

FOOD ASSISTANCE OUTLOOK BRIEF

February 2023

PROJECTED FOOD ASSISTANCE NEEDS FOR

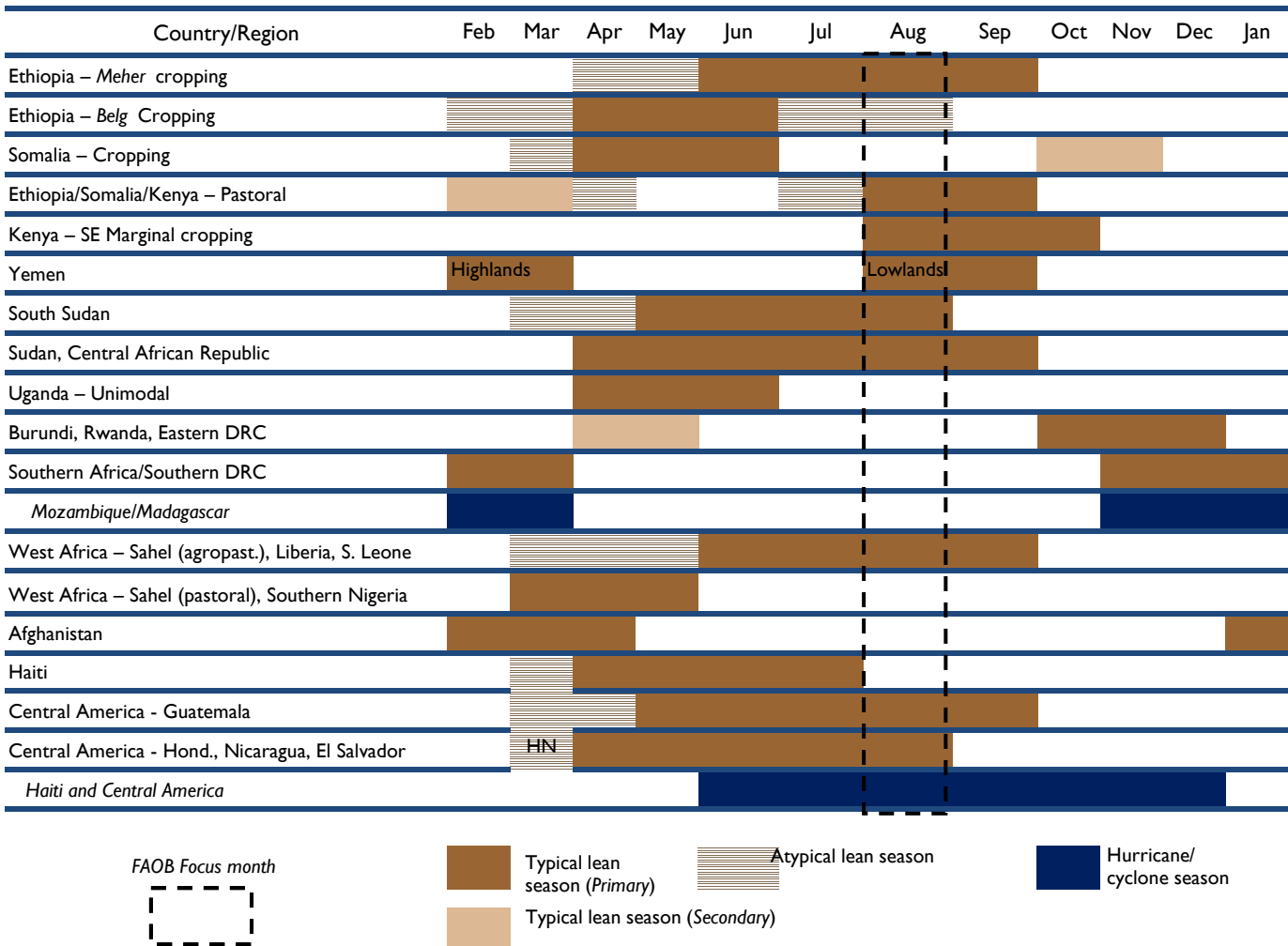
AUGUST 2023

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, AUG.)	External needs in AUG. ?	AUG. versus last year	AUG. versus 5-year avg.	Highest likely severity (area) in AUGUST	Key upcoming lean season	
15+ million	ETHIOPIA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency (!)	SE/S pastoral: Dec. - Apr. 2023
	Food assistance needs will reach an annual peak in July/August. Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes will be widespread in the south, southeast, and north, with some households likely in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5). A sixth poor rainy season is forecast in the south/southeast, where the worst drought-affected areas could face worse outcomes if humanitarian aid substantially declines or is not delivered. In the north, many households will likely still have large food consumption gaps due to the long-term impacts of the two-year conflict on the harvest and other livelihood activities.					
10.0 - 15.0 million	YEMEN	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	Highlands: February - March 2023
	In August, rural needs will be at seasonally high levels given the agricultural off-season in the lowlands. In IRG areas, a significant loss of revenue due to the blockade of oil exports by SBA forces is expected to drive further declines in public services, reductions in salary payments for civil servants, and rising food and non-food prices. Millions of households will likely continue to face Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse outcomes even in the presence of assistance.					
7.5 - 9.99 million	NIGERIA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	North: April - September 2023
	Food assistance needs are expected to reach an annual peak between July and September. Conflict and poor economic conditions will continue to reduce household access to food and income across the north, where Crisis (IPC Phase 3) is expected to be widespread. Emergency (IPC Phase 4) is expected to re-emerge in parts of the Northeast; there is also increasing concern for households in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) in parts of the Northwest.					
5.0 - 7.49 million	DRC	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	SE: January - April 2023
	Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are anticipated in conflict-affected areas of the northeast. Worst-impacted households will likely begin to deplete stocks from the season B harvest two months early. In North Kivu, the M23 rebellion is driving high levels of displacement and disrupting cultivation and other typical household sources of food and income.					
5.0 - 7.49 million	SOUTH SUDAN	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 4: Emergency & risk of Famine	March - August 2023
	Needs will peak in August when most households depend on markets, wild food, and aid. Planned levels of aid are not sufficient to prevent Emergency (IPC Phase 4), with some households in hard-to-reach areas likely in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5). Conflict and flood-affected areas are of highest concern, particularly in Jonglei, Pibor, Upper Nile, and Unity. There is a risk of Famine (IPC Phase 5) if conflict isolates households from food and income sources for a long time.					
5.0 - 7.49 million	SUDAN	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis (!)	June - September 2023
	Millions of people will be in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) as the lean season reaches its peak in August, given ongoing localized violence and displacement, political instability, and the erosion of household purchasing power amidst continued high food and fuel prices. Parts of greater Darfur, southern White Nile, and northern Blue Nile are of highest concern.					
5.0 - 7.49 million	SOMALIA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 5: Famine	Cropping: March - June 2023
Ground information indicates high levels of multi-sectoral assistance and somewhat better-than-anticipated October-December 2022 <i>deyr</i> rainfall has relatively alleviated the severity of household food and income deficits. Levels of destitution and displacement remain high, however, in advance of an anticipated, sixth consecutive poor rainy season in April-June. FEWS NET and partners are working to re-assess the projection of Famine (IPC Phase 5) among rural and internally displaced people (IDPs) in Baidoa, Burhakaba, and Mogadishu in a forthcoming IPC update.						

	Country (In order of estimated food insecure population, AUG.)	External needs in AUG. ?	AUG. versus last year	AUG. versus 5-year avg.	Highest likely severity (area) in AUGUST	Key upcoming lean season
5.0 - 7.49 million	Afghanistan (RM)	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	November 2022 - April 2023 In August, the start of the harvest in high-elevation areas will improve food access, although the harvest will be below average. The continued lower-than-normal access to typical income from labor and livestock will continue to drive poor purchasing power. Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are likely to be ongoing in high-elevation areas.
