

FOOD ASSISTANCE OUTLOOK BRIEF

January 2023

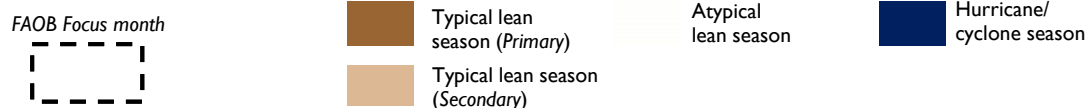
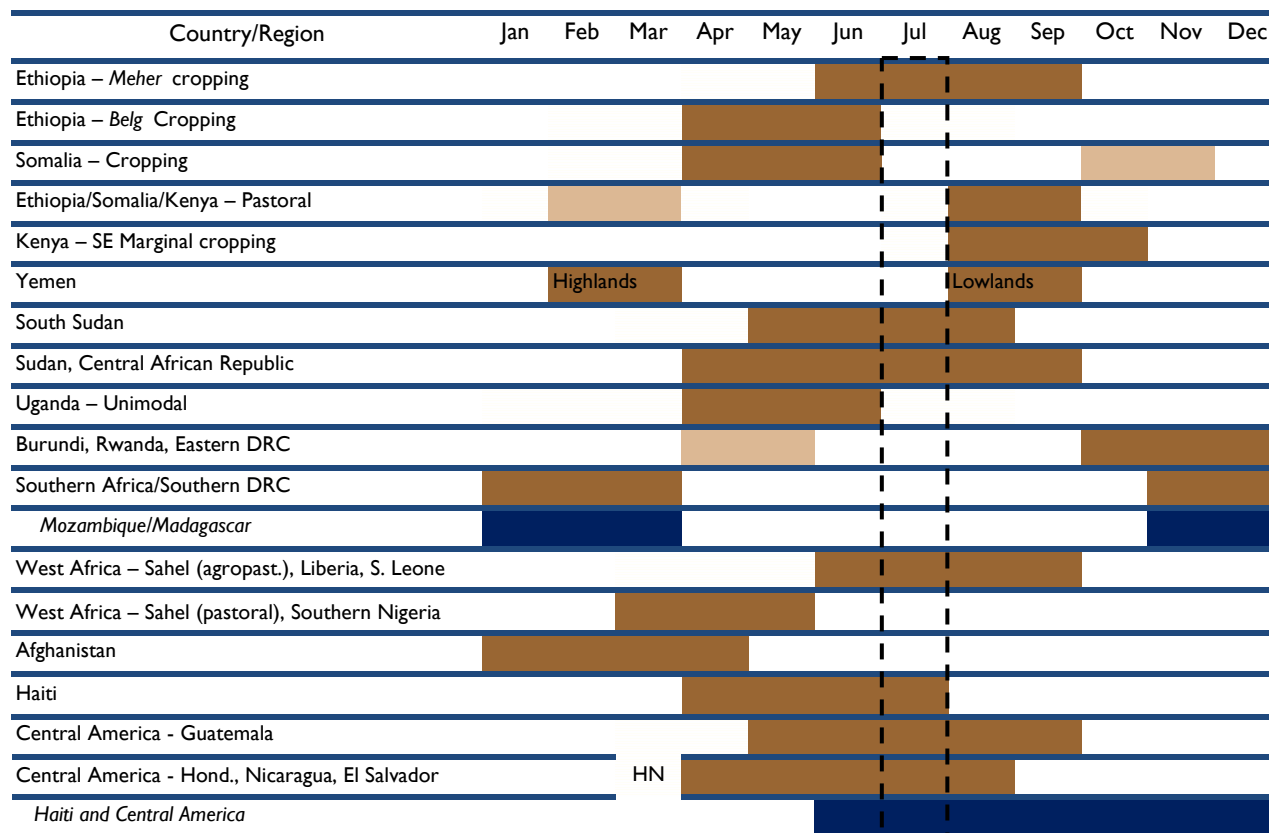
PROJECTED FOOD ASSISTANCE NEEDS FOR JULY 2023

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, 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	ETHIOPIA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency (!)	SE/S pastoral: Dec. - March 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 face a risk of more extreme 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 2020-2022 conflict on the harvest and other livelihood activities.
	YEMEN	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	Highlands: February - March 2023 The impacts of conflict on the Yemeni economy and local livelihoods will continue to drive Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes among millions of households. In lowland areas, household food and income will be at a seasonal low in July, which is part of the agricultural off-season. Given the end of the truce, conflict is expected to re-escalate in 2023 but remain below pre-truce levels, with SBA forces primarily targeting oil infrastructure.
10.0 - 15.0 million	NIGERIA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	North: April - September 2023 Food assistance needs are expected to reach an annual peak in July. Conflict and poor economic conditions will continue to reduce household access to food and income in parts of the Northeast, Northwest, North-central regions. Crisis (IPC Phase 3) will likely be widespread across the conflict-affected north, with Emergency (IPC Phase 4) likely to re-emerge in parts of the Northeast, where years of conflict have eroded local livelihoods.
7.5- 9.99 million	DRC	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	SE: January - April 2023 Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are anticipated in conflict-affected areas of the northeast. Although the Season B harvest is available in July, production will likely be below average due to the impacts of conflict. The M23 rebellion in North Kivu will continue to drive high levels of displacement, disrupting cultivation and other typical household sources of food and income.
	SOUTH SUDAN	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 4: Emergency & risk of Famine	March - August 2022 Food assistance needs will likely reach an annual peak in July/August, driven by conflict and flood-related impacts on crops, livestock, and other food and income sources and high food prices. Planned levels of aid are insufficient to prevent Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes, and some households in hard-to-reach areas will likely be in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5). There is a risk of Famine (IPC Phase 5) if sub-national conflict isolates households from food and income for a long time.
	SOMALIA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 5: Famine	February - June 2023 Although a scale-up in food assistance has averted Famine (IPC Phase 5) in Somalia thus far, the forecasted six-season drought is still resulting in widespread severe hunger, destitution, displacement, and disease outbreaks. Famine (IPC Phase 5) is projected to emerge in April-June 2023 among rural and internally displaced people (IDPs) in Baidoa and Burhakaba districts in Bay Region and among IDPs in Mogadishu if current high levels of multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance are not sustained. Additional rural areas and IDP settlements also face a risk of Famine (IPC Phase 5).
7.5- 9.99 million	Afghanistan (RM)	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis (!)	November 2022 - April 2023 Crisis(!) outcomes are expected, particularly in western Afghanistan. The below-average harvest will be ongoing in July and will relatively increase household food and income, but these sources will most likely remain below normal and food prices are expected to remain high. Many households will continue to depend on food aid to avert worse outcomes.

