

FOOD ASSISTANCE OUTLOOK BRIEF

May 2019

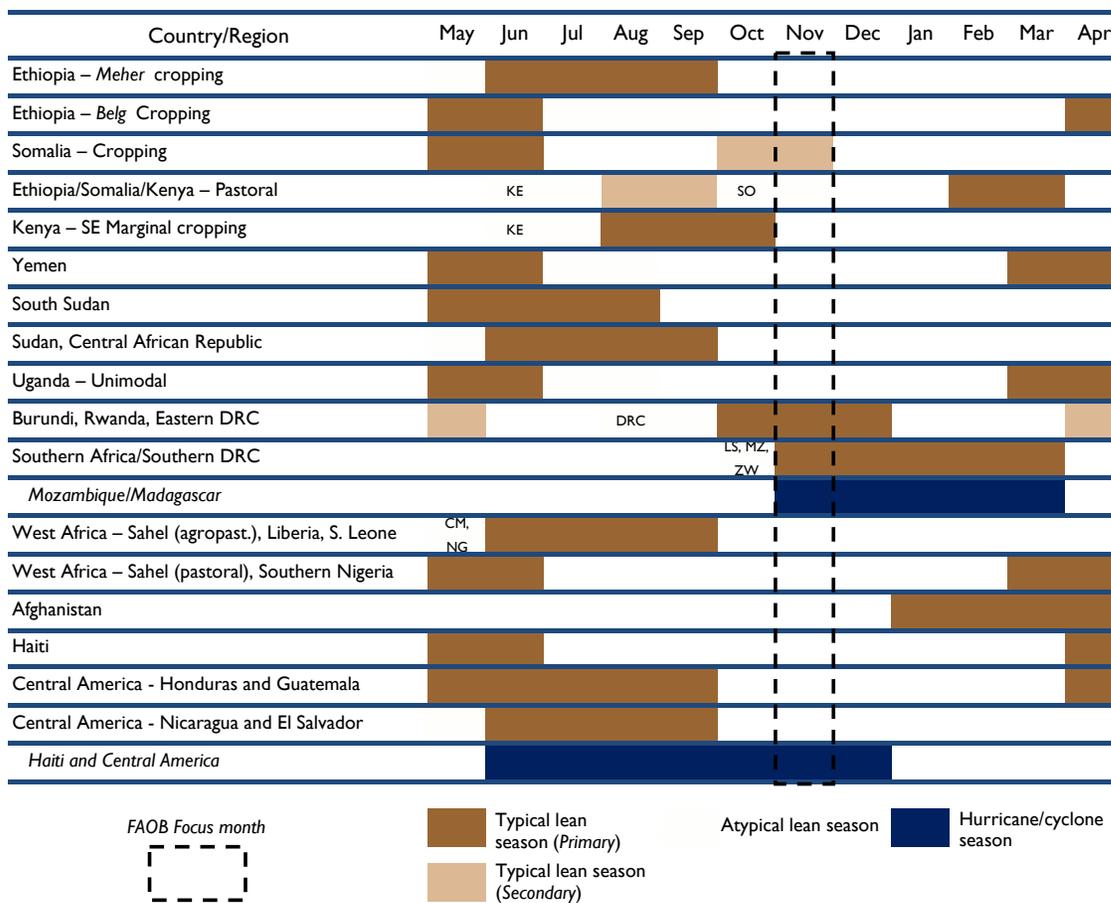
PROJECTED FOOD ASSISTANCE NEEDS FOR November 2019

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, NOV.)	External needs in NOV. ?	NOV. versus last year	NOV. versus 5-year avg.	Highest likely severity (area) in NOVEMBER	Key upcoming lean season
15+ million	YEMEN	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency & risk of Famine	March - August 2019
	Crisis (IPC Phase 3!) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes are expected to persist across Yemen. Humanitarian access, depreciation of the Yemeni Rial, and the potential for conflict to intensify near key port facilities remain primary concerns. In a worst-case scenario, significant declines in commercial imports and conflict that cuts populations off from trade and humanitarian food assistance for an extended period could lead to Famine (IPC Phase 5).					
5.0 – 9.9 million	SOUTH SUDAN	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency & risk of Famine	January - August 2019
	Most poor households will still have stocks from the 2019 harvest by November; however, insecurity, low access to inputs, and poor early season rainfall in Greater Equatoria are expected to result in harvests much lower than pre-crisis levels. Extremely high staple food prices will also continue to limit food access. Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes are expected across the country, and a risk of Famine (IPC Phase 5) will persist.					
2.5 - 4.9 million	DRC	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	NE, CE: Aug. 2019 - Jan. 2020
	Conflict-related population movements continue to affect agricultural production, resulting in below-average harvests. Season A harvests in the southeast will continue through May; Season B harvests in the north- and central-east will begin in June. Conflict-affected areas are expected to be in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) due to anticipated low production and limited market access.					
	SUDAN	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	April - September 2019
	By November, food security will have improved from the peak of the lean season with the harvest. However, Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are still expected in several areas, including parts of Red Sea, Kassala, North Darfur, Jebel Marra, and SPLM-N controlled areas of South Kordofan, as very poor macroeconomic conditions are expected to drive continued high food prices.					
	ETHIOPIA	Yes	▼	▼	PHASE 3: Crisis	Belg areas: April - September 2019
Below-average March to May rainfall has negatively affected crop production and pastoral conditions and is expected to drive Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes in many areas through late 2019. This is the second consecutive season of poor rainfall following the below-average October-December 2018 <i>Deyr/Hageya</i> season. In agricultural areas impacted by poor rainfall and in areas where conflict has restricted agricultural production, <i>Meher</i> stocks will exhaust early.						
NIGERIA	Yes	▼	▼	PHASE 4: Emergency & risk of Famine	March - September 2019	
The main harvest, which starts in September, will improve food security across the country. However, conflict-affected areas in the Northwest will continue to experience acute food insecurity due to disrupted livelihoods and market functioning and limited agricultural production. In the Northeast, Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes are expected to persist, and outcomes are likely worse in neighboring inaccessible areas. A risk of Famine (IPC Phase 5) continues.						
AFGHANISTAN	Yes	▼	▼	PHASE 3: Crisis	January - April 2020	
Ongoing conflict continues to cause internal displacement and disrupt normal livelihood activities. Despite expectations for near-average wheat production and favorable pasture conditions, Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are expected through at least November in areas affected by conflict and the 2018 drought.						

