

FOOD ASSISTANCE OUTLOOK BRIEF

July 2016

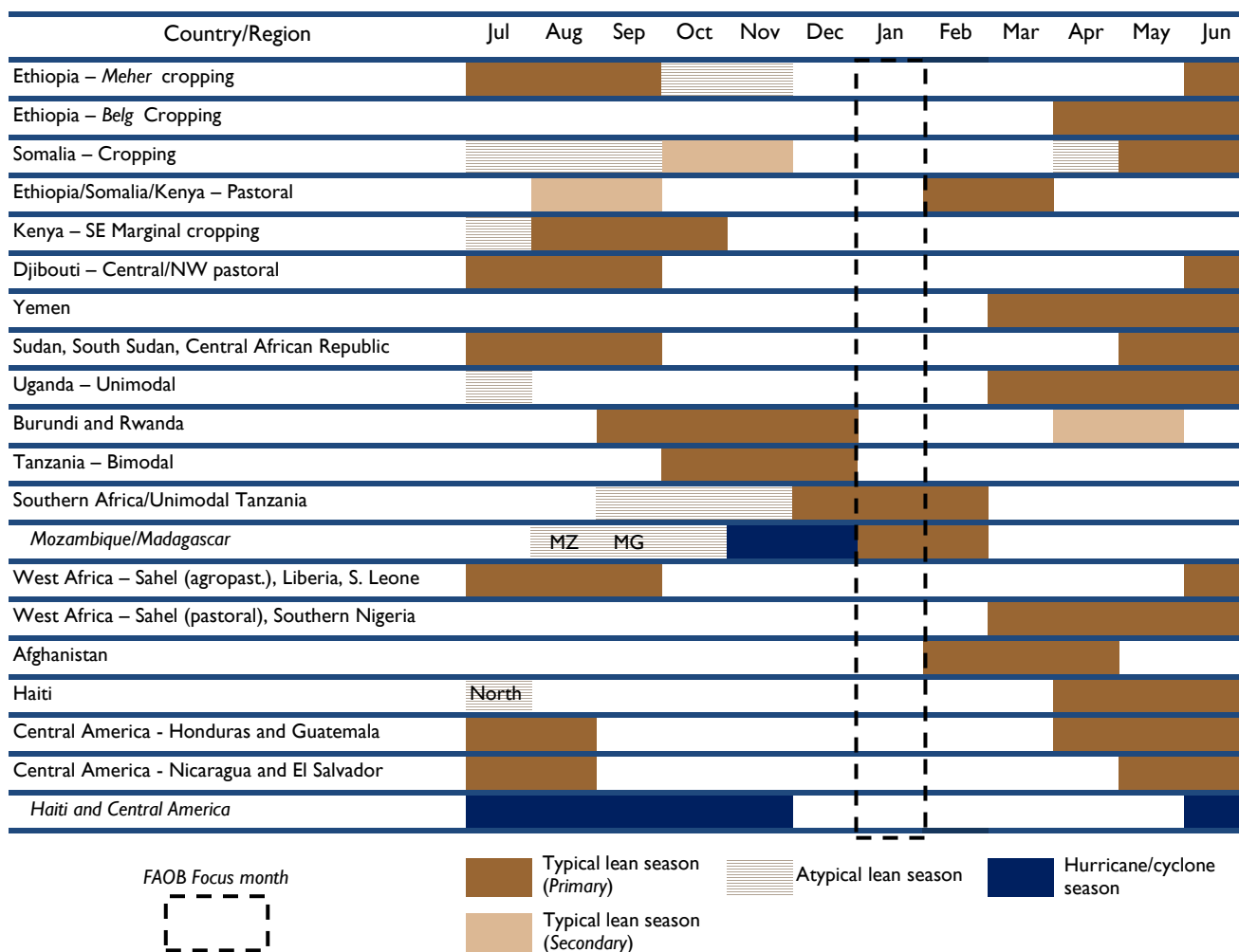
PROJECTED FOOD ASSISTANCE NEEDS FOR JANUARY 2017

