

# FOOD ASSISTANCE OUTLOOK BRIEF

January 2022

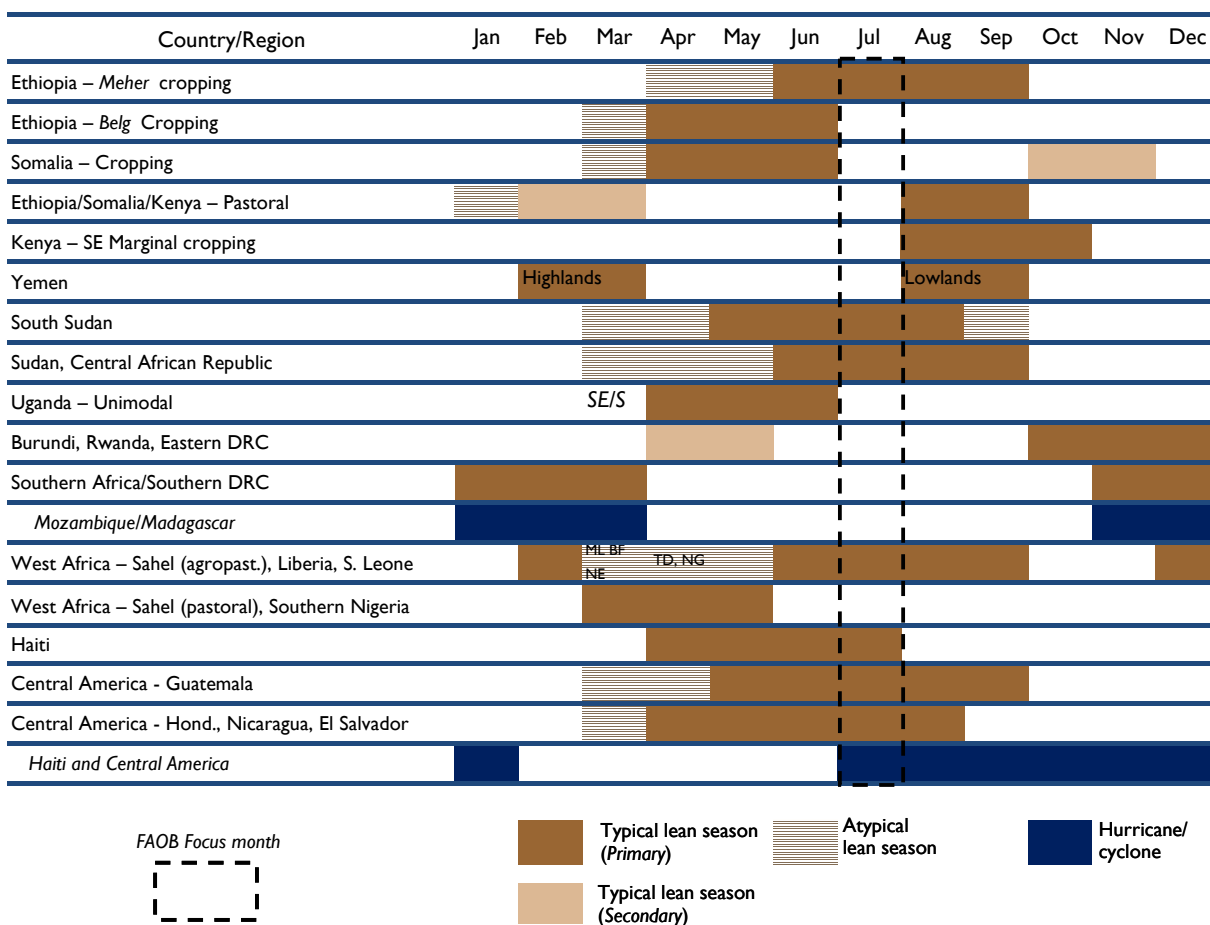
## PROJECTED FOOD ASSISTANCE NEEDS FOR July 2022

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](http://www.fews.net) for detailed country reports.

	Country (In order of estimated food insecure population, JULY)	External needs in JULY?	JULY versus last year	JULY versus 5-year avg.	Highest likely severity (area) in JULY	Key upcoming lean season
15+ million	YEMEN	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis (!)	Highlands: February - March 2022
	<p>In July, widespread Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes will exist in the presence of assistance, driven by conflict and poor macroeconomic conditions. Worst-affected households are expected to face significant consumption gaps and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes. Seasonal improvements will reduce consumption gaps for some rural households.</p>					
10.0 - 15.0 million	ETHIOPIA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	SE/S pastoral: Dec. - April 2022
	<p>Food assistance needs are expected to be at record levels in 2022. Emergency (IPC Phase 4) is expected in Afar and Amhara and, in Tigray, it is possible worse outcomes are ongoing or could emerge; however, information is insufficient to confirm or deny. Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes are expected in areas of the south and southeast, where <i>deyr</i> 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>During the peak of the lean season, July to September, food access among poor households in northern conflict-affected areas will remain low given limited food stocks. Continued high food prices will drive below-average purchasing power. Needs are expected to be higher than last year as conflict increasingly impacts northwestern and central areas. Crisis (IPC Phase 3) will be widespread in northern areas, and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) in some inaccessible areas of the northeast.</p>					
5.0 - 7.49 million	SOUTH SUDAN	Yes	▶	▲		March - September 2022
	<p>Severe food insecurity persists in flood- and conflict-affected areas during the harvest, especially where population movement and humanitarian access are limited. Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes with households in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) are likely in worst affected areas. Northern Jonglei (Fangak, Canal/Pigi), Pibor, northern Lakes, southern Unity, greater Tonj of Warrap, and Tambura of Western Equatoria are of highest concern.</p>					
5.0 - 7.49 million	DRC	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	SE: January - March 2022
	<p>In July, the availability of staple foods will increase with harvests from Season B. However, 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, maintaining needs similar to those of last year.</p>					
5.0 - 7.49 million	SUDAN	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	June - September 2022
	<p>Inter-communal violence in the Darfur region is disrupting the annual harvest. The resignation of the Prime Minister and ongoing protests are likely to reduce economic support from international partners. Below-average economic activity is stabilizing the exchange rate, but limited access to hard currency is likely to increase inflation, fuel and staple food prices.</p>					

