

FOOD ASSISTANCE OUTLOOK BRIEF

June 2020

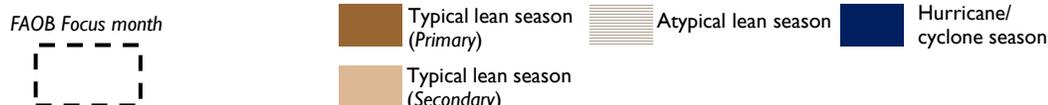
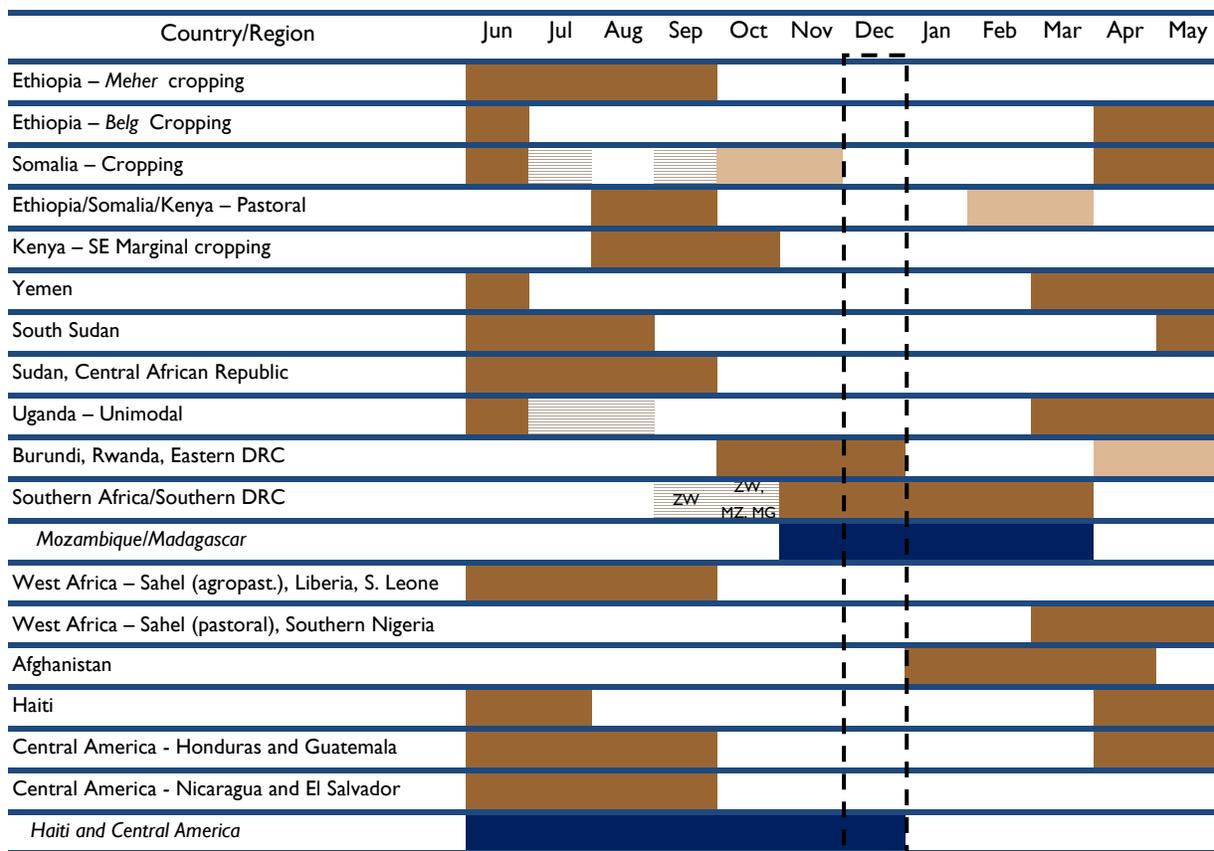
PROJECTED FOOD ASSISTANCE NEEDS FOR December 2020

