

FOOD ASSISTANCE OUTLOOK BRIEF

July 2018

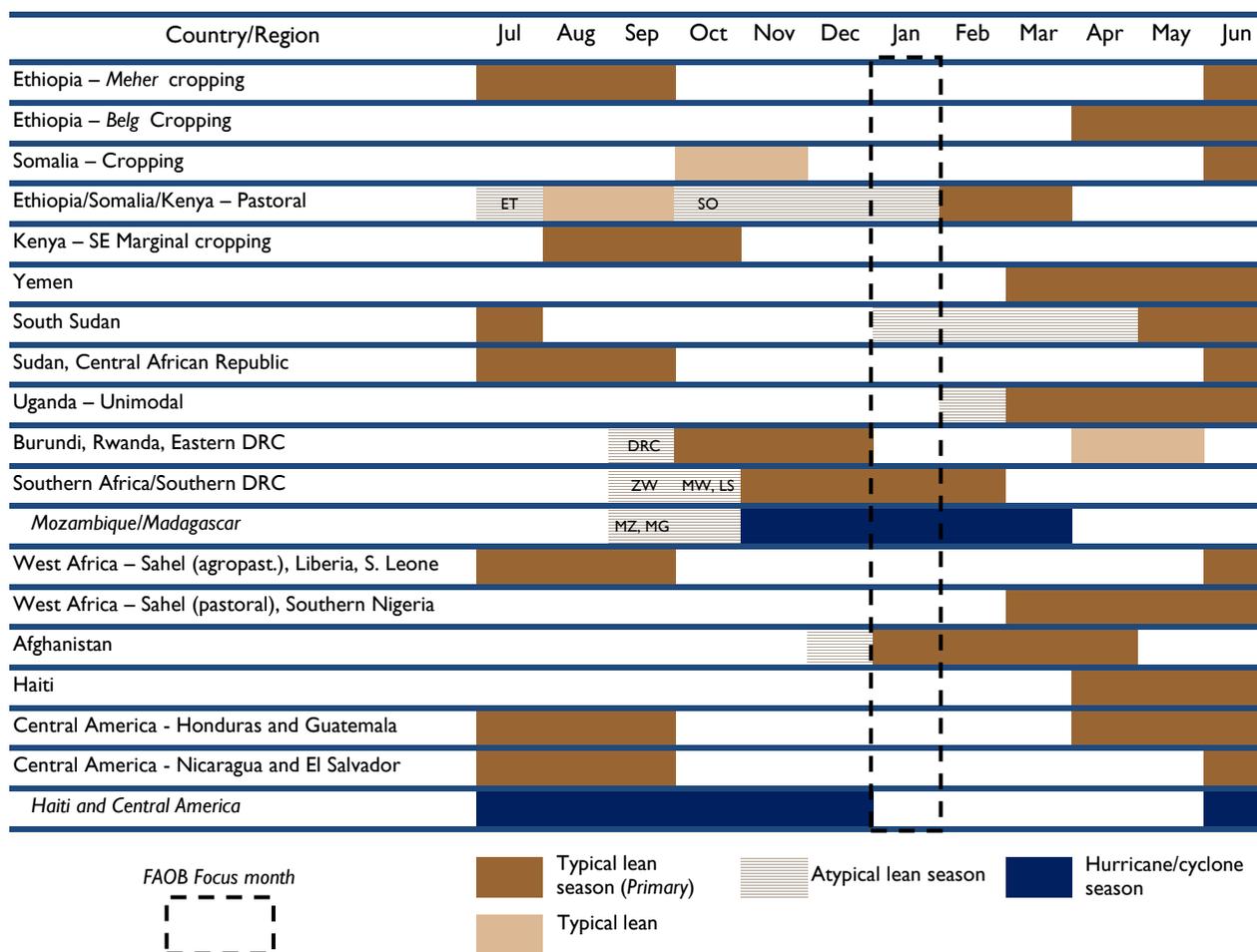
PROJECTED FOOD ASSISTANCE NEEDS FOR JANUARY 2019

