

FOOD ASSISTANCE OUTLOOK BRIEF

April 2022

PROJECTED FOOD ASSISTANCE NEEDS FOR

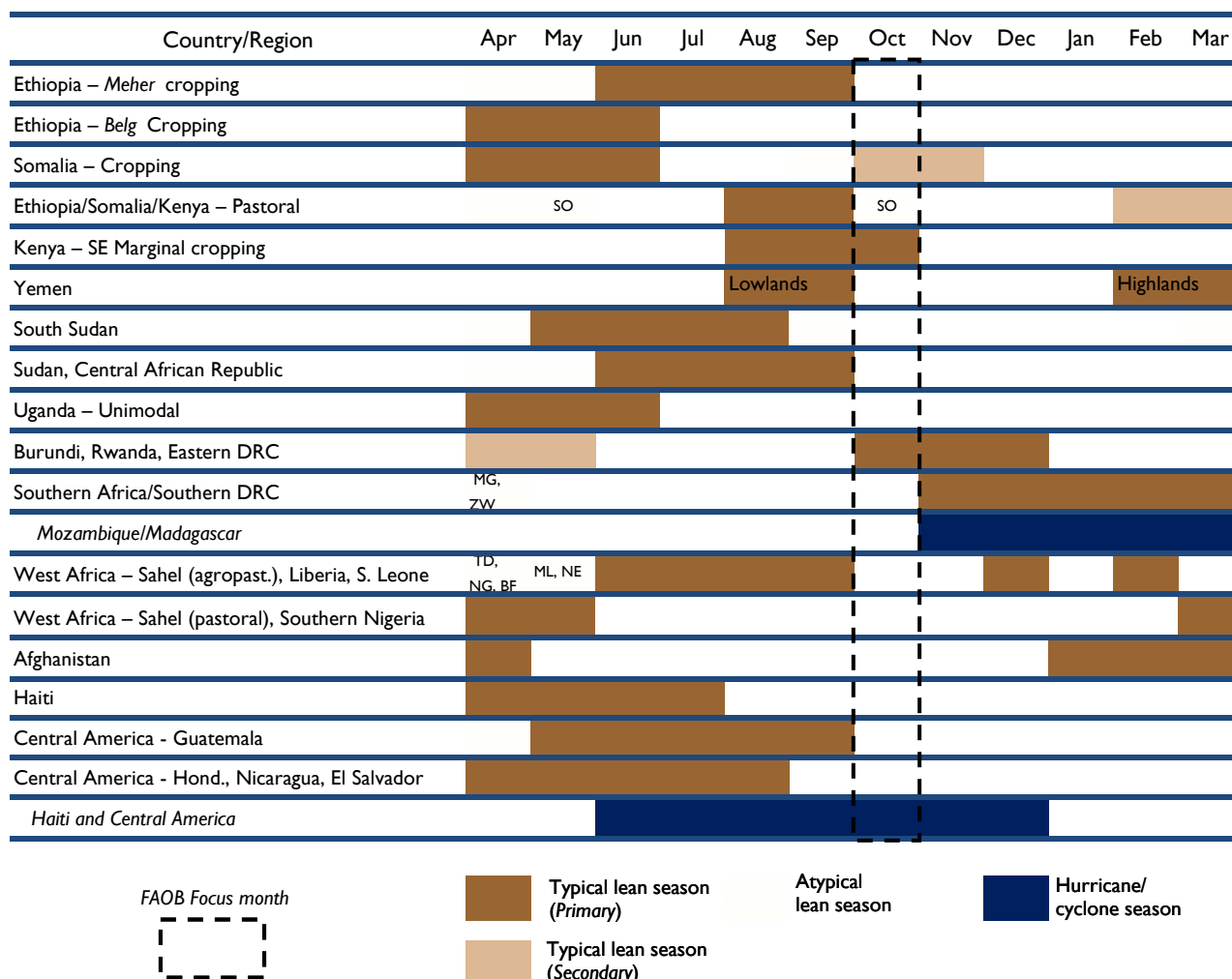
OCTOBER 2022

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, OCT.)	External needs in OCT. ?	OCT. versus last year	OCT. versus 5-year avg.	Highest likely severity (area) in OCTOBER	Key upcoming lean season
15+ million	YEMEN	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis (!)	Lowlands: August - September 2022
	Following the Russian invasion of Ukraine, food prices have increased significantly across the country, with government-controlled areas worst affected. Accelerated declines in purchasing power are likely increasing the scale and severity of acute food security among those not receiving assistance. Across the country, widespread Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Crisis! (IPC Phase 3!) outcomes are likely, with worst-affected households in Emergency (IPC Phase 4).					
10.0 - 15.0 million	ETHIOPIA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	SE/S pastoral: Dec. - April 2022
	In late March, an aid convoy reached Tigray for the first time in over 100 days; however, food access remains extremely limited. Emergency (IPC Phase 4) or worse outcomes are likely ongoing, but information is insufficient to confirm or deny. Emergency (IPC Phase 4) is expected in Afar and Amhara. In southern and southeastern pastoral areas, drought is driving livestock deaths, poor food access, and increasing proxy GAM rates. In these areas, Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are likely and if the gu/genna fails and assistance is limited, more extreme outcomes could occur.					
7.5- 9.99 million	NIGERIA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	North: April - September 2022
	Across Nigeria, conflict-related disruptions to the cropping season and low household purchasing power will drive high assistance needs, despite the availability of the harvest. Access to food and income will be poor in conflict affected areas of the north, including inaccessible areas of the northeast. Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Stressed (IPC Phase 2) outcomes are likely to be widespread, with Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes likely in inaccessible areas of the northeast.					
