

FOOD ASSISTANCE OUTLOOK BRIEF

April 2017

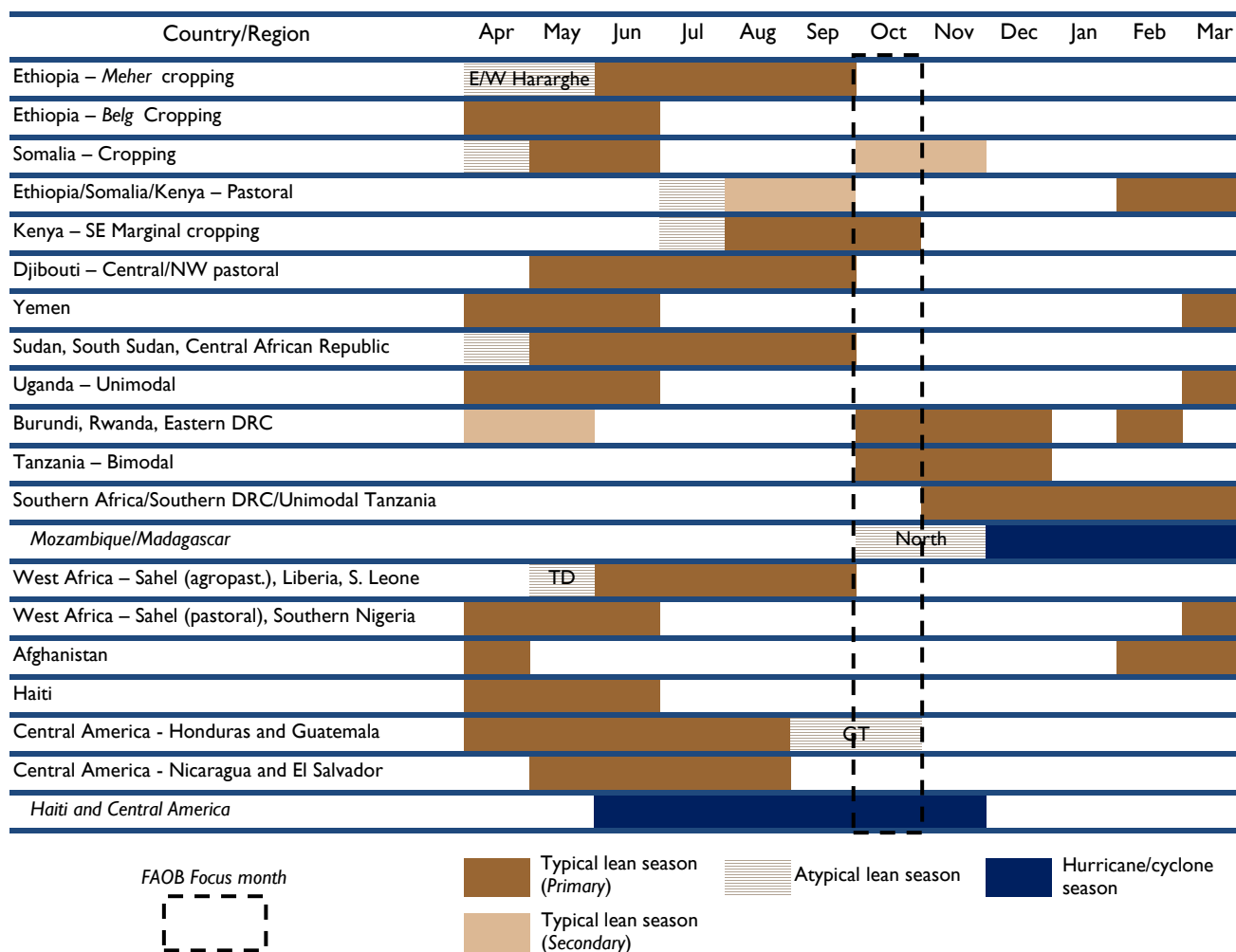
PROJECTED FOOD ASSISTANCE NEEDS FOR OCTOBER 2017

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	
10+ million	YEMEN	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	March - June 2017
	Conflict is the primary driver of the largest food security emergency in the world, with an expected increase in already high levels of acute malnutrition as well as excess mortality. The macroeconomic crisis has also led to uncertainty about future food imports. In a worst-case scenario where food imports drop substantially for a sustained period of time or where conflict persistently prevents the flow of food to local markets, Famine (IPC Phase 5) is possible.					
2.5 – 4.9 million	SOUTH SUDAN	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	January - July 2017
	It is likely Famine (IPC Phase 5) is ongoing in Leer. In the absence of humanitarian assistance, Famine (IPC Phase 5) is also possible in Koch, Mayendit, and Panyijiar between now and July 2017. Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes are expected in Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Western Bahr el Ghazal, Upper Nile, Jonglei, and Central Equatoria through the lean season. Food security is expected to improve slightly in September 2017 with the arrival of the harvest.					
	ETHIOPIA	Yes	▼	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	E/W Hararghe: April - Sept 2017
	Food availability is expected to slightly improve with green harvests in October in lowland areas of central and eastern Oromia, parts of SNNPR, and localized areas of Amhara. Crisis (IPC Phase 3) is expected to continue in southeastern pastoral areas since the Deyr/Hageya rainfall will have only just started to improve pasture and milk production.					
	NIGERIA	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	NE: March - September 2017
	There is an elevated risk Famine (IPC Phase 5) is ongoing and will continue in inaccessible areas of the northeast. Available information indicates Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes continue in many accessible areas of the region. Although humanitarian assistance is improving outcomes for some, millions remain in need of assistance.					
KENYA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	July - October 2017	
Following likely below-average long rains, except in western areas, rangeland resources and livestock productivity are not expected to improve as normal. Needs are expected to peak in October before the short rains improve water and forage availability. An increasing number of poor households are likely to be in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4).						
SUDAN	Yes	▼	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	April - September 2017	
Harvests should start to improve food security outcomes starting in October 2017. However, needs will remain high in SPLM-N-controlled areas of South Kordofan and in Jebel Marra areas, particularly among IDPs. Moreover, influxes of South Sudanese refugees will continue to increase humanitarian assistance needs.						
DRC	Yes	▼	▼	PHASE 3: Crisis	Tanganyika: Oct - Dec 2017	
Below-average harvests in localized areas due to irregular Season A rains, crop losses due to pests and plant diseases, and conflict-related population movements that may also limit cultivation for the Season B harvest, are expected to lead to food assistance needs during the post-harvest period.						

