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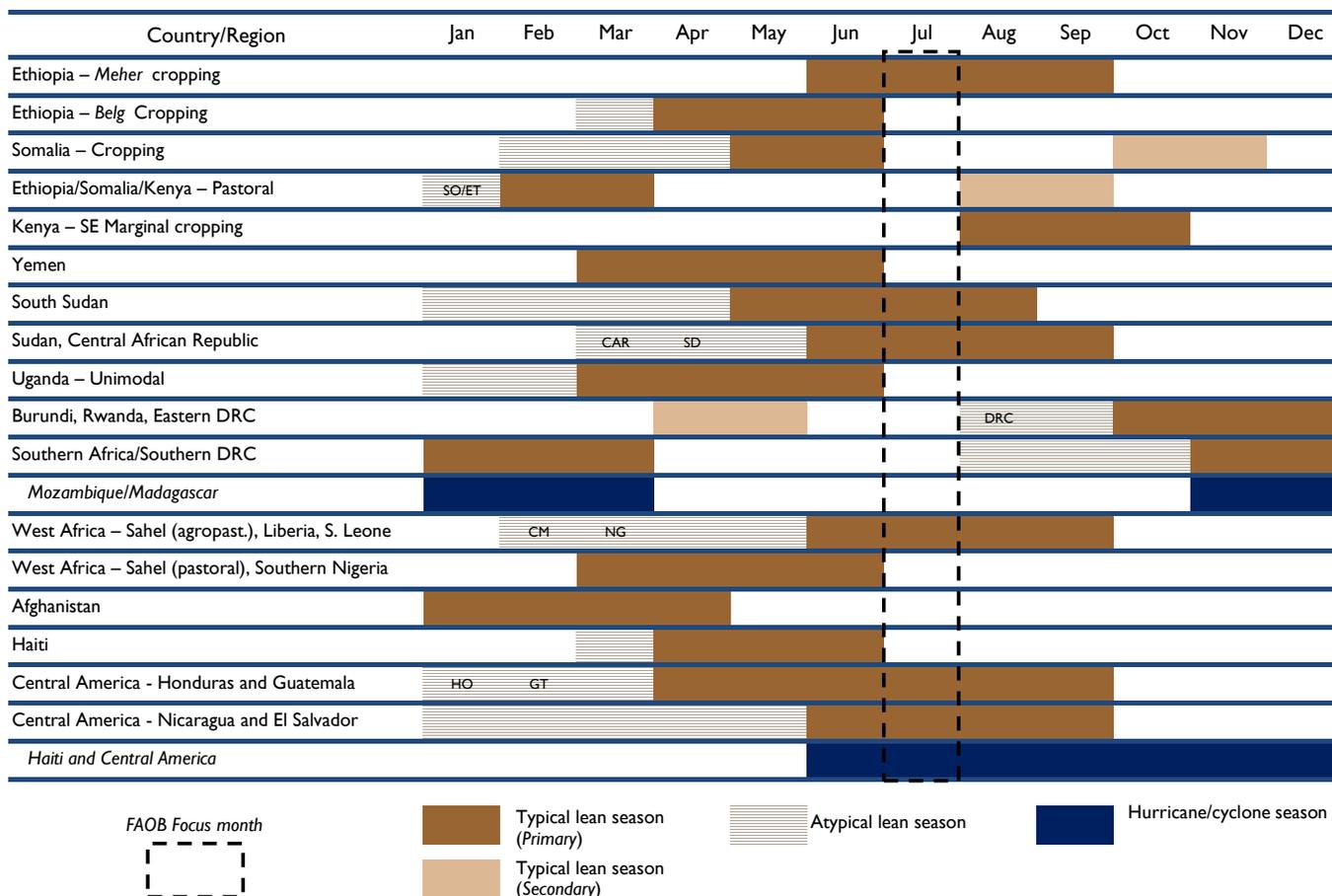
FOOD ASSISTANCE OUTLOOK BRIEF
January 2019

