Acute food insecurity forecast, 2022

22.81M people

were forecast to be in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) in **November 2021–March 2022**
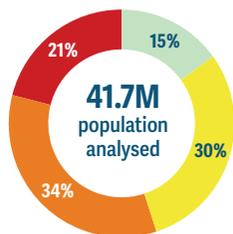
14.07M people
in Crisis
(IPC Phase 3)

8.74M people
in Emergency
(IPC Phase 4)

▶ The analysis for late 2021 is valid for early 2022. Very high numbers of people in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3) will persist.

55% of the population analysed was in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above)

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

15%
30%
34%
21%

41.7M
population
analysed

12.5M people were forecast to be in Stressed (IPC Phase 2)

The analysis covers **100%** of the population of **41.7 million** people.

Source: IPC, October 2021.

MAP 3.2

IPC acute food insecurity situation, November 2021–March 2022

Of the 34 rural areas analysed, 22 were classified in Emergency and 12 in Crisis (IPC Phase 3). Of the 11 urban areas analysed, ten were classified in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) with Kabul the only urban area classified in Crisis (IPC Phase 3).
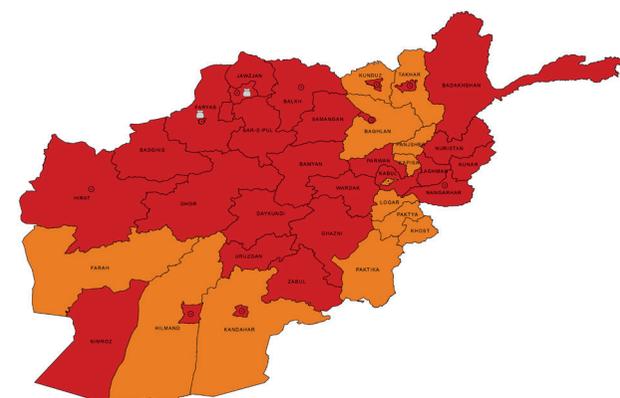
1 - Minimal
2 - Stressed
3 - Crisis
4 - Emergency
5 - Famine
Inadequate evidence
Not analysed

⊙ Urban settlement classification

At least 25% of households meet 25–50% 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: Afghanistan IPC Technical Working Group, October 2021.

Conflict-related displacement, drought and economic instability will continue to fuel widespread Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes in Afghanistan in 2022.

✳ Conflict/insecurity

In 2022, conflict and violence are expected to subside relative to previous years (IPC, October 2021). Although some conflict by armed groups could occur, these episodes are not expected to significantly affect food security. Increasing numbers of conflict-displaced populations returning to their place of origin are likely to face a dearth of basic services, loss of livelihood opportunities and lack of family support networks (HNO, January 2022).

✳ Weather extremes

The continuing La Niña climatic episode, bringing below-average winter precipitation for the second consecutive year (FAO, November 2021), is likely to constrain agricultural production, resulting in a 20–30 percent decline in wheat crop production relative to the five-year average (IPC, October 2021). Due to poor pasture conditions and high fodder prices, over three million livestock were estimated to be at critical risk during the winter, resulting in an increase in distress livestock sales (FAO-GIEWS, December 2021).

🏠 Economic shocks, including COVID-19

The IPC analyses assumed that sanctions on the de facto government will continue to adversely impact the economy and constrain cash availability, challenging markets, trade, and the payment of salaries. The resumption of foreign aid flows is uncertain, while trade sanctions will continue to hinder food imports. Annual average per capita income is expected to drop precipitously from USD 508 in 2020 to USD 350 in 2022. Male unemployment may almost double from 15.2 percent in 2019 to 29 percent in 2022 (UNDP, December 2021).

Given severe constraints on markets, food imports, salaries and food production, the average food basket cost is likely to increase even further in 2022 (HNO, January 2022).