586,000 people), South Sudan (555,000 more people), Guinea (536,000 more people), and Mali (534,000 more people). Mauritania, Senegal, Chad, Cameroon and the Gambia were also expected to face increased acute food insecurity, with an increase of at least 250,000 people facing Crisis or worse (CH Phase 3 or above), representing an increase of 50 percent.

**Modest improvements in a few food-crisis contexts**

A few countries/territories were expected to see a modest improvement in food security in 2022, as their economies start to recover from the COVID-19 pandemic or good harvests bolster household food supplies in the early part of the year. However, these projections were largely conducted prior to the war in Ukraine and do not account for the potential impacts on food security in these countries.

In the Sudan, 3.8 million fewer people were expected to face Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) during the main harvest season compared with the 2021 peak – but this projection was made prior to the October 2021 coup and the situation has likely worsened due to tight cereal supplies, above-average food prices, conflict and displacement.

Significant decreases in the number of people in Crisis or worse (IPC/CH Phase 3 or above) between 2021 and 2022 were projected in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (1.4 million fewer), Guatemala (1.2 million fewer people), Malawi (889,000 fewer), Honduras (650,000 fewer), Burundi (554,000 fewer), Côte d’Ivoire (283,000 fewer) and Lesotho (245,000 fewer).