### **Acute food insecurity forecast, 2022**

# ### 25.88M people

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

20.46M people in Crisis (IPC Phase 3)

5.42M people in Emergency (IPC Phase 4)

The number of people facing high levels of acute food insecurity is expected to remain the highest in the world in 2022 – though it is forecast to be lower than the 2021 peak.

**25%** of the population analysed was forecast to be in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above)







**47.83M people** were forecast to be in Stressed (IPC Phase 2)



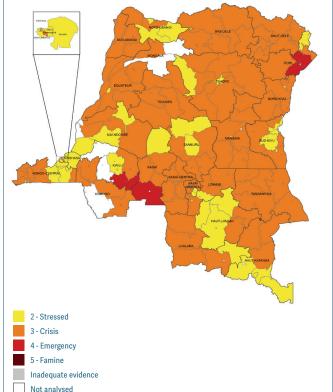
The analysis covers **91%** of the population, or around **115.2** million people in rural and urban areas. The analysis covered the entire country except Kasongo-lunda, Masimanimba, Bagata, Bolobo, Yumbi, Bongandanga, Bumba, Likasi and Kolwezi.

Source: IPC, November 2021.

MAP 3.20

# IPC acute food insecurity situation, January-June 2022

Four territories are forecast to be in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) – Djugu, Irumu, Kamonia and Gungu – while most of the remaining areas are expected to be in Crisis (IPC Phase 3).



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

Source: Democratic Republic of the Congo IPC Technical Working Group, November 2021.

In the post harvest period households will be able to increase their stocks and food prices should stabilise, but conflict and related displacement will continue to have a major impact on livelihoods, agricultural production and incomes.

#### \*\* Conflict/insecurity

The provinces of North Kivu, South Kivu, Ituri and Maniema will continue to be affected by conflict, hampering the free movement of people and goods and damaging livelihoods. Displacement will persist in these provinces, putting pressure on the livelihoods of host families. Despite normal rainfall, conflict and insecurity will result in low agricultural production, leading to a significant dependence on markets to meet household food needs (IPC, November 2021).

## Economic shocks, including COVID-19

The effects of COVID-19 on household finances could persist with loss of employment for some households, but with the lifting of restrictions, there will be better access to informal jobs.

While the average cost of a maize-based food basket for a five-member household may drop slightly, conflict could lead to an increase in prices in areas affected by the presence of armed groups. The poor condition of agricultural feeder roads may limit access to various markets, mainly in landlocked areas of the country and especially during the rainy season when roads can become unpassable (IPC, November 2021).

#### **Weather extremes**

Some areas, such as the territories of Mobayi-Mbongo and Uvira, could face flooding with a detrimental effect on livelihoods. In the central part of the country, mainly in the provinces of Kasaï, Kasaï Oriental, Kasaï Central and Sankuru, access to fertile land will continue to be problematic due to soil degradation. The pollution of the Kasai River will continue to have a negative impact on agricultural production (IPC, November 2021).