

FOOD ASSISTANCE OUTLOOK BRIEF

June 2019

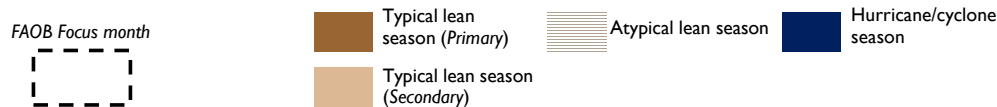
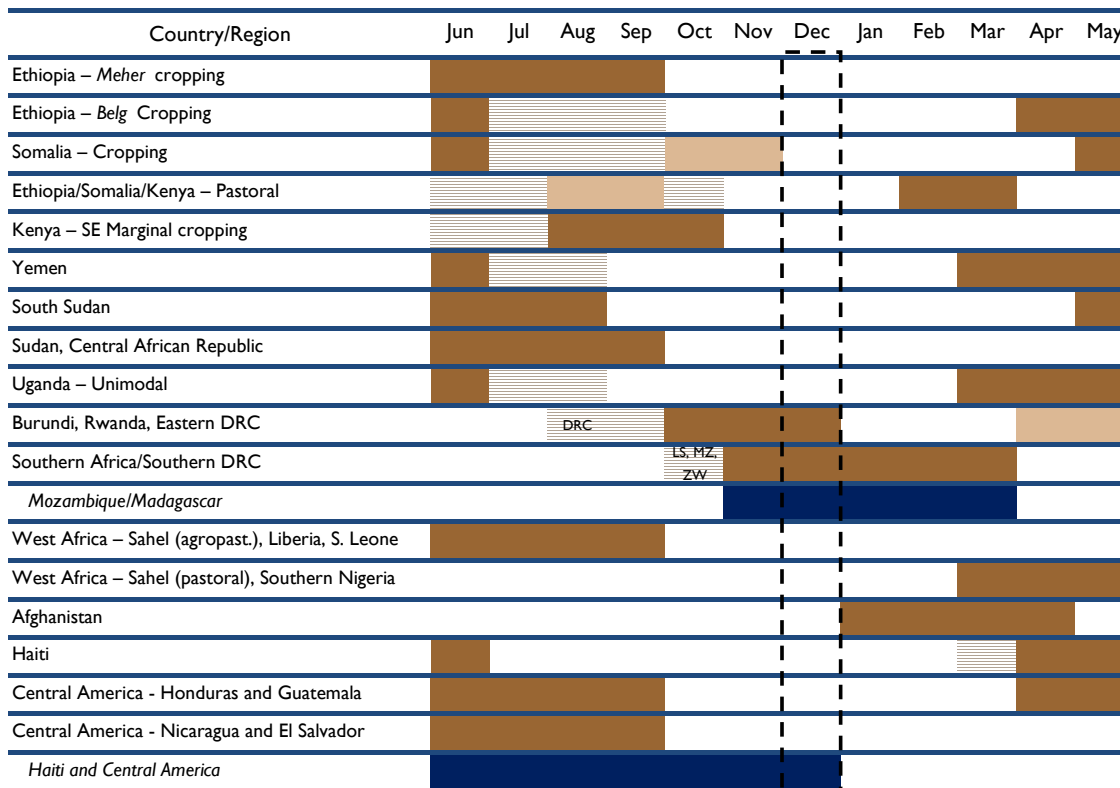
PROJECTED FOOD ASSISTANCE NEEDS FOR December 2019

