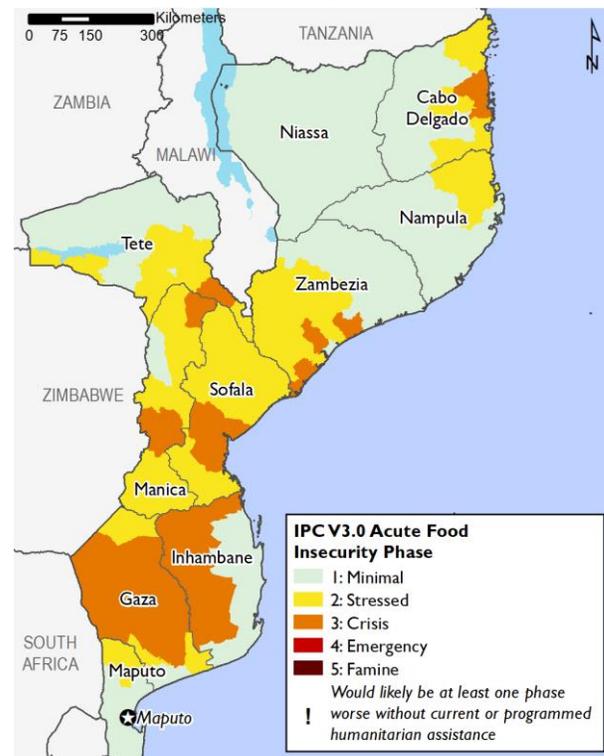


*Atypically high humanitarian assistance needs will persist through the start of the lean season*

**KEY MESSAGES**

- Mozambique is experiencing its worst food insecurity emergency since the 2015/16 drought with an atypically high number of households in need of emergency assistance. This is the result of multiple shocks including tropical cyclones Desmond, Idai, and Kenneth with associated torrential rainfall and severe flooding and drought in southern semiarid areas. These shocks have significantly impacted crop production across the country and livelihoods, specifically in Cyclone affected areas.
- Most of the country is facing Stressed (IPC Phase 2) and Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes. In southern semiarid areas this is the second consecutive poor season and households have little to no food stocks, which is atypical for this time of year. Tropical Cyclone affected households lost their crops for the 2019/20 consumption year and are continuing to rebuild their livelihoods. The rest of the country is experiencing Minimal (IPC Phase 1) outcomes due to a normal harvest.
- Due to the significantly below-average harvest, the lean season is expected to begin atypically early. Household food stocks are likely to be exhausted by September, even though efforts are ongoing to maximize the second season, which typically contributes a small portion to the annual households' food stocks, particularly for cereals. In October/November, agricultural labor opportunities are expected to seasonally increase with the start of the rainy season, but is expected to remain below average.
- In areas most affected by this year's shocks, namely in Gaza, Inhambane, Sofala, Manica and parts of Zambézia provinces, poor households are expected to continue engaging and increasing their reliance on livelihood coping strategies to meet their minimum food needs. The poor and very poor households are expected to continue facing Crisis (IPC Phase 3) food security outcomes in January 2020, with humanitarian food assistance needs most likely increasing until the harvest in April 2020.

Current food security outcomes, June 2019



Source: FEWS NET

FEWS NET classification is IPC-compatible. IPC-compatible analysis follows key IPC protocols but does not necessarily reflect the consensus of national food security partners.