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, JAN.)	External needs in JAN. ?	JAN. versus last year	JAN. versus 5-year avg.	Highest likely severity (area) in JANUARY	Key upcoming lean season
10+ million	YEMEN	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency & risk of Famine	March - June 2019
	<p>The Red Sea ports of Al Hudaydah and Salif remain open in mid-July, following the Saudi and UAE-led offensive aimed at regaining control of Al Hudaydah City starting on June 13. In a worst-case scenario, conflict that could significantly disrupt port operations or destroy port facilities at Al Hudaydah and Salif risks driving Yemen into Famine (IPC Phase 5), given Yemen's high reliance on maritime imports for supply of essential commodities, including food and fuel.</p>					
5.0 – 9.9 million	SOUTH SUDAN	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency & risk of Famine	January to July 2019
	<p>Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes are expected through at least January 2019, even with planned and funded assistance through December 2018. Many households who harvested will begin depleting stocks around January 2019, and food security outcomes will further deteriorate. Given the volatile nature of the conflict, Famine (IPC Phase 5) is still possible if many households in worst-affected areas are unable to access assistance.</p>					
2.5 – 4.9 million	AFGHANISTAN	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	December 2018 - April 2019
	<p>Staple production for 2018 is expected to be below-average, with very poor prospects in areas impacted by drought and irregular rainfall distribution. Furthermore, poor rangeland conditions and above-average temperatures have adversely impacted the livestock sector. Conflict continues to disrupt livelihoods and cause additional displacement.</p>					
	SUDAN	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	April - September 2018
	<p>Sharp increases in staple food prices have significantly reduced household purchasing power. During the lean season, market food purchases are likely to be even further constrained for poor households. Humanitarian assistance needs are expected to begin to decline with the onset of harvests in October, but needs are likely to remain above average into January 2019.</p>					
	DRC	Yes	▼	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	NE: July - Sept 2018
	<p>Conflict-related population movements continue to affect agricultural production, leading to below-average harvests. January 2019 will mark the beginning of Season A harvests, but due to expected low production, there will be food assistance needs in the greater Kasai Region, and Ituri, Tanganyika, South Kivu, and North Kivu provinces.</p>					
1.0 – 2.49 million	NIGERIA	Yes	▼	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency & risk of Famine	March - September 2018
	<p>The conflict with Boko Haram continues in the northeast. Main season agricultural production, particularly in much of Borno State, will be very limited. Many of the nearly two million displaced people are heavily dependent on assistance for food access. It is likely that outcomes in inaccessible areas are similar or worse than adjoining areas with a humanitarian presence. There also remains a risk that a shift in conflict could cut-off some populations from assistance deliveries.</p>					
	ETHIOPIA	Yes	▼	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	SE Pastoral: July - Sept 2018
<p>Continued improvements in food security outcomes are expected for pastoralists in Somali Region in January 2019 as the forecasted above-average 2018 Deyr season is likely to lead to higher livestock productivity. Poor Belg production prospects in northern areas, as well as the conflict-displaced population, are likely to drive higher food assistance needs.</p>						

