

## Acute food insecurity forecast, 2022

 **2.36M people**

were forecast to be in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) in April–August 2022

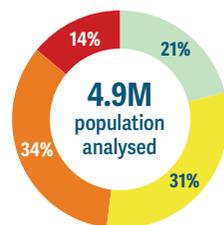
 **1.67M people**  
in Crisis  
(IPC Phase 3)

 **0.69M people**  
in Emergency  
(IPC Phase 4)

 The number of people experiencing Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) is expected to remain largely unchanged in 2022.

**48%** of the population analysed was forecast to be in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above)

- 1 - None
- 2 - Stressed
- 3 - Crisis
- 4 - Emergency
- 5 - Catastrophe



 **1.53M people** were forecast to be in Stressed (IPC Phase 2)

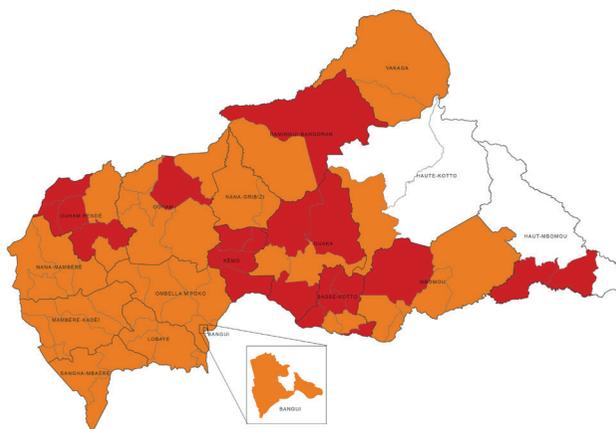
 The analysis covers **87%** of the population of **5.7 million** people. Four sub-prefectures – Bambouti, Djema, Ouadda, and Yalinga – were not classified due to lack of data.

Source: IPC, October 2021.

MAP 3.15

### IPC acute food insecurity situation, April–August 2022

During the April–August 2022 lean season, 20 out of 68 areas are expected to be classified in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and the rest in Crisis (IPC Phase 3). In Haut-Mbombou, Kémo and Ouham Pendé, 20–24 percent of the analysed populations are forecast to be in Emergency (IPC Phase 4).



- 1 - Minimal
  - 2 - Stressed
  - 3 - Crisis
  - 4 - Emergency
  - 5 - Famine
  - Inadequate evidence
  - Not analysed
-  At least 25% of households meet 25–50% of caloric needs from humanitarian food assistance
  -  At least 25% of households meet over 50% of caloric needs from humanitarian food assistance

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

Source: Central African Republic IPC Technical Working Group, October 2021.

Recurring violence and displacement will continue to drive economic deterioration, income losses, and high food prices, against the backdrop of weakened household resilience after many years of conflict and high levels of acute food insecurity.

#### Conflict/insecurity

In the absence of a political solution, violence against civilians, civilian infrastructure and humanitarian actors is likely to continue at a similar level. As a result of continued violence, humanitarian actors anticipate several crises in different parts of the country. Increased tension and insecurity are likely around the 2022 elections. The period from December to April, when the roads become passable, also corresponds to the period of more intense and widespread armed conflict, when additional displacement can be expected (HNO, October 2021; IPC, October 2021).

Continued insecurity is expected to trigger new displacements. The scale of displacement and returns will continue to disrupt household access to food and incomes and heighten tensions around access to housing, land and property (HNO, October 2021).

#### Economic shocks, including COVID-19

In addition to the seasonal rise in prices due to the lean season, food prices are expected to rise above their usual levels in 2022 due to increases in customs taxes amid declining trade flows (IPC, October 2021).