 2025, but did not have data that met GRFC technical requirements.**

## Cuba

Cuba has been selected for all except three GRFC editions (2019, 2020 and 2024) due to provision of external assistance, but data available on acute food insecurity have never met GRFC technical requirements.

In 2024, the country experienced numerous weather extremes on top of severe electricity, fuel and food shortages. Western Cuba, particularly Artemisa and Mayabeque provinces, already affected by Hurricane Ian in September 2022, experienced heavy rainfall and hailstorms in March, causing flooding and landslides (DG ECHO, March 2024). In addition, heavy rains linked to Hurricane Oscar in October, followed by Hurricane Rafael (Category 3) in November, affected nearly 800 000 people in four provinces (OCHA, November 2024). During the same month, a 6.8 magnitude earthquake struck eastern Cuba, particularly impacting Granma province near the municipalities of Pílon and Bartolomé Masó, causing structural damage.

The hurricanes caused extensive damage. An estimated 15 000 hectares of crops (vegetables, bananas, beans, coffee and cocoa) were exposed to winds, floods and seawater intrusion, and an estimated 70 000 chickens died (ACAPS, October 2024; FAO, December 2024). The 2024 harvests of paddy and maize are expected to be below average due to the storms, as well as the reduced paddy planting area resulting from a lack of agricultural

inputs and high production costs. Half of salt production, an important livelihood in San Antonio del Sur, was damaged (OCHA, November 2024).

In response to the crop losses, rice imports in 2024 were above average to compensate for the shortfall in local production. However, the country's limited foreign exchange reserves constrained its overall import capacity, leading to a 16 percent reduction in total cereal imports compared with average levels (FAO, December 2024).

Despite some easing from a peak of 33 percent in March, inflation remained high at 27 percent in November (National Office of Statistics, 2024), driven by decreasing public spending, exchange currency shortages and reduced imports. This, in turn, constrained availability of agricultural inputs such as fuel, electricity and fertilizers, negatively impacting production. Cuba's foreign exchange reserves remain critically low due to limited export revenues and a sluggish recovery in tourism (FAO, December 2024).

Food prices remained high, mostly driven by supply shortages due to reduced imports and low production in 2023 (FAO, March 2024). The Ministry of Finance and Prices enforced price control measures in July 2024 and after the hurricanes to ensure access to food (FAO, December 2024).

## Peru (migrants and refugees)

Migrant and refugee populations in Peru, an upper-middle-income country, have been included in the GRFC since the 2019 edition, appearing in seven out of the nine reports published since the first GRFC edition in 2017. Acute food insecurity data meeting GRFC technical requirements have only been available in 2018 and 2023.

Peru was home to 1.6 million migrants and refugees in 2024, slightly higher than in 2023. An estimated 537 000 are registered as asylum-seekers (UNHCR, December 2024) and most of the remaining have irregular status (RMNA, September 2024). The majority of migrant households reported challenges in accessing food, with in-transit migrant households being the most affected. Among them, 79 percent resorted to reducing the number of meals per day, while 75 percent reduced the quantity of food consumed (R4V, September 2024).

Even though nearly half of all migrants spend over 65 percent of their income on food (rising to 75 percent of migrants in transit), they tend to consume more sugar and flour-based foods, which are less costly, but less nutritious too (R4V, September 2024).

Migrants and refugees are entitled to education and basic health services but often face access barriers, including affordability and lack of documentation. They do not have adequate access to social protection or formal employment and are vulnerable to protection risks, including human trafficking and smuggling (R4V, 2024). Migrants and refugees in Peru had high levels of deprivation, with 13.3 percent in high deprivation according to the Multidimensional Poverty Index (R4V, September 2024).



Selected for inclusion in the GRFC 2025 but lack data meeting GRFC technical requirements.  
Indicates refugee population (colour coded in the same way as countries).

## Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela has been selected for all editions of the GRFC but the data available have not met GRFC technical requirements.

Agricultural production continued to increase in 2024 and was expected to be above the five-year average, but still below the pre-crisis period (2010–2014) (FAO, December 2024). Cereal production benefited from improved macroeconomic conditions, ample water for irrigation of paddy crops and favourable rainfall in key maize-producing areas, including Guárico, Portuguesa, Barinas and Yaracuy states. Despite these gains, fuel shortages, asset deterioration and lack of funding continued to hinder production (FAO, December 2024). Food imports rose

in response to increasing domestic demand for maize and wheat.

The IMF and ECLAC estimates that the country's economy grew by 6.1 percent in 2024, driven mainly by oil activity. Macroeconomic conditions improved for a fourth year, with inflation rates easing from over 107 percent in January to 23.6 percent in October (Central Bank of Venezuela, 2024). The authorization for natural resource extraction operations was changed in March 2025 and may reduce oil revenue affecting economic stability and inflation, especially food inflation. Most low-income families continued to face challenges accessing food and were still in need of assistance (FEWS NET, October 2024).