

FOOD ASSISTANCE OUTLOOK BRIEF

August 2022

PROJECTED FOOD ASSISTANCE NEEDS FOR

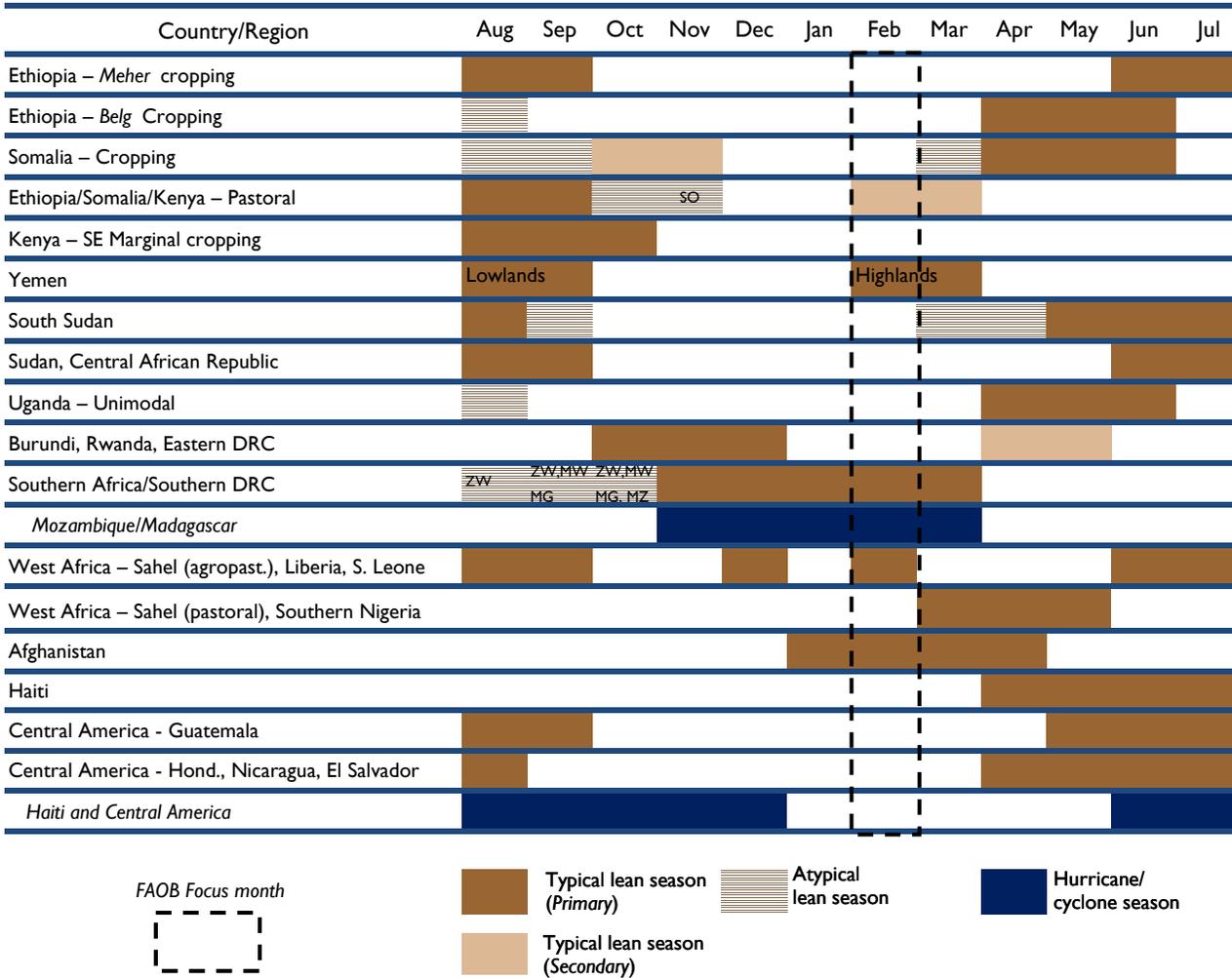
FEBRUARY 2023

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, FEB.)	External needs in FEB. ?	FEB. versus last year	FEB. versus 5-year avg.	Highest likely severity (area) in FEBRUARY	Key upcoming lean season
15+ million	YEMEN	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	Lowlands: August - Sept. 2022
	<p>Reductions in humanitarian assistance rations (from around 80 to 50 percent of households' energy needs) for millions of beneficiaries are expected to result in consumption gaps or widening consumption gaps for more households, as purchasing power is already low and expected to further decline. In February 2023, area-level Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes are expected to persist in Marib, where a significant displaced population depends on assistance.</p>					
10.0 - 15.0 million	ETHIOPIA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	Belg cropping: April - August 2022
	<p>Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes will likely be widespread in northern, central, southern, and southeastern Ethiopia in February 2023. Multiple areas of the country face the potential for more extreme outcomes associated with the likely historic fifth consecutive below-average rainfall season in southern and southeastern pastoral areas. In Tigray, while the harvest is expected to mitigate the possibility for worse outcomes, high concern remains for significant consumption gaps once household food stocks from own production decline.</p>					
7.5- 9.99 million	AFGHANISTAN	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis (!)	November 2022 - April 2023
	<p>In February, a growing number of households will exhaust food stocks atypically early as the lean season progresses, following below-average crop production in the 2021/22 season. Given this, above-average prices, and below-average income-earning, many households will face Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes unless supported by humanitarian assistance.</p>					
	NIGERIA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	North: April - September 2022