PROJECTED FOOD ASSISTANCE NEEDS FOR   July 2019

This brief summarizes FEWS NET's most forward-looking analysis of projected emergency food assistance needs in FEWS NET coverage countries. The projected size of each country's acutely food insecure population (IPC Phase 3 and higher) is compared to last year and the recent five-year average and categorized as Higher (▲), Similar (▶), or Lower (▼). Countries where external emergency food assistance needs are anticipated are identified. Projected lean season months highlighted in red indicate either an early start or an extension to the typical lean season. Additional information is provided for countries with large food insecure populations, an expectation of high severity, or where other key issues warrant additional discussion. Analytical confidence is lower in remote monitoring countries, denoted by "RM." Visit www.fews.net for detailed country reports.

	Country (In order of estimated food insecure population, JUNE)	External needs in JULY ?	JULY versus last year	JULY versus 5-year avg.	Highest likely severity (area) in JULY	Key upcoming lean season
15+ million	YEMEN	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency & risk of Famine	March - June 2019
	Should key port facilities be damaged, or trade from the ports to urban areas of the country be cut off for a prolonged period of time, Famine (IPC Phase 5) would become likely. Even in the absence of import limitations, however, the possibility for more drastic price shocks for essential commodities in the coming months also poses a risk of Famine (IPC Phase 5). Regardless of whether or not these threats occur, Yemen continues to face the largest food security emergency in the world.					
5.0 – 9.9 million	SOUTH SUDAN	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency (!)	January - August 2019
	At the peak of the lean season in July/August, food sources aside from humanitarian food assistance will be at their lowest points. Many households will face large food consumption gaps even in the presence of planned assistance. Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes are anticipated to be widespread and the number of people in need will be slighly higher than the 2018 lean season. In Leer and Mayendit, where assistance delivery has resumed, Emergency (IPC Phase 4!) is most likely.					
	SUDAN	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	April - September 2019
	At the July/August peak of the lean season, most poor households will have depleted stocks from the harvest and will rely heavily on markets to access food. Given that food prices are projected to be 200-250 percent above average, many will face difficulty meeting their food needs. Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are likely in many areas. Emergency (IPC Phase 4) is likely among IDPs and poor households in SPLM-N areas of South Kordofan and Blue Nile and among some IDPs in inaccessible areas of Jebel Mara.					
2.5 – 4.9 million	ETHIOPIA	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	Pastoral: January - March 2019
	Pasture conditions in southern pastoral areas have again become stressed by below-average October - December rainfall. March to May rains are expected to improve pastoral conditions, but improvements in food access are not expected until mid-2019. In agricultural areas impacted by poor 2018 rainfall or where conflict restricted agriculture, *Meher* stocks will exhaust early.					
	NIGERIA	Yes	▼	▶	PHASE 4: Emergency & risk of Famine	March - September 2019
	Boko Haram conflict continues to severely disrupt livelihoods in the northeast. Markets remain disrupted and sources of income are scarce. Inaccessible areas are likely facing worse outcomes than neighboring accessible areas. In some central and northern areas, herder/farmer conflict is also affecting livelihoods and contributing to an increase in the population in Crisis (IPC Phase 3).					
	DRC	Yes	▼	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	SE: January - April 2019
	Conflict-related population movements continue to affect agricultural production, resulting in below-average harvests. Season A harvests in the north and central east will conclude in February, while harvests in the southeast will continue through May. Conflict-affected regions will be in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) due to expected low production and constrained market access.					
	AFGHANISTAN	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	December 2018 - April 2019
	The main season harvests and a seasonal increase in labor opportunities are expected to improve food security across the country in July. However, Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are likely to continue in areas recovering from drought and in areas with conflict-related displacement and high numbers of undocumented returnees from Iran and Pakistan.					