	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
1.0 – 2.49 million	SOMALIA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	Agricultural: February - June 2017 Emergency (IPC Phase 4) is expected in Bay and Bakool and northwestern areas. Cereal prices have declined in recent months, due in part to increased assistance. In a worst-case scenario where the 2017 Gu season fails, purchasing power declines to 2010/11 levels, and humanitarian access is restricted, Famine (IPC Phase 5) is possible.
	AFGHANISTAN	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	February - April 2017 Ongoing conflict continues to cause internal displacement and the disruption of normal livelihoods activities. Additionally, hundreds of thousands of Afghan nationals have repatriated to the country since mid-2016.
	UGANDA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	February - June 2017 Crisis (IPC Phase 3) is expected among South Sudanese refugees, in the absence of humanitarian assistance. Over 795,000 South Sudanese refugees are currently in Uganda and the number is expected to increase.
0.5 – 0.99 million	CHAD	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	Lac Region: May - September 2017 Insecurity and displacement continues to drive Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes in and around Lake Chad.
	GUATEMALA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	West: March - October 2017 Seasonal forecasts call for below-average precipitation from June onward across much of the Dry Corridor, which could result in the fifth consecutive year of poor production due to dryness in most of these areas.
	Central African Rep (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - September 2017 Insecurity continues to disrupt livelihoods, leading to four consecutive years of below-average production in conflict areas.
	ZIMBABWE	Yes	▼	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	November 2017 - February 2018 Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are expected in the south due to input challenges, flooding, and pests during the 2016/17 cropping season. Below-average production in these areas will only provide food stocks for five months.
0.1 – 0.49 million	HAITI	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	April - June 2017 Food security will start to improve after July as households begin to access food from own harvests, as increased supplies of local staples on markets reduce prices, and as second season agricultural labor begins to improve household incomes.
	Burundi (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	March - May 2017 Even with a likely near-average Season B harvest, atypically high staple food prices through the lean season in October are likely to constrain poor household food access, particularly in areas of Ruyigi, Cankuzo, and Kirundo.
	Tanzania (RM)	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	Bimodal: October - December 2017
	NIGER	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	Diffa Region: March - Sept 2017 Boko Haram insecurity continues to impact food security outcomes in the Diffa Region.
	MADAGASCAR	Yes	▼	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	December 2017 - March 2018
	MALAWI	No	▼	▼	PHASE 3: Crisis	November 2017 - February 2018
	Rwanda (RM)	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 1: Minimal	April - May 2017
<0.1 million	SIERRA LEONE	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal	June - September 2017
	MOZAMBIQUE	No	▼	▼	PHASE 2: Stressed	North: Oct 2017 - March 2018
	Honduras (RM)	Yes	▲	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	April - August 2017
	MAURITANIA	Yes	▶	▼	PHASE 2: Stressed	June - September 2017
	Djibouti (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	May - September 2017
	LIBERIA	Yes	▼	▼	PHASE 1: Minimal	June - September 2017
	MALI	No	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	June - September 2017
No projected Phase 3+	GUINEA	No	▼	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal	June - September 2017
	El Salvador (RM)	No	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	May - August 2017
	Nicaragua (RM)	No	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	May - August 2017
	Lesotho (RM)	No	▼	▼	PHASE 2: Stressed	December 2017 - February 2018
	BURKINA FASO	No	▶	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal	June - September 2017
ZAMBIA	No	▶	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal	November 2017 - February 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 a reliance on 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 2017

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%	2.5 - 4.99 million	40-60%	5.0 - 9.99 million	>60%
Ethiopia	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%	2.5 - 4.99 million	<5%	5.0 - 9.99 million	5-20%
Nigeria	2.5 - 4.99 million	<5%	2.5 - 4.99 million	<5%	5.0 - 9.99 million	<5%
Kenya	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%
Sudan	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%
DRC	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 million	<5%	5.0 - 9.99 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%
Afghanistan	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	5.0 - 9.99 million	20-40%
Uganda	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%
Chad	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
Guatemala	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	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	40-60%
Zimbabwe	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%
Haiti	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
Burundi RM	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
Tanzania RM	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%
Niger	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%
Madagascar	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%
Malawi	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%
Rwanda RM	<0.1 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%
Sierra Leone	0.1 - 0.49 million	5-20%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%
Mozambique	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%
Honduras RM	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	<0.1 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%
Mauritania	<0.1 million	<5%	<0.1 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%
Djibouti RM	<0.1 million	<5%	<0.1 million	5-20%	<0.1 million	5-20%
Liberia	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%
Guinea	<0.1 million	<5%	<0.1 million	<5%	<0.1 million	<5%
El Salvador 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%
Lesotho RM	<0.1 million	<5%	None	0	<0.1 million	<5%
Burkina Faso	None	0	None	0	None	0
Zambia	None	0	None	0	None	0