**NATIONAL OVERVIEW**

*Current Situation*

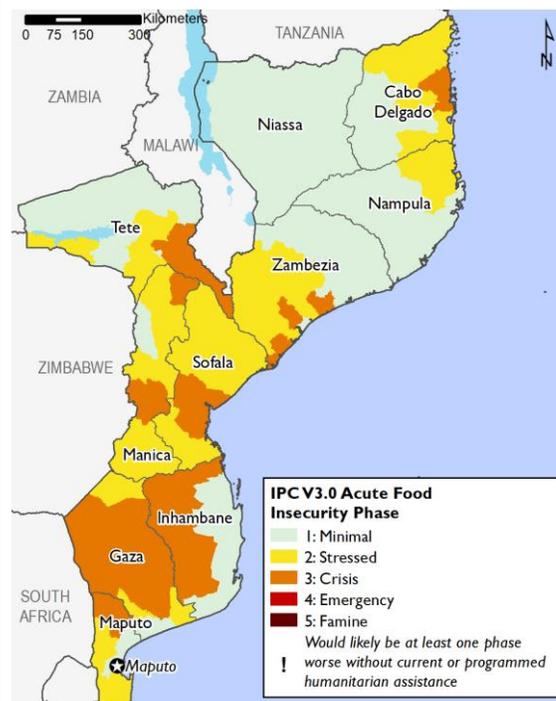
Current estimates from the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MASA) indicate over a million MT of crops were lost including corn, rice, groundnuts, beans, and vegetables were destroyed nationwide as a result of the poor rainfall in the southern semiarid areas and three Tropical Cyclones, Desmond, Idai, and Kenneth. MASA estimates nearly 800,000 MT loss in national maize grain production, representing a reduction of more than 30 percent as compared to the last two years’ average. MASA also estimates, this year’s shocks caused the death of nearly 120 cattle, 1,120 small ruminates and more than 22,000 chickens. The tropical cyclone damaged fishing boats and equipment for fishing as well as infrastructure, a key livelihood for thousands of households along the coast. Based on available information on losses caused by this year’s multiple shocks, combined with the remote sensing analysis particularly of the Water Requirements Satisfaction Index (WRSI) (Figure 1), the 2018/19 crop production will be significantly below last year’s production and the 5-year average.

Current household food stocks are much lower than average in southern semiarid areas as well as areas affected by tropical cyclones. In southern areas, as a result of the second consecutive poor season households have little to no food stocks. Most of the markets are relatively well supplied thanks to the flow of food commodities from surplus areas, including some remote areas, resulting in abnormally higher retail prices. In the rest of the country markets and households have average stocks.

As many households continue relying on markets for food, particularly in shock affected areas, poor households continue to engage in self-employment activities to access incomes. However, as more and more people engage in self-employment activities, opportunities to sell are reduced and prices decrease; limiting incomes.

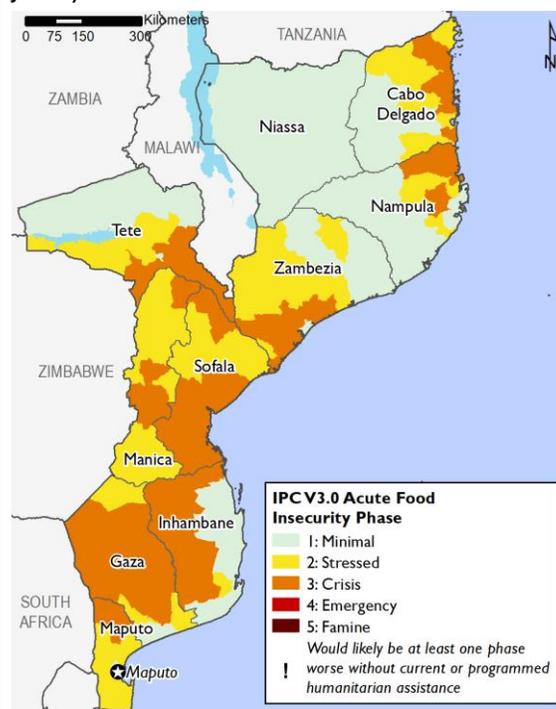
Second season planting and production is progressing in the flood affected areas where households have been planting following the receding flood waters. On the other hand, in the southern semiarid areas, second season production is limited due to lack of residual moisture. As of late May, in cyclone affected areas various organizations provided nearly 150,000 kilograms of maize grain seeds and 78,000 kilograms of beans seeds to about 20,000 households. FAO is also providing agricultural inputs (assorted vegetable seeds, beans seeds and agricultural tools) to slightly over 65,900 households for second season planting. The total number of beneficiaries is most likely to be around 95,000 households with other organizations’ contribution. In the flood affected areas, prospects for second season are good due to existing residual moisture and water bodies from where households can get water for irrigation. However, production from second season is for rapid consumption and does not guarantee durable food stocking.