	<p>In northern Nigeria, Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Stressed (IPC Phase 2) outcomes are likely to be widespread. Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes are likely in Abadam and Guzamala LGAs in the northeast as they remain inaccessible. Households in these areas are likely to be heavily reliant on markets with limited access as the harvest is only expected to mitigate food consumption gaps for a short period.</p>					
5.0 - 7.49 million	DRC	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	NE/SE: Sept. - Dec. 2022
	<p>An uptick in violence in North Kivu and Ituri will likely continue to spur large-scale displacement and significantly reduce households' access to fields, resulting in Season A harvests similar to or below last year's. Poor production and above-average staple food prices, will contribute to Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes in worst-conflict affected areas in February.</p>					
5.0 - 7.49 million	SOMALIA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency & risk of Famine	August - November 2022
	<p>The record-breaking drought is expected to persist through early 2023. Agropastoral areas in Bay and Bakool regions and sites hosting displaced people in Baidoa face Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes, and there is a risk of Famine (IPC Phase 5) in the absence of food assistance. Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes, or worse, will likely be widespread, especially in pastoral, agropastoral, and IDP areas.</p>					
	SOUTH SUDAN	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency & risk of Famine	March - September 2022
<p>Despite current rainfall deficits, severe floods are anticipated before the rainy season ends. Plans for food aid are minimal after September, removing a lifeline for households affected by conflict, weather, and price shocks. Emergency (IPC Phase 4) will likely be widespread, with some households in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5). There is a risk of Famine (IPC Phase 5) if conflict or floods isolate households from food and income sources for a long time.</p>						