5.0 - 7.49 million	DRC	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	NE/SE: Sep. - Nov. 2021
	In October, food availability will decrease with the lean season across eastern DRC. In Ituri, North Kivu, and South Kivu, prolonged conflict has reduced agricultural engagement and limited access to agricultural inputs, disrupted typical livelihood activities, and caused large-scale displacement. Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are anticipated to persist.					
	SOUTH SUDAN	Yes	▶	▲		March - September 2022
	A fourth consecutive year of severe floods is highly likely, political tensions prior to the 2023 elections will likely drive increased conflict, and global supply and price shocks will likely drive higher food prices. As a result, food assistance needs in the post-harvest period will likely be above average, with widespread Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes and some households in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5). Jonglei, Pibor, Warrap, Unity, and Lakes are of highest concern.					
	AFGHANISTAN	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	November 2021 - April 2022
	In March, precipitation likely supported spring planting, but below-average crop production is still expected as the harvest approaches. Though the exchange rate and prices have seen greater stability in 2022, millions are likely to continue facing consumption gaps and Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse outcomes at the peak of the lean season in low elevation areas.					
	SUDAN	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	June - September 2022
	The start of the harvest in October will slightly improve food availability; however, limited access to agricultural inputs and high transportation and labor costs will likely reduce potential yields while inflation limits purchasing power. Inter-communal violence in the Darfur region during the June-September rainy season is also likely to disrupt planting and result in displacement.					

