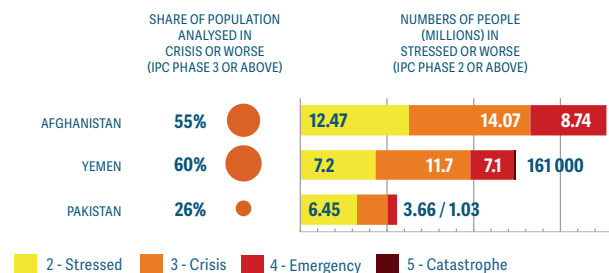


Regional forecast, 2022

46.51M people

in 3 countries in **Afghanistan, Pakistan and Yemen** were forecast to be in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) in 2022

FIG 2.26
Forecast for numbers of people in Stressed or worse (IPC Phase 2 or above) and share of population analysed in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) in 2022



Only three out of 11 food crisis countries/territories in Eurasia have forecast data available for 2022.

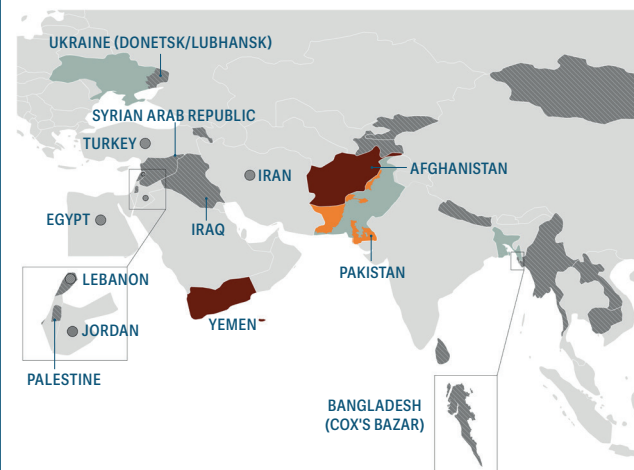
Source: FSIN, using IPC data.

During June–December 2022 in Yemen in Hajjah governorate, a **Risk of Famine** is projected under the worst-case scenario in the districts of Abs and Hayran. Due to insufficient evidence during data collection, further assessment was recommended in Midi and Haradh districts to assess the Risk of Famine.

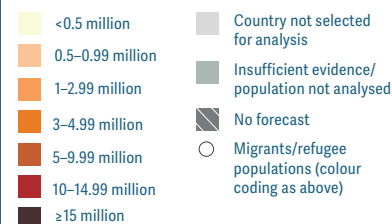
Additionally, although Al Hali and Al Hawak districts in Al Hudaydah governorate are not forecast to be at Risk of Famine within the projection period, the analysis determined that should a worst-case scenario apply for a protracted period beyond the projection period, these districts will likely shift into Famine (IPC, March 2022).

MAP 2.10

Acute food insecurity estimates in Eurasia, in 2022



Numbers of people in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) (ranges)



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Source: FSIN, GRFC 2022.

Out of 11 countries/territories in Eurasia with data in 2021, only three – Afghanistan, Pakistan and Yemen – had 2022 estimates at the time of publication. Although 2022 data was unavailable for Ukraine, there is a high degree of concern about acute food insecurity levels. The war in Ukraine is expected to have severe repercussions for other food-crisis countries in Eurasia.

In 2022, **Yemen's** food crisis is set to deteriorate. In March 2022, the IPC published an analysis indicating that the number of people in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) reached 17.4 million people in January–May 2022, an increase of 1.2 million since the same period in 2021, in part due to larger population figures used for this analysis. This figure is projected to increase to 19 million in June–December 2022, with 161 000 people in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5). Conflict – with likely escalation of fighting in hotspots increasing displacement – and the economic crisis are expected to remain the main drivers. With households engaging in unsustainable coping mechanisms to cover basic food needs, many are precariously exposed, and sudden shocks would increase acute food insecurity and acute malnutrition to extreme levels (IPC, March 2022).

In **Afghanistan**, extremely high levels of unemployment and income losses and significantly above-average prices will constrain food access for an increasing number of households in rural and urban areas. Wheat production in 2022 is likely to be below average at the national level, with the greatest concern for deficits in northern rainfed areas due to below-average snowpack and forecast below-average precipitation during the spring season (March–May 2022) (FEWS NET, February 2022). Erratic distribution and below-average rainfall amounts at the start of the season in the Syrian Arab Republic have also diminished production prospects of the 2022 wheat crop (FAO, March 2022).

In **Pakistan**, the number of people in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) is expected to decrease slightly in Sindh and increase slightly in Balochistan and Khyber Patunkhwa, as high food and fuel prices curtail the purchasing power of low-income households. Drought may also affect wheat crop production in rain-fed areas of Balochistan and Sindh.