

FOOD ASSISTANCE OUTLOOK BRIEF

December 2021

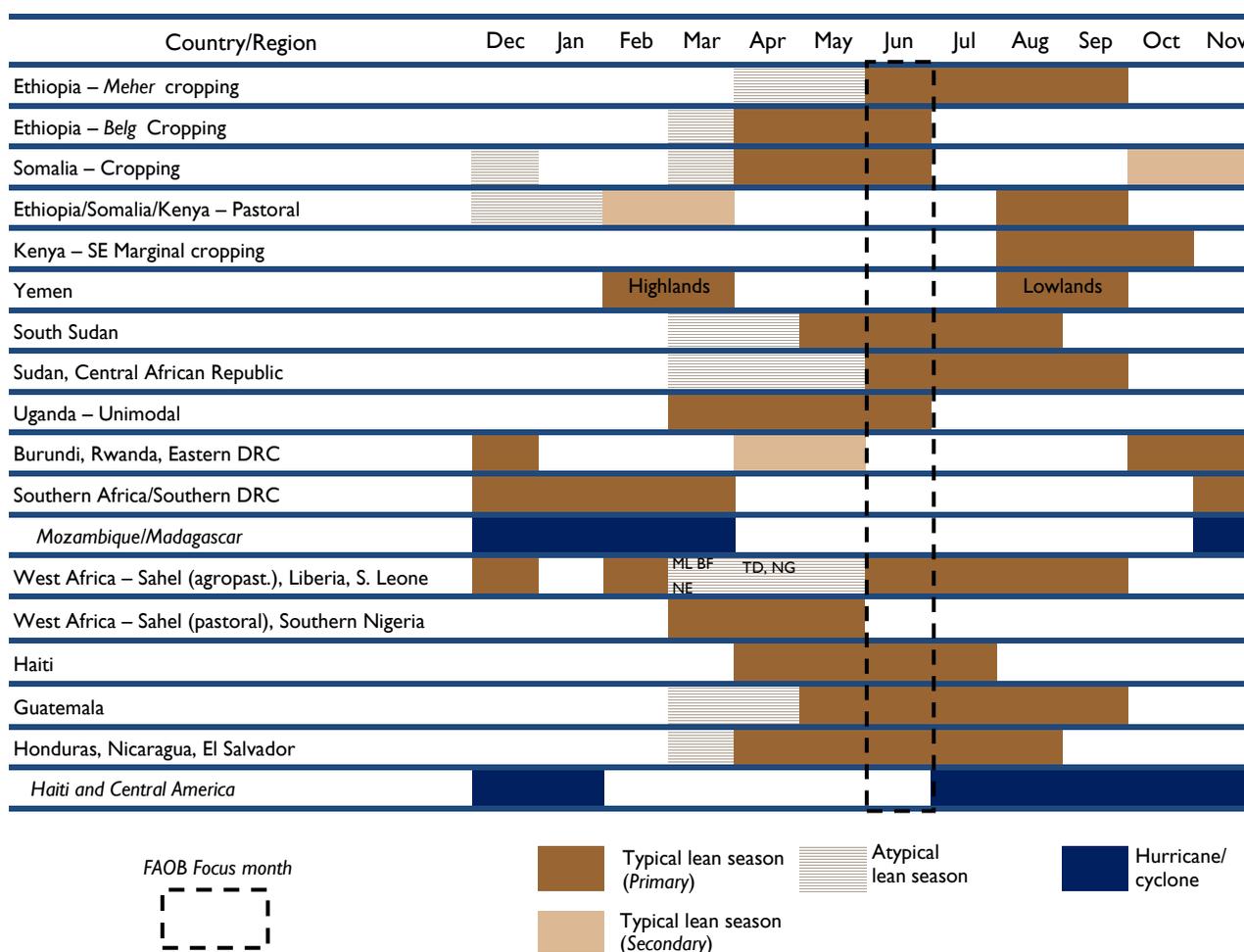
PROJECTED FOOD ASSISTANCE NEEDS FOR June 2022