	Country (In order of estimated food insecure population, JAN.)	External needs in JAN. ?	JAN. versus last year	JAN. versus 5-year avg.	Highest likely severity (area) in JANUARY	Key upcoming lean season
1.0 – 2.49 million	ZIMBABWE	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	Sept 2018 - March 2019 Due to below-average cereal production, needs in southern and far northern districts are expected to be slightly above average during the 2017/18 consumption year.
	MALAWI	Yes	▲	▼	PHASE 3: Crisis	Oct 2018 - March 2019 Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are likely in January due to the impact of below-average 2017/18 cereal production on household income levels. Cereal price trends are expected to be above average from July to January. Above-average prices will continue to constrain rural household purchasing power, leading to increased food deficits in January.
	SOMALIA	Yes	▼	▶	PHASE 4: Emergency	Guban: Oct 2018 - Mar 2019 Food security is expected to seasonally improve by January 2019 due to consecutive average Gu and Deyr harvests and herd size recovery. Most areas will be Stressed (IPC Phase 2), though IDP settlements are expected to remain in Crisis (IPC Phase 3). Guban Pastoral livelihood zone is likely to continue to experience Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes in the absence of assistance, with few saleable animals to purchase food because of high livestock losses during the drought and Cyclone Sagar.
	UGANDA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	Karamoja: February - June 2019 Food security outcomes are projected to improve to Minimal (IPC Phase 1) in October with the harvest and below-average staple food prices. South Sudanese and DRC refugees are likely to remain in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) in the absence of assistance.
	MADAGASCAR	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	South: Sept 2018 - Mar 2019 Consecutive years of below-average rainfall in the south have reduced agricultural production and household income.
	MOZAMBIQUE	Yes	▲	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	Sept 2018 - March 2019 During the peak of the lean season in January, food access for poor households in central and southern semiarid areas is likely to be further limited by below-average income and rising staple food prices, particularly in remote areas. These households are expected to face food gaps and are likely to rely on wild foods as their main food source.
0.5 – 0.99 million	Central African Rep (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	February - September 2018 Conflict continues to disrupt markets, livelihoods, and access to agricultural land. IDPs and host populations are in areas inaccessible to humanitarian assistance and are thus dependent on the market. Due to a concurrent decrease in income sources and increase in market prices, both populations are likely to face difficulty meeting basic food needs.
	NIGER	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	Agropastoral: May - Sept 2018 Livelihoods in the Diffa and Tillabery regions continue to be affected by conflict, impacting displaced and host populations.
	KENYA	Yes	▼	▼	PHASE 2: Stressed	August - September 2018
0.1 – 0.49 million	Burundi (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	October - December 2018
	Cameroon (RM)	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 1: Minimal	April - September 2018
	Lesotho (RM)	Yes	▲	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	October 2018 - March 2019 Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are likely to persist into January due to the impact of below-average 2017/18 production, below-normal remittances, reduced income from casual labor, as well as projected above-average maize meal prices.
	CHAD	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed (!)	Agropastoral: May - Sept 2018 Most of Chad is expected to face Minimal (IPC Phase 1) outcomes in January 2019. However, poor households in the Lac Region affected by the Boko Haram conflict are expected to remain in Stressed (IPC Phase 2!) in the presence of assistance.
	Rwanda (RM)	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 1: Minimal	October - December 2018
<0.1 million	GUATEMALA	No	▼	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	April - September 2018
	HAITI	Yes	▼	▼	PHASE 2: Stressed	April - June 2019
	MAURITANIA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 2: Stressed	Agricultural: June - Sept 2018
	MALI	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal	April - October 2018
No projected Phase 3+	Honduras (RM)	No	▶	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal	April - September 2018
	Nicaragua (RM)	No	▶	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal	June - September 2018
	Burkina Faso (RM)	No	▶	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal	June - September 2018
	El Salvador (RM)	No	▶	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal	June - September 2018

LEAN SEASONS IN FEWS NET MONITORED COUNTRIES AND REGIONS



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

January 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	>60%	>10.0 million	>60%
South Sudan	2.5 - 4.99 million	20-40%	5.0 - 9.99 million	40-60%	5.0 - 9.99 million	>60%
Afghanistan	5.0 - 9.99 million	20-40%	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%	>10.0 million	40-60%
Sudan	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%	5.0 - 9.99 million	5-20%
DRC	5.0 - 9.99 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 million	<5%	5.0 - 9.99 million	5-20%
Nigeria	>10.0 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 million	<5%	>10.0 million	5-20%
Ethiopia	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%	2.5 - 4.99 million	<5%
Zimbabwe	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 million	20-40%
Malawi	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 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%
Uganda	<0.1 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%
Madagascar	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
Mozambique	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%	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%
Niger	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
Kenya	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%
Burundi RM	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%
Cameroon RM	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%
Lesotho RM	0.1 - 0.49 million	5-20%	0.1 - 0.49 million	5-20%	0.1 - 0.49 million	20-40%
Chad	None	0	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%
Rwanda RM	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%
Guatemala	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	<0.1 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%
Haiti	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	<0.1 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%
Mauritania	0.1 - 0.49 million	5-20%	<0.1 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	5-20%
Mali	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	<0.1 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%
Honduras RM	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	None	0	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%
Nicaragua RM	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	None	0	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%
Burkina Faso RM	<0.1 million	0	None	0	<0.1 million	<5%
El Salvador RM	<0.1 million	<5%	None	0	<0.1 million	<5%