Country (In order of estimated food insecure population, FEB.)	External needs in FEB. ?	FEB. versus last year	FEB. versus 5-year avg.	Highest likely severity (area) in FEBRUARY	Key upcoming lean season	
5.0 - 7.49 million	SUDAN	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	June - September 2022
	<p>By February, the harvest will improve food availability, but Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes will persist driven by localized violence, poor macroeconomic conditions, and high prices. There is an urgent need for large-scale assistance in central Red Sea, parts of West Darfur, and Abyei where Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes are likely through September.</p>					
2.5-4.99 million	KENYA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	September - December 2022
	<p>With minimal milk for consumption and sharply reduced terms of trade, Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes are present in Marsabit, Mandera, Turkana, Isiolo, Garissa, and Wajir. Declining water and pasture are resulting in livestock deaths. Additionally, marginal agricultural areas recorded a very poor harvest. A forecast of a fifth below-average rainy season in late 2022 will prolong the food security emergency.</p>					
1.0 - 2.49 million	ZIMBABWE	Yes	▲	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	August 2022 - March 2023
	<p>During the height of the lean season, the proportion of households experiencing Crisis (IPC Phase 3) is likely to increase. Peak agricultural labor demand for the year will have passed and household income will be insufficient to cover food needs without unsustainable coping strategies, especially as local currency prices remain highly volatile.</p>					
	MALAWI	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	November 2022 - March 2023
	<p>In February 2023, Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are expected in southern and central Malawi as households will have exhausted their own produced food stocks and will be reliant on coping strategies to cover their essential food and non-food needs. Above-average market prices are expected to exacerbate peak lean season needs.</p>					
	UGANDA	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	Karamoja: January - August 2022
	<p>In February, an atypically high number of households will struggle to meet their food and essential non-food needs given consecutive seasons of poor crop production and price inflation. Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are likely in Karamoja, and high needs nationally are driven by the high and continued need for food assistance among refugees.</p>					
0.5 - 0.99 million	MOZAMBIQUE	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	October 2022 - March 2023
	<p>Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are likely in southern and central Mozambique and in Cabo Delgado as diminished food stocks and below-average income limit household purchasing power. Needs are likely to be above the five-year average.</p>					
	MADAGASCAR	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	September 2022 - March 2023
	<p>February is the peak of the lean season in Madagascar. Households in the Grand South with have exhausted well below average maize and cassava crops and be fully reliant on market purchase amid above average prices. In the absence of humanitarian food assistance, southwestern areas worst-affected by the severe drought are likely to experience Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes as multiple years of drought have severely limited their ability to cope.</p>					
	BURKINA FASO	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	March - September 2022
	<p>Expanding conflict in northern provinces is increasing communities under blockade and will continue to disrupt agricultural activities and access to typical food and income sources, resulting in widespread Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes. In Soum and Oudalan provinces, Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes are likely to persist as poor households and IDPs are likely depleting their assets and engaging in Emergency coping strategies to mitigate large food consumption gaps.</p>					
0.1 - 0.49 million	CAMEROON	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	June - August 2023
	Angola (RM)	Yes	▼	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	October 2022 - March 2023
	NIGER	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - September 2023
	GUATEMALA	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - August 2022
< 0.1 million	HAITI	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - June 2023
	BURUNDI	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	October - December 2022
	Honduras (RM)	Yes	▼	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	March - August 2022
	Central African Rep (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	June - August 2023
< 0.1 million	MALI	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	April - September 2023
	Lesotho (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	November 2022 - March 2023
	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
	Rwanda (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal	October - November 2022
El Salvador (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	March - August 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. Households are 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

February

2023

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%
Afghanistan	>15.0 million	40-60%	5.0 - 9.99 million	20-40%	>15.0 million	>60%
Nigeria	>15.0 million	5-20%	5.0 - 9.99 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%
Somalia	2.5 - 4.99 million	20-40%	5.0 - 9.99 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%
Sudan	5.0 - 9.99 million	5-20%	5.0 - 9.99 million	5-20%	>10.0 million	20-40%
Kenya	5.0 - 9.99 million	5-20%	5.0 - 9.99 million	5-20%	>10.0 million	5-20%
Zimbabwe	5.0 - 9.99 million	20-40%	2.5 - 4.99 million	20-40%	5.0 - 9.99 million	>60%
Malawi	2.5 - 4.99 million	20-40%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	5.0 - 9.99 million	40-60%
Uganda	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%
Mozambique	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	5.0 - 9.99 million	20-40%
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%
Cameroon	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	5.0 - 9.99 million	20-40%
Angola RM	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%	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%
Guatemala	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%
Haiti	2.5 - 4.99 million	20-40%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 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%
Honduras RM	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	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%
Mali	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	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%	0.5 - 0.99 million	20-40%
Mauritania RM	0.1 - 0.49 million	5-20%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%
Chad	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%
Nicaragua RM	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
Rwanda RM	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%
El Salvador RM	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	<0.1 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%