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 - June 2020
	Deteriorating macroeconomic conditions and COVID-19 control measures are likely to further reduce purchasing power in the coming months, while cuts to humanitarian assistance in Houthi-controlled areas are limiting access to food. Widespread Crisis! (IPC Phase 3!) outcomes are expected, with Emergency (IPC Phase 4) likely in worst-affected areas. Should food supply be cut off for a prolonged period, Famine (IPC Phase 5) would be possible.					
5.0 - 9.99 million	DRC	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	NE/SE: August- November 2020
	Conflict and flooding are likely leading to another poorer than normal harvest in June. Movement restrictions in urban areas are limiting access to informal labor, and will drive high acute food insecurity in urban areas. In Djuju territory, Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes are anticipated due to high levels of conflict that are driving displacement and limiting access to food.					
	ZIMBABWE	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	September 2020 - March 2021
	The deteriorating macroeconomy and COVID-19 related restrictions are limiting labor opportunities, while consecutive seasons of drought resulted in low production. By December, poor households will rely on markets for food, though extremely high prices will limit access. Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes are expected among some households, mainly in southern areas.					
SOUTH SUDAN	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency & risk of Famine	February - August 2020	
	COVID-19 and falling oil prices are likely to affect revenue, imports, and casual labor income through late 2020. Above-average rainfall and an elevated likelihood of flooding may further exacerbate current food insecurity from June to September. Given that many flood-prone areas are already in Emergency (IPC Phase 4), it is likely that some households in these areas will deteriorate to Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) in the event of severe floods. Famine (IPC Phase 5) is possible in the event that populations are cut off from food sources for a prolonged period.					
SUDAN	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	May - September 2020	
Harvests in October should improve food access for households in agricultural and agropastoral areas. However, COVID-19-related restrictions on movement are likely to drive reductions in labor income, while staple food prices will remain atypically high. Humanitarian assistance needs are expected to remain much higher than normal.						
ETHIOPIA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	Meher cropping: Jun. - Sept. 2020	
COVID-19 related movement restrictions are lowering labor opportunities and the normal sale of goods in many areas, while conflict continues to displace households and disrupt livelihoods. The desert locust upsurge is expected to lead to localized crop losses and a below-average Oct.-Dec. Deyr season is forecast. By December, Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are still anticipated in many southern and eastern areas.						
2.5 - 4.99 million	NIGERIA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency & risk of Famine	April - September 2020
Declines in oil prices and associated depreciation of the NGN is likely to put upward pressure on the prices of staple foods. Due to COVID-19 related movement restrictions, poor urban and some rural households are facing declines in income. In conflict affected areas of the Northeast, Northwest, and North-Central states, the harvest in October is expected to be below average. Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse area-level outcomes are anticipated in conflict-affected areas and a risk of Famine (IPC Phase 5) persists in the Northeast.						

	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
2.5 - 4.99 million	AFGHANISTAN	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	January - April 2021 Despite the lifting of lockdown measures in urban areas, the general economic slowdown and below-average remittance levels are restricting access to income from typical sources, with food prices atypically high. The urban poor are worst affected, with some expected to remain in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) through December.
	SOMALIA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	Cropping: April - July 2020 COVID-19, floods during the April to June <i>Gu</i> season, and the desert locust upsurge are driving an increase in the magnitude and severity of food insecurity. A below-average <i>Gu</i> harvest is expected in July, followed by a below-average October to December <i>Deyr</i> season. Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are expected in several areas through late 2020.
1.0 - 2.49 million	UGANDA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis (!)	Karamoja: March - August 2020 After rations to refugees were cut by 30% in April, WFP anticipates rations will fall to 50% by July. Given that restrictions to limit COVID-19 will remain more stringent in border districts hosting refugees, the concurrent reduction in income sources may drive deterioration to Crisis! (IPC Phase 3!) in refugees settlements by late 2020.
	KENYA	Yes	▼	▲	PHASE 2: Stressed (!)	Pastoral: July - October 2020 Crisis (IPC Phase 3) persists among many poor urban populations due to loss of income as a result of COVID-19 restrictions. In pastoral and agropastoral areas, Stressed (IPC Phase 2) outcomes are likely, with some households in Crisis (IPC Phase 3). The forecast for below-average Oct-Dec rains is likely to drive increased needs in early 2021.
	MOZAMBIQUE	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	October 2020 - March 2021
	Burkina Faso (RM)	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	Sahel: February - Sept. 2020 Conflict continues to increase in the north, causing displacement and disrupting households' access to typical food and income sources. COVID-19 restrictions in urban areas are reducing access to income for the urban poor, driving higher needs.
	NIGER	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - September 2020 COVID-19 related restrictions are limiting access to typical food and income sources for poor urban and rural households. In December, households accessing food from their own production will face marginal improvement to their food security.
0.5 - 0.99 million	CAMEROON	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	Southern: March - June 2020 By December, the below-average harvest in the NW/SW from July will begin to deplete and drive increased needs.
	HAITI	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - June 2020 The below-average spring production will likely negatively affect planting for subsequent seasons. Below-average harvests, continued inflation, and COVID-19 measures are limiting food access and driving Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes.
	Honduras (RM)	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	February - September 2020 Despite the beginning of the peak casual labor season for the coffee harvest and the progressive lifting of COVID-19 related measures, households remain in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) due to past shocks that continue to impact livelihood activities.
	GUATEMALA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	February - August 2020 The expected lifting of COVID-19 restrictions and labor opportunities during the coffee harvest will improve food security. However, the broader macroeconomic conditions and isolated crop losses will keep some households in Crisis (IPC Phase 3).
	MADAGASCAR	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	South: October 2020 - March 2021
0.1 - 0.49 million	Central African Rep (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	East: April - August 2020
	BURUNDI	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	October - December 2020
	MALAWI	Yes	▼	▼	PHASE 3: Crisis	December 2020 - March 2021
	CHAD	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	April-September 2020
	Lesotho (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	December 2020 - March 2021
	MALI	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 2: Stressed	May - September 2020
	El Salvador (RM)	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 2: Stressed	February - September 2020
	Mauritania (RM)	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 2: Stressed	February - July 2020
	Nicaragua (RM)	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 2: Stressed	February - September 2020
	Rwanda (RM)	Yes	▲	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal	October-December 2020

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 2020

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