	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
7.5 - 9.99 million	SUDAN	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis (!)	June - September 2023
	Households' dependency on markets will increase during the 2023 lean season while food prices remain exceedingly high. Violence and displacement in localized areas, political instability, and poor macroeconomic conditions will constrain food and income. Crisis! (IPC Phase 3!) outcomes are expected in parts of greater Darfur, southern White Nile, and northern Blue Nile.					
2.5 - 4.99 million	KENYA	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	Pastoral areas: Jan. - March 2023
	While safety nets, humanitarian aid, and off-farm labor income are expected to prevent worse outcomes, Crisis! (IPC Phase 3!) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) are expected in northern and eastern pastoral areas. Given the forecast of 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 July. Turkana and Marsabit are of highest concern. Less severe outcomes are expected in marginal agricultural areas.					
1.0 - 2.49 million	BURKINA FASO	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	Sahel: March - September 2023
	During the peak of the lean season, annual food assistance needs will reach their peak between July and August. Due to worsening conflict, Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes are likely to persist across most of the Sahel Region, and some households in blockaded municipalities will likely be in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5).					
	NIGER	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	Liptako Gourma: March - Sep. 2023
	In July, poor households will depend on market purchases as their food stocks deplete. Widespread Stressed (IPC Phase 2) outcomes are anticipated, with worst conflict-affected areas of Tillabéry and Tahoua in Crisis (IPC Phase 3).					
	UGANDA	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	Karamoja: January - August 2023
	In July, the lean season will be nearing its peak in Karamoja, where Crisis (IPC Phase 3) is expected. Refugees living in settlements will continue to depend heavily on humanitarian assistance, where Stressed! (IPC Phase 2!) outcomes are likely.					
	GUATEMALA	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - August 2023
	Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are expected in parts of the Dry Corridor, western Altiplano, and Alta Verapaz, where poor households are struggling to recover from previous shocks amid high agricultural input, food, and transportation costs.					
	HAITI	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	March - June 2023
	In Cité Soleil, where increased gang violence has halted income-generating activities and reduced supply to markets, poor households will likely liquidate their productive assets to mitigate the widening size of large food consumption gaps, resulting in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes. Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes will persist elsewhere.					
CAMEROON	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	Southern: March - May 2023	
MALI	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	Liptako Gourma: April - Sep. 2023	
Worsening conflict will most likely continue to drive Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes in the Liptako-Gourma region. Ménaka is of highest concern due to volatile conflict patterns, high displacement, and irregular humanitarian access.						
MOZAMBIQUE	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	October 2022 - March 2023	
ZIMBABWE	Yes	▼	▼	PHASE 2: Stressed	August 2022 - March 2023	
After several years of macroeconomic and/or weather-related shocks, positive 2022/23 crop production prospects and relative macroeconomic stability will reduce needs and drive Stressed (IPC Phase 2) outcomes.						
MALAWI	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 2: Stressed	November 2022 - March 2023	
MADAGASCAR	Yes	▼	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	September 2022 - March 2023	
After several drought years, a favorable 2022/23 harvest is expected to drive improvement to Stressed (IPC Phase 2).						
0.5 - 0.99 million	Honduras (RM)	Yes	▼	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	March - August 2023
	CHAD	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	April - September 2023
	Central African Rep (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	South: April - June 2023
	Angola (RM)	Yes	▼	▼	PHASE 2: Stressed	September 2022 - March 2023
	BURUNDI	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	October 2022 - January 2023
0.1 - 0.49 million	Mauritania (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	Pastoral: March - June 2023
	Rwanda (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal	October - December 2022
	Nicaragua (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	April - August 2023
	El Salvador (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	April - August 2023
	Lesotho (RM)	No	▶	▶	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, 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

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%	>15.0 million	>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	2.5 - 4.99 million	20-40%	5.0 - 9.99 million	>60%	>10.0 million	>60%
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%
Sudan	5.0 - 9.99 million	5-20%	5.0 - 9.99 million	5-20%	>15.0 million	20-40%
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%
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%
Mali	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%	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%
Angola RM	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	20-40%
Chad	1.0 - 2.49 million	20-40%	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	5.0 - 9.99 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%
Angola RM	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
Burundi	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	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%
Rwanda RM	<0.1 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	20-40%
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%