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, JUNE)	External needs in JUNE ?	JUNE versus last year	JUNE versus 5-year avg.	Highest likely severity (area) in JUNE	Key upcoming lean season	
15+ million	YEMEN	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis (!)	Highlands: February - March 2022
	<p>Frontlines of conflict have shifted to new areas in southern Al Hudaydah and Taizz. Meanwhile, wheat flour prices are more than double prices at the same time last year across IRG-controlled areas, on average, with accelerated declines in purchasing power likely increasing the scale and severity of acute food security among those not receiving assistance. Across the country, widespread Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are likely, with worst-affected households in Emergency (IPC Phase 4).</p>					
10.0 - 15.0 million	ETHIOPIA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	SE/S pastoral: December - April 2022
	<p>Food assistance needs are expected to be at record levels in 2022. Most of Tigray, and some neighboring areas of Afar and Amhara, face Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes, with populations likely in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5). Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes are also expected in worst-drought affected areas of S and SE areas, where deyr rains failed and a historic fourth consecutive below-average season is expected in early 2022.</p>					
7.5- 9.99 million	NIGERIA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	North: April - September 2022
	<p>Food access among poor households in northern conflict-affected areas is expected to remain low as the agricultural season has been disrupted. Needs are expected to be higher than last year as conflict increasingly impacts more densely population NW and central areas. Continued high food prices will drive below-average purchasing power. Crisis (IPC Phase 3) will be widespread in northern areas, and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes are likely in Abadam, Kukawa and Guzamala LGAs.</p>					
5.0 - 7.49 million	DRC	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	North East: September-December 2021
	<p>In June, season B harvests will improve food security outcomes compared to previous months. However, high levels of conflict in Ituri, North and South Kivu, and Tanganyika that reduced engagement in agricultural activities and the pollution of river water used for irrigation in Kasai will negatively impact production and maintain food assistance needs similar to those of last year.</p>					
5.0 - 7.49 million	SOUTH SUDAN	Yes	▶	▲		March - August 2022
	<p>Severe food insecurity persists in flood and conflict-affected areas during the harvest, particularly in areas where population movement and humanitarian access remain limited. Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes with households in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) are likely from late 2021 throughout the 2022 lean season. Northern Jonglei (Fangak, Canal/Pigi), Pibor, northern Lakes, southern Unity, greater Tonj of Warrap, and Tambura of Western Equatoria are of highest concern.</p>					
	SUDAN	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	June-September 2022
<p>In December, increased inter-communal violence in the Darfur region is disrupting the annual harvest. A political agreement between the military and civilian government has not returned economic support from the USA and World Bank. The exchange rate remains relatively stable; however, reduced access to hard currency and higher fuel prices are likely to continue putting upward pressure on food prices, lowering food access for millions of people.</p>						