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, DEC.)	External needs in DEC. ?	DEC. versus last year	DEC. versus 5-year avg.	Highest likely severity (area) in DECEMBER	Key upcoming lean season
15+ million	YEMEN	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency & risk of Famine	March - August 2019
	Crisis (IPC Phase 3!) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes are expected to persist across Yemen. Humanitarian access, depreciation of the Yemeni Rial, and the potential for conflict to intensify near key port facilities remain primary concerns. In a worst-case scenario, significant declines in commercial imports and conflict that cuts populations off from trade and humanitarian food assistance for an extended period could lead to Famine (IPC Phase 5).					
5.0 – 9.9 million	SOUTH SUDAN	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency & risk of Famine	January - August 2019
	Food security in December 2019 is expected to be similar to or slightly worse than the same time last year. Although reduced conflict will allow increased access to wild foods and engagement in typical livelihood activities, households assets remain extremely low and many will likely share food sources with an increased number of returnees. Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes will still be widespread and a risk of Famine (IPC Phase 5) will persist.					
2.5 - 4.9 million	DRC	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	NE, CE: Aug. 2019 - Jan. 2020
	Conflict-related population movements continue to affect agricultural production, resulting in below-average harvests. Season A harvests in the southeast concluded in May; Season B harvests in the north- and central-east will begin in June. Conflict-affected areas will be in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) through December due to low production and limited market access.					
	SUDAN	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	April - September 2019
	By December, food security will have improved from the peak of the lean season with the harvest. However, Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are still expected in parts of Red Sea, Kassala, North Darfur, Jebel Marra, and SPLM-N controlled areas of South Kordofan, as very poor macroeconomic conditions are expected to sustain high food prices.					
	AFGHANISTAN	Yes	▼	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	January - April 2020
Despite expectations for a near-average wheat harvest and favorable pasture conditions, Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are anticipated to persist through at least the end of 2019 as areas continue to recover from the 2018 drought. Ongoing conflict continues to cause displacement and disrupt normal livelihood activities.						
ETHIOPIA	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	Belg areas: April - September 2019	
Below-average <i>GulGenna</i> (March-May) rainfall is expected to continue to drive Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes due to poor livestock productivity and below-average <i>Belg</i> crop production. Low household purchasing power is also expected to continue to constrain food access. Food security is anticipated to begin to improve during the <i>Deyr/Hageya</i> season (Oct.-Dec.), though long-cycle <i>Meher</i> crops could be negatively impacted by the poor <i>GulGenna</i> rains.						
NIGERIA	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 4: Emergency & risk of Famine	March - September 2019	
The main harvest will conclude in December/January, increasing food availability across the country. In the Northeast, however, the Boko Haram conflict is expected to continue to drive Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse outcomes. Outcomes in inaccessible areas are likely worse. There remains a risk that Famine (IPC Phase 5) could be ongoing in inaccessible areas, and Famine (IPC Phase 5) would be possible in the event that conflict restricts household movement and access to assistance.						