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, NOV.)	External needs in JAN. ?	JAN. versus last year	JAN. versus 5-year avg.	Highest likely severity (area) in JANUARY	Key upcoming lean season	
5.0 – 9.9 million	YEMEN	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	March - June 2016
	The protracted war has severely disrupted livelihoods, reduced household purchasing power, and limited households' access to food. In the absence of improved humanitarian access, large populations are expected to face Emergency (IPC Phase 4) or Crisis (IPC Phase 3) acute food insecurity, depending on the area.					
2.5 – 4.9 million	MALAWI	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	South: September 2016 - March 2017
	Food access will continue to be constrained by abnormally high food prices in January. Although a near-normal start is expected for the 2016/17 cropping season, poor households will require food assistance for most of the 2016/17 consumption year to protect livelihoods and fill food gaps.					
	ZIMBABWE	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	September 2016 - March 2017
	Poor households will continue to face livelihood and food gaps even with ongoing safety-net programs and a near-normal start to the 2016/17 cropping season. Liquidity challenges are expected to limit basic economic and livelihood activities, agricultural and non-agricultural labor, as well as self-employment opportunities.					
2.5 – 4.9 million	SUDAN	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	April - September 2016
	Main season harvests in October/November will improve household access to own-produced crops and seasonal agricultural labor and will lead to a seasonal decline in food prices. Conflict in 2016 in South Kordofan, Blue Nile, and the Darfur States will continue to constrain agricultural activities, trade, and household food access.					
	SOUTH SUDAN	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	March - September 2016
2.5 – 4.9 million	Parts of Unity, Upper Nile, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, and Western Bahr el Ghazal remain in Emergency (IPC Phase 4). In Northern Bahr el Ghazal, a smaller number of households have exhausted their coping strategies and are likely in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) and require immediate food assistance to save lives and livelihoods.					
	NIGERIA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	NE: March - September 2016
1.0 – 2.49 million	Data from recent rapid assessments show Emergency (IPC Phase 4) food insecurity for certain IDP populations in the northeast, and possible Famine (IPC Phase 5) outcomes. IDP households in Borno, North Adamawa, and Yobe States will face difficulty meeting their basic food needs through January due to conflict, livelihood restrictions, limited production, and the depreciating Nigerian Naira.					
	ETHIOPIA	Yes	▼	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	May - November 2016
	Expected near-average October/November Meher harvests and increases in livestock productivity in most pastoral areas will likely lead to improvements in household food access and a substantial decrease in the number of households who are in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or higher.					
1.0 – 2.49 million	MOZAMBIQUE	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	August 2016 - March 2017
	The El Niño-related drought will continue to limit food access and availability due to crop losses in southern and central areas. Below-average labor availability and high staple food prices are limiting incomes and purchasing power. Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes will continue, and some smaller, worst-affected households could be in Emergency (IPC Phase 4).					