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Country (In order of estimated food insecure population, JUNE)	External needs in JULY ?	JULY versus last year	JULY versus 5-year avg.	Highest likely severity (area) in JULY	Key upcoming lean season
1.0 - 2.49 million					
SOMALIA	Yes	▼	►	PHASE 4: Emergency	Cropping: February - June 2019
Due to below-average *Deyr* crop and livestock production, the lean season began early in central and northern pastoral livelihood zones and is expected to begin early in many agropastoral livelihood zones. Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are likely from February to mid-2019 in Bay/Bakool Low Potential Agropastoral and Togdheer Agropastoral livelihood zones as well as several central and northern pastoral livelihood zones. Guban would likely be in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) in the absence of assistance.					
Cameroon (RM)	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	February - September 2019
Displaced households will have limited ability to participate in agricultural activities, driving Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes in the Northwest and Southwest regions. In the Far-North, the above-average harvest will improve outcomes.					
ZIMBABWE	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	September 2018 - March 2019
Marginal cropping and cereal-deficit areas will continue to have difficulty meeting their minimum food needs even after the harvest. Coupled with lack of resilience to current economic conditions, these areas are likely to be in Crisis (IPC Phase 3).					
GUATEMALA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	February - September 2019
The below-average 2018 *Primera* harvest has left poor households heavily reliant on market food purchases. Given that coffee casual labor wages are also low, the lean season will begin early and Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are expected in many areas.					
NIGER	Yes	►	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	Pastoral: April - June 2019
0.5 – 0.99 million					
UGANDA	Yes	▼	►	PHASE 3: Crisis	Karamoja: January - June 2019
Although a significantly below-average 2018 harvest in Karamoja will drive high food assistance needs through June 2019, needs are expected to decline with the availability of first season bimodal harvests and green unimodal harvests in July. Refugees would still be in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) in the absence of assistance, but Karamoja is expected to improve to Stressed (IPC Phase 2).					
KENYA	Yes	▼	►	PHASE 2: Stressed	Pastoral: February - March 2019
MADAGASCAR	Yes	▲	►	PHASE 2: Stressed	South: Aug. 2018 - March 2019
Central African Rep (RM)	Yes	▼	►	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - September 2019
Given below-average 2018 harvests, the 2019 lean season is expected to begin early. Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are expected among IDP and poor host community populations in areas most affected by conflict.					
0.1 - 0.49 million					
CHAD	Yes	▼	▼	PHASE 3: Crisis	April - September 2019
Some poor households are likely to deplete their stocks in early 2019, particularly in Kanem and Bahr-el-Ghazal. In addition, conflicts in Lac and Tibesti continue to lead to reduced income-earning oppournities and access to markets.					
HAITI	Yes	▲	►	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - June 2019
Irregular rainfall led to crop losses in the spring harvests. Households that are still recovering from drought and previous shocks will be worst-affected, particularly during the lean season. Food assistance needs are likely to begin to decline with July harvests.					
Burundi (RM)	Yes	►	►	PHASE 2: Stressed	April - May 2019
MALI	Yes	▼	►	PHASE 2: Stressed	April - September 2019
Burkina Faso (RM)	No	►	▲	PHASE 2: Stressed	June - September 2019
Honduras (RM)	Yes	▲	►	PHASE 2: Stressed	January - August 2019
Rwanda (RM)	Yes	►	►	PHASE 1: Minimal	April - May 2019
MOZAMBIQUE	Yes	▼	▼	PHASE 3: Crisis	September 2018 - March 2019
Below-average rainfall and atypically high temperatures are expected to lead to crop losses and Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes.					
<1.0 million					
Lesotho (RM)	No	▼	►	PHASE 2: Stressed	October 2018 - March 2019
Nicaragua (RM)	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 2: Stressed	January - August 2019
El Salvador (RM)	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 2: Stressed	January - August 2019
MALAWI	No	►	▼	PHASE 2: Stressed	September 2018 - March 2019