	Country (In order of estimated food insecure population, OCT.)	External needs in OCT. ?	OCT. versus last year	OCT. versus 5-year avg.	Highest likely severity (area) in OCTOBER	Key upcoming lean season
5.0 - 7.49 million	SOMALIA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency & risk of Famine	Cropping: March - June 2022
	Food insecurity has rapidly deteriorated due to the four-season drought with delayed gu rains, rising conflict and insecurity, and soaring food, water, and fuel prices. Emergency (IPC Phase 4) is expected in central pastoral, southern agropastoral, and IDP areas, with some households in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5). More extreme outcomes could occur if the gu rains are further delayed and/or perform poorly and food assistance does not reach populations in need.					
2.5-4.99 million	KENYA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	June - September 2022
	A below-average start to the long rains and hotter-than-normal land surface temperatures continue to drive the deterioration of rangeland resources and will likely result in a poor harvest in marginal agricultural areas. Declining water and pasture, and livestock deaths are driving high needs despite the presence of the national safety net and humanitarian assistance. Widespread Crisis! (IPC Phase 3!) are likely with the worst affected areas in Emergency (IPC Phase 4).					
1.0-2.49 million	ZIMBABWE	Yes	▲	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	November 2021 - April 2022
	In October, needs will begin to rise steadily with the approach of the 2022/23 lean season as below-average harvests from the 2021/22 agricultural season and continued upward pressure on food and commodity prices drive Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes across deficit-producing areas of the country.					
	MOZAMBIQUE	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	October 2022 - March 2023
	A poor harvest is expected in southern and parts of central Mozambique following long dry spells in early 2022 and damage from tropical storms/cyclones. In October, Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are likely as food stocks deplete and below-average income limits household purchasing power.					
	MADAGASCAR	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	September 2021 - April 2022
	Severe drought across the Grand South and parts of the southwest are expected to result in significantly below-average harvests. By October, cassava and sweet potato harvests will begin to run out, while prices remain significantly above average given low supply and high import costs. Poor households are likely to experience Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes and an early start to the 2022/23 lean season.					
	BURKINA FASO	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	March - September 2022
	In October, the 2022/23 harvest will improve food security conditions across most of the country. However, expanding conflict will continue to disrupt access to food and income sources, leading to Crisis (IPC Phase 3) in northern provinces, while inaccessible areas of Soum and Oudalan provinces are anticipated to face Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes.					
	MALAWI	Yes	▲	▼	PHASE 3: Crisis	November 2022 - March 2023
	Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are expected in the Lower Shire livelihood zone due to significant livelihood disruptions, while global price shocks are likely to drive an increase in households facing Stressed (IPC Phase 2) outcomes.					
0.5 - 0.99 million	UGANDA	Yes	▼	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed (!)	Karamoja: February - August 2022
	In October, harvesting in Karamoja will support Stressed (IPC Phase 2) outcomes. Stressed! (IPC Phase 2!) outcomes are expected in refugee settlements. However, below-average rainfall may reduce national level crop production.					
	CAMEROON	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - May 2022
	In October, Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are expected throughout the NWSW regions as food stocks from the previous harvest deplete and households turn to market purchase amidst above-average prices and below-average income.					
	HAITI	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - June 2022
	GUATEMALA	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - August 2022
	NIGER	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	Liptako-Gourma: Mar. - Sept. 2022
	Honduras (RM)	Yes	▼	▲	PHASE 2: Stressed	March - August 2022
	Central African Rep (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - August 2022
	BURUNDI	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	October-December 2022
0.1 - 0.49 million	MALI	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	June - September 2022
	Mauritania (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	Pastoral: March - July 2022
	CHAD	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	April - September 2022
	Nicaragua (RM)	Yes	▼	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	March - August 2022
	Lesotho (RM)	Yes	▼	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	November 2021 - March 2022
	El Salvador (RM)	Yes	▼	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	March - August 2022
	Rwanda (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal	April - May 2022

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

October

2022

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%	>15.0 million	>60%	>15.0 million	>60%
Ethiopia	5.0 - 9.99 million	5-20%	>10.0 million	5-20%	>15.0 million	5-20%
Nigeria	>15.0 million	5-20%	>10.0 million	<5%	>15.0 million	5-20%
DRC	5.0 - 9.99 million	5-20%	5.0 - 9.99 million	5-20%	>15.0 million	20-40%
South Sudan	2.5 - 4.99 million	20-40%	5.0 - 9.99 million	>60%	>10.0 million	>60%
Afghanistan	>15.0 million	40-60%	5.0 - 9.99 million	20-40%	>15.0 million	>60%
Sudan	5.0 - 9.99 million	5-20%	5.0 - 9.99 million	5-20%	>15.0 million	20-40%
Somalia	2.5 - 4.99 million	20-40%	5.0 - 9.99 million	20-40%	5.0 - 9.99 million	>60%
Kenya	5.0 - 9.99 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%	>10.0 million	5-20%
Zimbabwe	2.5 - 4.99 million	20-40%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	5.0 - 9.99 million	40-60%
Mozambique	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	5.0 - 9.99 million	5-20%
Madagascar	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%
Burkina Faso	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 million	20-40%
Malawi	2.5 - 4.99 million	20-40%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	5.0 - 9.99 million	20-40%
Uganda	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%
Cameroon	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 million	20-40%
Haiti	2.5 - 4.99 million	20-40%	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	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%
Honduras RM	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	20-40%
CAR RM	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	20-40%
Burundi	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
Mali	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
Mauritania RM	0.1 - 0.49 million	5-20%	0.1 - 0.49 million	5-20%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%
Chad	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%
Nicaragua RM	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
Lesotho RM	0.1 - 0.49 million	5-20%	0.1 - 0.49 million	5-20%	0.1 - 0.49 million	5-20%
El Salvador RM	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%
Rwanda RM	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%