


Acute food insecurity forecast, 2022

 **4.69M people**

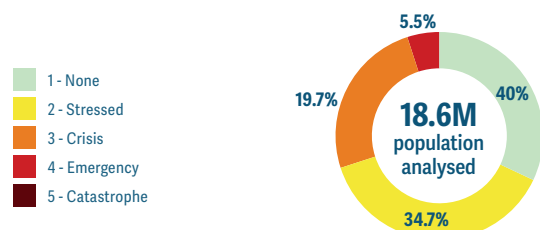
were forecast to be in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) in April/May–June 2022

 **3.66M people**
in Crisis
(IPC Phase 3)


 **1.03M people**
in Emergency
(IPC Phase 4)

 The number of people in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above) is expected to increase slightly in Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkwa and decrease slightly in Sindh.

26% of the population analysed was forecast to be in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above)



 **6.45M people** were forecast to be in Stressed (IPC Phase 2)

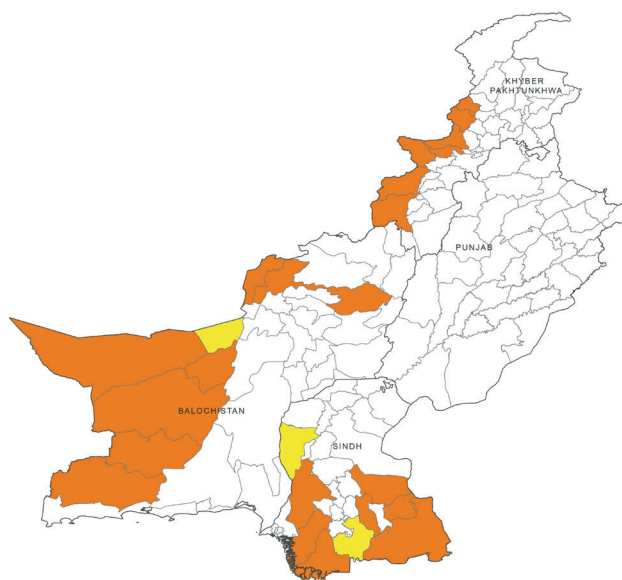
 The analysis covered Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkwa and Sindh provinces, home to **9%** of the country's total population of **215.3 million** people.

Source: IPC, December 2021

MAP 3.55

IPC acute food insecurity situation, April/May–June 2022

Across Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkwa and Sindh, 22 districts are projected to be in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and three in Stressed (IPC Phase 2).



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

Source: Pakistan IPC Technical Working Group, December 2021.

High food and fuel prices will curtail the purchasing power of low-income households, while drought may affect wheat production in rain-fed areas of Balochistan and Sindh.

Economic shocks, including COVID-19

In early 2022, food access was expected to be constrained by high food, fuel and electricity costs, further eroding purchasing power, particularly among low-income groups, such as small-scale farmers, wage labourers and households relying on petty trades. A slight increase in labour opportunities during the harvest and planting period from April/May was expected to be short-lived (IPC, December 2021).

Weather extremes

Production of wheat, the country's main staple, will depend on rainfall performance until April/May 2022. The prevailing La Niña weather patterns tend to be associated with below-average rainfall in important wheat-producing areas of central and northern parts of Pakistan (FAO, December 2021). Farming households are expected to have some food stocks following the harvest of Rabi (winter) crops in April/May, although these are not expected to last long due to subsistence-level farming and the expected deficiency of winter rainfall (IPC, December 2021).

Conflict/insecurity

Although the security situation is stable in most districts of Balochistan, instability in a few districts, such as Kech, Panjgur and Killa Abdullah, might have adverse implications for food security. Khyber Pakhtunkwa is stable in most districts, but given its geographic situation and history, insecurity cannot be ruled out, which may result in a curfew-like situation and restriction of movement (IPC, December 2021). Any new influx of refugees fleeing instability in Afghanistan may directly affect the existing resources of local communities in districts bordering Afghanistan (UNHCR, February 2022).

Livestock diseases

Diseases such as Foot and Mouth will likely affect the health, production and sale of livestock (IPC, December 2021).