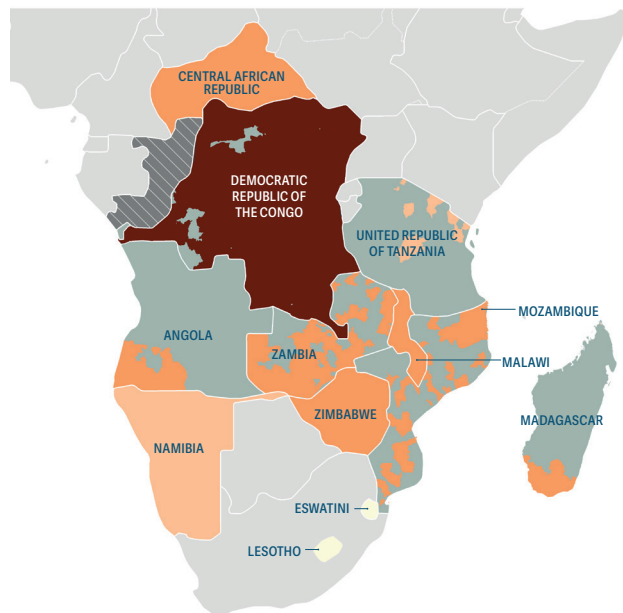


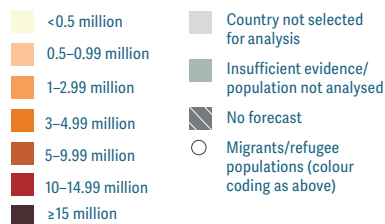
## Regional forecast, 2022 *continued*

MAP 2.2

### Acute food insecurity estimates in Central and Southern Africa, 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.

*continued from previous page...*

Conflict and related displacement will continue to have a major impact on livelihoods, agricultural production, food prices and incomes in the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Cabo Delgado in Mozambique. Additionally, the effects of preceding COVID-19 lockdowns are likely to constrain economic recovery and keep income from informal work at below-average levels across the region. In early 2022, ample maize supplies kept prices mostly firm, though in Zimbabwe, food prices were 69 percent higher year-on-year in February. In import-dependent Eswatini and Namibia, wheat and bread prices increased in January, driven by global trends (FAO, February 2022).

#### Potential impact of the Ukraine war

The war in Ukraine deals another blow to the region's food availability at a time when governments have limited fiscal space to cushion the effects of rising food prices due to economic challenges stemming from COVID-19 restrictions. As a net importer of commodities such as wheat, vegetable oil and petroleum products, prices in the region are already reflecting the impact of this war (WFP, March 2022).

Against the backdrop of already high global food prices, high crude oil prices are increasing food production and transportation costs, which will further push up global and regional food prices. This will ultimately affect local prices and may constrain food access for vulnerable households dependent on markets to meet their food needs (WFP, March 2022).

The region relies heavily on imports for its fertiliser supply (though not heavily from the Russian Federation), therefore elevated global fertiliser prices may negatively affect regional food production and result in higher food import needs at a time when global food prices are rising (WFP, March 2022).



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Conflict-related displacement will still have a major impact on food security in the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Cabo Delgado in Mozambique in 2022.