LEAN SEASONS IN FEWS NET MONITORED COUNTRIES AND REGIONS

Country/Region	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Ethiopia – *Meher* cropping						■	■	■	■			
Ethiopia – *Belg* Cropping		▦	■	■	■	■						
Somalia – Cropping		▦	▦	▦	■	■				▨	▨	
Ethiopia/Somalia/Kenya – Pastoral	SO/ET ▦	■	■					▨	▨			
Kenya – SE Marginal cropping								■	■	■		
Yemen				■	■	■	■					
South Sudan		▦	▦	▦	■	■	■	■				
Sudan, Central African Republic			CAR ▦	SD ▦	▦	■	■	■	■			
Uganda – Unimodal		▦	▦	■	■	■	■	■				
Burundi, Rwanda, Eastern DRC				▨	▨			DRC ▦	▦	■	■	■
Southern Africa/Southern DRC	■	■							▦	▦	■	■
Mozambique/Madagascar	█	█	█								█	█
West Africa – Sahel (agropast.), Liberia, S. Leone			CM ▦	NG ▦	▦	■	■	■	■			
West Africa – Sahel (pastoral), Southern Nigeria				■	■	■	■	■	■			
Afghanistan	■	■	■	■	■							
Haiti		▦	■	■	■	■	■	■	■			
Central America - Honduras and Guatemala	HO ▦	GT ▦	■	■	■	■	■	■	■			
Central America - Nicaragua and El Salvador	▦	▦	▦	▦	■	■	■	■	■			
Haiti and Central America						█	█	█	█	█	█	█

FAOB Focus month: **Jul** (dashed box)

Legend:
- ■ Typical lean season (*Primary*)
- ▨ Typical lean season (*Secondary*)
- ▦ Atypical lean season
- █ Hurricane/cyclone season

IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY PHASE DESCRIPTIONS (AREA)

PHASE 1 Minimal	Households are able to meet basic food needs and afford essential non-food expenditures without engaging in atypical, unsustainable coping strategies.
PHASE 2 Stressed	For at least 1 in 5 households, food consumption is reduced but minimally adequate without having to engage in unsustainable coping strategies. However, these households are unable to afford some essential non-food expenditures.
PHASE 3 Crisis	At least 1 in 5 households face significant food consumption gaps with high or above usual acute malnutrition, or is marginally able to meet minimum food needs only with unsustainable coping strategies such as liquidating livelihood assets.
PHASE 4 Emergency	At least 1 in 5 households face extreme food consumption gaps resulting in very high acute malnutrition or excess mortality, or faces extreme loss of livelihood assets that will likely lead to food consumption gaps.
PHASE 5 Famine	At least 1 in 5 households have a near complete lack of food and/or other basic needs. Starvation, death, and destitution are evident.
!	Phase classification would likely be worse without current or programmed humanitarian assistance.

ESTIMATED ACUTELY FOOD INSECURE POPULATIONS   JULY 2019

Country	Pop. in IPC Phase 2		Pop. in IPC Phase 3 or higher		Total Acutely food insecure population	
	#	% of pop.	#	% of pop.	#	% of pop.
Yemen	5.0 - 9.99 million	20-40%	>10.0 million	40-60%	>10.0 million	>60%
South Sudan	2.5 - 4.99 million	20-40%	5.0 - 9.99 million	>60%	>10.0 million	>60%
Sudan	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%	5.0 - 9.99 million	5-20%	5.0 - 9.99 million	5-20%
Ethiopia	2.5 - 4.99 million	<5%	2.5 - 4.99 million	<5%	5.0 - 9.99 million	5-20%
Nigeria	5.0 - 9.99 million	<5%	2.5 - 4.99 million	<5%	>10.0 million	5-20%
DRC	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 million	<5%	5.0 - 9.99 million	5-20%
Afghanistan	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%	5.0 - 9.99 million	20-40%
Somalia	2.5 - 4.99 million	20-40%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	5.0 - 9.99 million	40-60%
Cameroon RM	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%
Zimbabwe	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 million	20-40%
Guatemala	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%
Niger	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%
Uganda	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%
Kenya	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%
Madagascar	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
CAR RM	1.0 - 2.49 million	20-40%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	20-40%
Chad	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
Haiti	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
Burundi RM	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%
Mali	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%
Burkina Faso RM	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%
Honduras RM	0.1 - 0.49 million	5-20%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%
Rwanda RM	<0.1 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%
Mozambique	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%
Lesotho RM	0.1 - 0.49 million	5-20%	<0.1 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	5-20%
Nicaragua RM	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	<0.1 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%
El Salvador RM	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	<0.1 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%
Malawi	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	<0.1 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%