	Country (In order of estimated food insecure population, NOV.)	External needs in NOV. ?	NOV. versus last year	NOV. versus 5-year avg.	Highest likely severity (area) in NOVEMBER	Key upcoming lean season	
1.0 - 2.49 million	ZIMBABWE	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	October 2019 - March 2020	
	Poor households affected by Cyclone Idai and drought will face difficulty meeting their basic needs due to crop losses and, in the case of those impacted by the cyclone, loss of income-generating assets. The ongoing main harvest is below average and the lean season is expected to start early in October. Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes will persist in worst-affected areas.						
	KENYA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	June - October 2019	
	Due to significantly below-average long rains, many poor households will have difficulty meeting their food needs as a result of poor livestock productivity and a significantly below-average harvest in marginal agricultural areas. Crisis (IPC Phase 3) is expected in several pastoral areas and some vulnerable marginal agricultural households are likely to be in Crisis (IPC Phase 3).						
	MOZAMBIQUE	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	October 2019 - March 2020	
	Tropical Cyclones Idai and Kenneth caused widespread flooding and damage across central and northern Mozambique, resulting in death, livestock and crop losses, and damage to infrastructure. These events, coupled with atypical dryness in southern areas, have led to a significant increase in the population in need. Crisis (IPC Phase 3) is expected in drought and flood-affected areas.						
0.5 – 0.99 million	SOMALIA	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 4: Emergency	Cropping: February - June 2019	
	Significantly below-average Gu rainfall will drive Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes through late 2019. Although the onset of the Deyr in mid-October is expected to facilitate agricultural income-earning opportunities and regenerate rangeland resources, needs in pastoral areas are likely to remain severe due to loss of livestock and low livestock births.						
	MALAWI	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	November 2019 - March 2020	
	Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are anticipated in November. Many households in the south lost their 2019 harvest due to flooding associated with Tropical Cyclone Idai, which has restricted food availability and access. Food prices are expected to be above average, driven by increased demand from households that will atypically rely on markets for food.						
	GUATEMALA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	February - September 2019	
	The extended lean season has led the poorest households to rely on negative coping strategies to access food. November is the peak period of high demand for casual labor, particularly for coffee harvesting, and this will drive food security improvements. However, the most vulnerable households are still expected to face Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes.						
0.1 - 0.49 million	UGANDA	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - August 2019	
	Although the 2019 unimodal harvest will be delayed and below average, outcomes in Karamoja are expected to improve to Stressed (IPC Phase 2). However, Crisis (IPC Phase 3) will persist at the household level in areas most affected by consecutive poor production seasons in 2018 and 2019. In refugee camps, Crisis (IPC Phase 3) would be likely in the absence of assistance.						
	Cameroon (RM)	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	Far North: May - August 2019	
	Many displaced households in the Northwest and Southwest are likely in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) as they had a limited ability to participate in the 2019 agricultural season. Although food prices continue to be atypically low in the Far-North, conflict-affected households have limited access to income and are expected to remain Stressed (IPC Phase 2).						
<0.1 million	MADAGASCAR	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	South: Dec. 2019 - March 2020	
	Central African Rep (RM)	Yes	▶	▼	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - August 2019	
	NIGER	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	Pastoral: April - June 2019	
	Burundi (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	October - December 2019	
	HAITI	Yes	▲	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - June 2019	
	Lesotho (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	October 2019 - April 2020	
	Burkina Faso (RM)	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	June - September 2019	
	Honduras (RM)	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 2: Stressed	January - August 2019	
Rwanda (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal	October - December 2019		
Nicaragua (RM)	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 2: Stressed	January - August 2019		
MALI	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal	April - September 2019		
El Salvador (RM)	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 2: Stressed	January - August 2019		
CHAD	Yes	▼	▼	PHASE 3: Crisis	April - September 2019		

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 NOVEMBER 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	40-60%	>10.0 million	>60%
DRC	5.0 - 9.99 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%	>10.0 million	5-20%
Sudan	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%	5.0 - 9.99 million	5-20%
Nigeria	5.0 - 9.99 million	<5%	2.5 - 4.99 million	<5%	5.0 - 9.99 million	<5%
Afghanistan	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 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%
Zimbabwe	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 million	20-40%
Kenya	5.0 - 9.99 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%	5.0 - 9.99 million	5-20%
Mozambique	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%
Somalia	2.5 - 4.99 million	20-40%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	5.0 - 9.99 million	40-60%
Malawi	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 million	20-40%
Guatemala	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
Uganda	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
Cameroon RM	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
Madagascar	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
CAR RM	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	20-40%
Niger	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
Burundi RM	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%
Haiti	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
Lesotho RM	<0.1 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	5-20%	0.1 - 0.49 million	5-20%
Burkina Faso RM	0.5 - 0.99 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%
Nicaragua RM	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	<0.1 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%
Mali	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%
Chad	<0.1 million	<5%	<0.1 million	<5%	<0.1 million	<5%