	Country (In order of estimated food insecure population, DEC.)	External needs in DEC. ?	DEC. versus last year	DEC. versus 5-year avg.	Highest likely severity (area) in DECEMBER	Key upcoming lean season	
1.0 - 2.49 million	KENYA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	June - October 2019	
	The impact of two consecutive, below-average livestock and crop production seasons is expected to sustain Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes in pastoral areas and among some marginal agricultural households. Forecast higher-than-normal temperatures are likely to exacerbate existing drought conditions until the start of the short rains in October, slowing the pace of recovery.						
	MOZAMBIQUE	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	October 2019 - March 2020	
	Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are anticipated to be widespread as a result of atypical dryness in southern areas and flooding associated with Tropical Cyclones Idai and Kenneth. Many poor households are likely to face difficulty meeting their food needs at the mid-point of the lean season in December, due to the loss of crops, livestock deaths, and below-average income.						
	ZIMBABWE	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	October 2019 - March 2020	
	Due to the continued deterioration of the macroeconomy and the limited harvest as a result of the 2019 drought and Tropical Cyclone Idai, many poor households are likely to have difficulty meeting their food needs at the mid-point of the lean season in December. Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are anticipated to be widespread across the country.						
	SOMALIA	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 4: Emergency	July - October 2019	
Although May rainfall has alleviated drought conditions in many areas, below-average <i>Gu</i> crop production and the impact of the mid-June to September dry period on livestock recovery is expected to drive Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes in many pastoral and agropastoral areas through October. Food security will begin to improve with the start of the <i>Deyr</i> season (Oct.-Dec.), though Emergency (IPC Phase 4) will likely persist in Guban Pastoral zone.							
0.5 - 0.99 million	MALAWI	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	November 2019 - March 2020	
	Many households in southern areas of the country lost their 2019 harvest due to flooding associated with Tropical Cyclone Idai. Food prices are expected to be atypically high due to increased demand from households relying on markets for food. As a result of lower food access, Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are anticipated in worst-affected areas during the lean season.						
	UGANDA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - August 2019	
	Although the 2019 unimodal harvest will be delayed and below average, outcomes in Karamoja are likely to temporarily improve to Stressed (IPC Phase 2). However, Crisis (IPC Phase 3) will persist among households most affected by consecutive poor production seasons in 2018 and 2019. In refugee camps, Crisis (IPC Phase 3) would be likely in the absence of assistance.						
	Cameroon (RM)	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	Far North: May - August 2019	
	Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are likely among displaced households in the Northwest and Southwest, who had a limited ability to participate in the 2019 agricultural season. In the Far-North, Stressed (IPC Phase 2) outcomes are expected.						
	MADAGASCAR	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	South: Dec. 2019 - March 2020	
GUATEMALA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	Dry Corridor: May - Sept. 2019		
In December, the main harvests are expected to lead to slight improvements in food security. However, the poorest households in the Dry Corridor, who are affected by years of consecutive drought, are likely to remain in Crisis (IPC Phase 3).							
0.1 - 0.49 million	Central African Rep (RM)	Yes	▶	▼	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - August 2019	
	Improved security conditions have enabled more households to engage in agricultural production, including in conflict-affected areas. By December, the 2019 harvests will have improved food security outcomes in many areas. However, IDPs are still likely to face food gaps, and Crisis (IPC Phase 3) is expected in the absence of humanitarian assistance.						
	NIGER	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	Cropping: June - September 2019	
	Burundi (RM)	Yes	▲	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	October - December 2019	
	Burkina Faso (RM)	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	June - September 2019	
	HAITI	Yes	▲	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - June 2020	
	Lesotho (RM)	Yes	▲	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	October 2019 - April 2020	
<0.1 million	CHAD	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	April - September 2019	
	Rwanda (RM)	Yes	▲	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal	October - December 2019	
	Honduras (RM)	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 2: Stressed	April - August 2019	
	Nicaragua (RM)	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 2: Stressed	April - August 2019	
	MALI	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal	April - September 2019	
	El Salvador (RM)	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 2: Stressed	April - August 2019	

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 DECEMBER 2019

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%	5.0 - 9.99 million	40-60%	5.0 - 9.99 million	>60%
DRC	5.0 - 9.99 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%	>10.0 million	5-20%
Sudan	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%	5.0 - 9.99 million	5-20%
Afghanistan	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%	5.0 - 9.99 million	20-40%
Ethiopia	2.5 - 4.99 million	<5%	2.5 - 4.99 million	<5%	5.0 - 9.99 million	5-20%
Nigeria	5.0 - 9.99 million	<5%	2.5 - 4.99 million	<5%	5.0 - 9.99 million	<5%
Kenya	5.0 - 9.99 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%	5.0 - 9.99 million	5-20%
Mozambique	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	5.0 - 9.99 million	20-40%
Zimbabwe	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 million	20-40%
Somalia	2.5 - 4.99 million	20-40%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 million	40-60%
Malawi	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%
Cameroon RM	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
Madagascar	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
Guatemala	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
CAR RM	0.5 - 0.99 million	20-40%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	20-40%
Niger	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%
Burundi RM	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%
Burkina Faso RM	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%
Haiti	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%	0.1 - 0.49 million	20-40%
Chad	<0.1 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%
Honduras RM	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%
Nicaragua RM	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	<0.1 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%
Mali	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	<0.1 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%
El Salvador RM	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	<0.1 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%