	KENYA	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	Pastoral areas: Jan. - March 2023 While national safety nets and humanitarian aid are expected to prevent worse outcomes, Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) are expected in northern and eastern pastoral areas, with Turkana and Marsabit of highest concern. Given a sixth below-average rainy season in early 2023, the drought will continue to take a toll on livestock-related food and income during the dry season in August. Less severe outcomes are expected in marginal agricultural areas.
1.0 - 2.49 million	NIGER	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	Liptako Gourma: Mar. - Sep. 2023 Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are likely in Tillabery and Tahoua, where insecurity is preventing the delivery of humanitarian food assistance and affecting local employment opportunities to earn income, as reliance on markets seasonally increases.
	BURKINA FASO	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	Sahel: March - September 2023 Food assistance needs will reach an annual high at the July/August peak of the lean season. Worsening conflict is driving Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes across most of the Sahel Region, and there is increasing concern for households in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) in blockaded municipalities, which are subject to food shortages and sharp price increases.
	MALI	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	Liptako Gourma: Apr. - Sep. 2023 The Liptako Gourma area is expected to face Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes due to the impacts of insecurity on access to typical food and income sources. In Ménaka, humanitarian access remains highly irregular, and there is concern for a rising number of households in Emergency (IPC Phase 4).
	GUATEMALA	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - August 2023 At the peak of the lean season, Crisis (IPC Phase 3) is expected in the Dry Corridor, Altiplano, and Alta Verapaz, where households will struggle to purchase sufficient food amid above-average food and agricultural input prices.
	UGANDA	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	Karamoja: January - August 2023 In Karamoja, supplies from the bimodal harvest will ease pressure on prices, though Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes will persist. Crop production in Karamoja is expected to be below average, with some green harvesting starting in August.
	HAITI	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	March - June 2023 Consecutive seasons of below-average production, high prices, fuel shortages, and gang violence continue to constrain households' ability to generate adequate income to purchase food. Cite Soleil will likely continue to face Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes, and an increase in households in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) is likely in Nord-Ouest and Grand'Anse.
	CAMEROON	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	Southern: March - May 2023
	MOZAMBIQUE	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	October 2022 - March 2023 Prolonged dry spells in January are expected to result in a poor harvest in southwestern Mozambique. Stressed (IPC Phase 2) outcomes are expected following the harvest with a return to Crisis (IPC Phase 3) by August.
	ZIMBABWE	Yes	▼	▼	PHASE 2: Stressed	August 2022 - March 2023
	MALAWI	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 2: Stressed	November 2022 - March 2023
0.5 - 0.99 million	MADAGASCAR	Yes	▼	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	September 2022 - March 2023 January dryness is likely to negatively impact cereal harvests in the Grand Southwest, reducing their duration and forcing households to harvest root and tuber crops prematurely, resulting in the re-emergence of Crisis (IPC Phase 3) by August.
	CHAD	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	April - September 2023
	Honduras (RM)	Yes	▼	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	March - August 2023
	Central African Rep (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	South: April - June 2023
	BURUNDI	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	October 2022 - January 2023
0.1 - 0.49 million	Angola (RM)	Yes	▼	▼	PHASE 2: Stressed	September 2022 - March 2023
	Mauritania (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	Pastoral: March - June 2023
	Nicaragua (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	April - August 2023
	Rwanda (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal	October - December 2023
	El Salvador (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	April - August 2023
Lesotho (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	November 2022 - March 2023	

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, and 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

August

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