	Country (In order of estimated food insecure population, JULY)	External needs in JULY ?	JULY versus last year	JULY versus 5-year avg.	Highest likely severity (area) in JULY	Key upcoming lean season
2.5-4.99 million	SOMALIA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	Pastoral: January - March 2022 Very poor Oct.-Dec. 2021 rainfall 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, which would result in a historic four-season drought. Emergency (IPC Phase 4) is expected in several southern and central agropastoral and pastoral areas.
	KENYA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	August - October 2022 Declines in rangeland resources and loss of livestock in pastoral areas followed poor short rains Oct.-Dec. 2021. In marginal agricultural areas, harvests will be significantly below-average despite improved rainfall in Dec. Widespread Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are likely through July with below-average 2022 March to May long rains anticipated.
1.0-2.49 million	BURKINA FASO	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	March - September 2022 Below average 2021 production, high staple food prices, and ongoing conflict will continue to drive atypically high needs during the lean season in July 2022. IDPs and poor households in inaccessible municipalities of Oudalan province will face Emergency (IPC Phase 4) as they have exhausted their livelihood assets amid deteriorating security conditions.
	NIGER	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	Liptako Gourma: Mar. - Aug. 2022 Poor and displaced households in the Tillabery and North Tahoua regions are likely to experience Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes due to persistent conflict and insecurity.
	UGANDA	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	Karamoja: February - August 2022 In July, first season harvests in bimodal areas will boost household- and market-level food availability. In Karamoja, Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are expected to persist as the lean season continues. Urban and rural needs in July 2022 are expected to be slightly lower than last year due to COVID-19 impacts in 2021, though renewed restrictions are possible.
	GUATEMALA	Yes	▼	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - August 2022 Localized crop losses during the <i>postrera</i> season combined with high food and transportation costs will have caused an early onset to the lean season. Needs are expected to peak in July, concentrated in the Dry Corridor and the Altiplano.
	MOZAMBIQUE	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	October 2021 - February 2022 Crisis (IPC Phase 3) is likely among displaced households in Cabo Delgado that cannot participate in the upcoming agricultural season. A poor start to rainfall in northern Mozambique is delaying planting, likely impacting the harvest.
	CAMEROON	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	Southern zone: March - May 2022 Seasonal improvements are likely to improve food security outcomes in the south; however, conflict-affected areas and the Far North regions will be experiencing the middle of their lean season by July, driving Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes.
	MADAGASCAR	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	September 2021 - March 2022 Drought conditions in the main agricultural season will reduce income generating opportunities amid high prices and result in minimal harvests in the south. Widespread Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are likely, with worst affected households experiencing large consumption gaps and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) or Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) outcomes.
	HAITI	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - June 2022 Ongoing harvests will improve food security outcomes; however, reduced income due to gang violence, high food and transportation, and slow earthquake recovery will continue to drive atypically high needs through mid-2022.
	MALI	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - August 2022
	ZIMBABWE	Yes	▶	▼	PHASE 2: Stressed	November 2021 - March 2022
0.5 - 0.99 million	Honduras (RM)	Yes	▼	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - August 2022
	Central African Rep (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - August 2022
0.1 - 0.49 million	BURUNDI	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	April - May 2022
	CHAD	Yes	▼	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	April - September 2022
	MALAWI	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	November 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
	Lesotho (RM)	Yes	▼	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	November 2021 - March 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

July

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%	>10.0 million	5-20%	>10.0 million	5-20%
South Sudan	2.5 - 4.99 million	20-40%	5.0 - 9.99 million	>60%	>10.0 million	>60%
DRC	5.0 - 9.99 million	5-20%	5.0 - 9.99 million	5-20%	>10.0 million	20-40%
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%
Burkina Faso	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	5.0 - 9.99 million	20-40%
Niger	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%	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%
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%
Cameroon	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 million	20-40%
Madagascar	1.0 - 2.49 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%
Mali	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 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%
Honduras RM	2.5 - 4.99 million	20-40%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	5.0 - 9.99 million	40-60%
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	5-20%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%
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%
Lesotho RM	0.1 - 0.49 million	5-20%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	5-20%
Rwanda RM	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%