	Country (In order of estimated food insecure population, NOV.)	External needs in JAN. ?	JAN. versus last year	JAN. versus 5-year avg.	Highest likely severity (area) in JANUARY	Key upcoming lean season
1.0 – 2.49 million	SOMALIA	Yes	▲	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	May - August 2016
	Below-average Gu harvests are expected in July in Lower Shabelle, Lower and Middle Juba, Bay, Bakool, and Hiiraan. Reduced livestock productivity and below-average harvests in early 2017 are also expected with the forecast poor Deyr, and an increasing number of poor households are expected to face Crisis (IPC Phase 3) through January.					
0.5 - 0.99 million	MADAGASCAR	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	Androy: Sep. 2016 - Feb. 2017
	Widespread maize failure was observed in southern areas. A below-average sweet potato and cassava harvest is expected in July/August, and atypically low food stocks and incomes will reduce food access. In the absence of humanitarian assistance, food consumption gaps and elevated levels of acute malnutrition are likely during the lean season with worst-affected households, particularly in Tsihombe, in Emergency (IPC Phase 4).					
0.1 – 0.49 million	AFGHANISTAN	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	February - April 2017
	Further conflict-induced displacement is likely prior to the 2016/2017 winter. Non-agricultural employment opportunities remain low. The high likelihood of a La Niña beginning in late summer/fall of 2016 increases the chances for below-average precipitation during the winter wheat planting season.					
	Burundi (RM)	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 2: Stressed	September - December 2016
	Lesotho (RM)	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	October 2016 - March 2017
	Poor households are in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) due to the poor harvest, above average food prices, and limited labor incomes. A normal start for the next cropping season will slightly improve food access for poor households in January.					
	Central African Rep (RM)	Yes	▼	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - September 2016
	HAITI	Yes	▼	▲	PHASE 2: Stressed	April - June 2017
	NIGER	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	Diffa: April - September 2016
	In the Diffa Region, the Boko Haram conflict has caused a large amount of displacement, reduced revenues from the main livelihoods sources (fishing, pepper production, etc.) and consequently impacted food access.					
	Rwanda (RM)	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 1: Minimal	October - December 2016
UGANDA	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	Karamoja: February - July 2016	
<0.1 million	SIERRA LEONE	Yes	▼	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	May - August 2016
	KENYA	Yes	▼	▼	PHASE 3: Crisis	July - October 2016
	Senegal (RM)	Yes	▶	▼	PHASE 1: Minimal	June - September 2016
	MALI	Yes	▶	▼	PHASE 1: Minimal	June - September 2016
	Tanzania (RM)	Yes	▼	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed (!)	October - December 2016
	GUINEA	Yes	▼	▼	PHASE 1: Minimal	June - September 2016
	Djibouti (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	June - September 2016
	LIBERIA	Yes	▼	▼	PHASE 1: Minimal	June - September 2016
	CHAD	Yes	▼	▼	PHASE 2: Stressed	March - September 2016
	No projected Phase 3+	GUATEMALA	No	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed
ZAMBIA		No	▶	▼	PHASE 2: Stressed	October 2016 - March 2017
Honduras (RM)		No	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	February - August 2016
Nicaragua (RM)		No	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	March - August 2016
El Salvador (RM)		No	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	March - August 2016
BURKINA FASO		No	▼	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal	June - September 2016
MAURITANIA		No	▼	▼	PHASE 1: Minimal	June - September 2016

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: January 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%	5.0 - 9.99 million	20-40%	>10.0 million	40-60%
Malawi	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	5.0 - 9.99 million	20-40%	5.0 - 9.99 million	20-40%
Zimbabwe	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 million	20-40%	5.0 - 9.99 million	40-60%
Sudan	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%
South Sudan	1.0 - 2.49 million	20-40%	2.5 - 4.99 million	20-40%	5.0 - 9.99 million	40-60%
Nigeria	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%	2.5 - 4.99 million	<5%	2.5 - 4.99 million	<5%
Ethiopia	5.0 - 9.99 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%	5.0 - 9.99 million	5-20%
Mozambique	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 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%
Madagascar	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
Afghanistan	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
Burundi RM	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
Lesotho RM	0.1 - 0.49 million	5-20%	0.1 - 0.49 million	5-20%	0.5 - 0.99 million	20-40%
CAR RM	1.0 - 2.49 million	20-40%	0.1 - 0.49 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	20-40%
Haiti	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%
Niger	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%
Rwanda RM	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%
Uganda	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%
Sierra Leone	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	<0.1 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%
Kenya	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%	<0.1 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%
Senegal RM	<0.1 million	<5%	<0.1 million	<5%	<0.1 million	<5%
Mali	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	<0.1 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%
Tanzania RM	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	<0.1 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%
Guinea	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	<0.1 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%
Djibouti RM	<0.1 million	5-20%	<0.1 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	5-20%
Liberia	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	<0.1 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%
Chad	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	<0.1 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%
Guatemala	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	None	0	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
Zambia	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	None	0	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
Honduras RM	0.1 - 0.49 million	5-20%	None	0	0.1 - 0.49 million	5-20%
Nicaragua RM	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	None	0	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%
El Salvador RM	<0.1 million	<5%	None	0	<0.1 million	<5%
Burkina Faso	<0.1 million	<5%	None	0	<0.1 million	<5%
Mauritania	<0.1 million	<5%	None	0	<0.1 million	<5%