	Country (In order of estimated food insecure population, JUNE)	External needs in JUNE ?	JUNE versus last year	JUNE versus 5-year avg.	Highest likely severity (area) in JUNE	Key upcoming lean season
2.5-4.99 million	SOMALIA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	Pastoral: January - March 2022
	<p>Failure of the Oct.-Dec. 2021 rains has led to crop failure, excess livestock losses, water shortages, and exceptionally high staple cereal prices. These trends are expected to worsen during the Jan.-Mar. 2022 dry season, which overlaps with the pastoral lean season. Below-average rainfall is also likely in Apr.-Jun. 2022 as La Niña wanes, which would result in a historic four-season drought. Emergency (IPC Phase 4) is expected in several southern and central agropastoral and pastoral areas.</p>					
	KENYA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	June-October 2022
	<p>The below-average Oct.-Dec. 2021 season has led to rapid declines in rangeland resources, resulting in livestock deaths. The short rains harvest is likely to be significantly below average. A fourth consecutive below-average season is forecast in early 2022. Widespread Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes with populations in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) are likely through at least June.</p>					
1.0-2.49 million	UGANDA	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	Karamoja: February - August 2022
	<p>Anticipated below-average second season harvests and above-average food prices will drive Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes in Karamoja. Refugees are anticipated to receive assistance ranging from 40-70 percent of kilocalorie needs and will access sufficient food and income sources with the start of the first season harvests to support Stressed! (IPC Phase 2!) outcomes.</p>					
	BURKINA FASO	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	March - September 2022
	<p>In June, most poor households will have depleted their stocks from the below-average 2021 harvest and will face continued above average staple food prices. High levels of conflict-related disruptions to livelihoods will drive high assistance needs, with IDPs and poor households in least accessible municipalities of Oudalan facing Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes.</p>					
	NIGER	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - September 2022
	<p>In June, below average pastoral resources, and conflict that impacts transhumant movement will negatively impact livestock body conditions. Deteriorating livestock to cereal terms of trade will constrain pastoral households' access to purchasing food.</p>					
	CAMEROON	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - May 2022
<p>Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are expected in June 2022 in NWSW, Far North's Logone et Chari, and Mayo Sava.</p>						
	GUATEMALA	Yes	▼	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - August 2022
<p>As the lean season progresses, marginal increases in the food insecure population are expected in worst-affected areas of the Dry Corridor, Altiplano, and those impacted by hurricanes Eta and Iota due to atypical price increases, localized <i>primera</i> and <i>postrera</i> losses, and lingering household debt from the 2020 and 2021 lean seasons.</p>						
	MOZAMBIQUE	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	October 2021-February 2022
<p>In June, households will continue to consume food from own production. However, Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are likely among displaced households in Cabo Delgado that cannot participate in the upcoming agricultural season.</p>						
	HAITI	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - June 2022
<p>In June, households will begin to consume the spring harvests. However, gang violence that reduces income earning activities, high transportation and food prices, and slowed earthquake recovery will drive atypically high needs through mid-2022.</p>						
0.5 - 0.99 million	Honduras (RM)	Yes	▼	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - August 2022
	<p>Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are expected to persist in the Dry Corridor, in the east and, to a lesser extent, areas impacted by 2021 hurricanes Eta and Iota throughout the extended lean season given high food prices and general inflation, localized crop losses in the <i>primera</i> and <i>postrera</i> seasons, and limited and sporadic labor opportunities.</p>					
	MALI	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - August 2022
	MADAGASCAR	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	September 2021 - March 2022
	<p>The start of the main harvests will slightly improve food supplies across the south, though prices will remain high, contributing to Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes.</p>					
	ZIMBABWE	Yes	▶	▼	PHASE 2: Stressed	November 2021 - March 2022
Central African Rep (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - August 2022	
BURUNDI	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	April - May 2021	
0.1 - 0.49 million	CHAD	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	April - September 2021
	MALAWI	Yes	▼	▼	PHASE 2: Stressed	December 2021 - March 2022
	Mauritania (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	Pastoral: March - July 2022
	Nicaragua (RM)	Yes	▼	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	March - August 2022
	El Salvador (RM)	Yes	▼	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	March - August 2022
	Rwanda (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal	October-December 2021
	Lesotho (RM)	Yes	▶	▼	PHASE 2: Stressed	November 2021 - March 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

June

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%	>10.0 million	20-40%
Nigeria	>10.0 million	5-20%	5.0 - 9.99 million	<5%	>10.0 million	5-20%
DRC	5.0 - 9.99 million	5-20%	5.0 - 9.99 million	5-20%	>10.0 million	20-40%
South Sudan	2.5 - 4.99 million	20-40%	5.0 - 9.99 million	40-60%	5.0 - 9.99 million	>60%
Sudan	5.0 - 9.99 million	5-20%	5.0 - 9.99 million	5-20%	>10.0 million	20-40%
Somalia	2.5 - 4.99 million	20-40%	2.5 - 4.99 million	20-40%	5.0 - 9.99 million	40-60%
Kenya	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%	5.0 - 9.99 million	5-20%
Uganda	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%	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%
Niger	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%
Guatemala	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%
Mozambique	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%	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	40-60%
Honduras RM	2.5 - 4.99 million	40-60%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 million	40-60%
Mali	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%
Madagascar	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
Zimbabwe	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 million	20-40%
CAR RM	1.0 - 2.49 million	20-40%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	20-40%
Burundi	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
Chad	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
Malawi	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%
Nicaragua RM	1.0 - 2.49 million	20-40%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	20-40%
El Salvador RM	1.0 - 2.49 million	20-40%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	20-40%
Rwanda RM	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%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	5-20%