Projected food security outcomes, June to September 2019



Source: FEWS NET

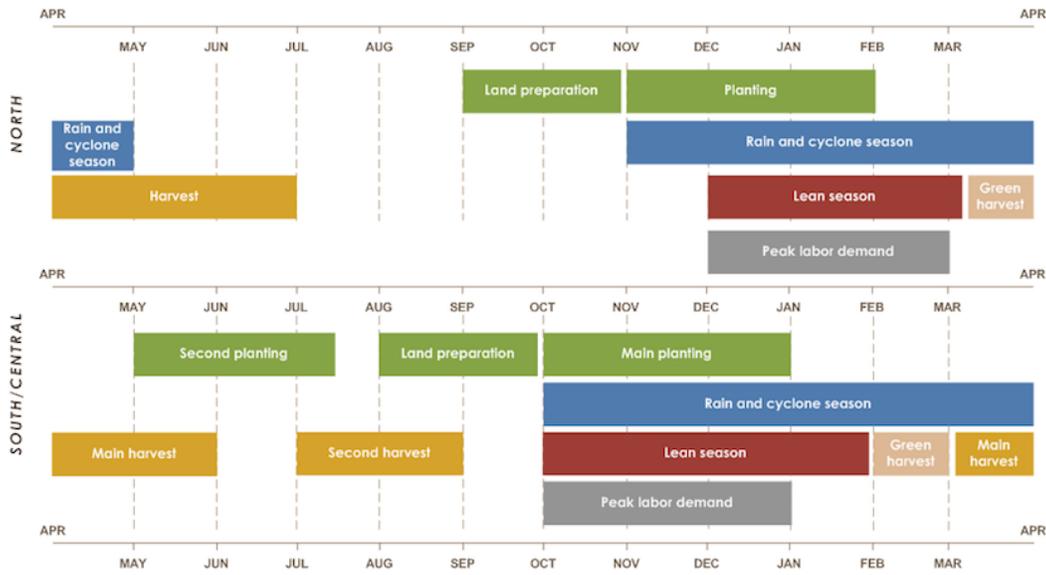
Projected food security outcomes, October 2019 to January 2020



Source: FEWS NET

FEWS NET classification is IPC-compatible. IPC-compatible analysis follows key IPC protocols but does not necessarily reflect the consensus of national food security partners.

**SEASONAL CALENDAR FOR A TYPICAL YEAR**



Source: FEWS NET

Generally maize grain prices across the country are decreasing or stable, although are 30 percent above the five-year average and 50 percent above last year’s prices on average (Figure 2). In the central region and parts of the northern region, some market access and trade flows were temporarily interrupted due to damage by the cyclones and flooding; however, most market function and internal trade flows have returned to normal. Due to significant crop loss, the traded volumes are well below average. From April to May, maize grain prices decreased by 17 percent on average across all monitored markets, with the largest decrease in Gorongosa market by 31 percent, followed by Nampula by 29 percent, Maputo by 25 percent, Chimoi by 19 percent, Chókwe by 17 percent, and Pemba by 13 percent. In all other monitored markets, maize grain prices remained stable. Overall the decreasing trend is the result of the increased food availability from the main harvest of 2018/19 season.

Poor households in shock affected areas are expanding their livelihoods and consumption based coping strategies to access food. Specifically, in northern districts affected by attacks by *malefactors* and Tropical Cyclone Kenneth. Displaced households are at risk of attacks and are reliant on markets as they also lost their crops. Some common coping strategies include reduction of quantity and frequency of meals, restricting consumption by adults for the children, and consuming less preferred foods. Households are also intensifying income generating activities such as selling their animals as possible (mostly chicken), producing and selling charcoal, firewood, construction wood poles. However, competition and reduced purchasing power in these areas is limiting the amount of income earned.

The Technical Secretariat of Food Security and Nutrition (SETSAN) carried out a food security and nutrition assessment covering 39 districts affected by drought and Tropical Cyclones Desmond, Idai, and Kenneth in April and May. In surveyed areas, Food Consumption Score (FCS) showed more than 50 percent of households had borderline to poor food consumption, indicative of Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse outcomes as per the IPC Reference Table. This indicator is indicative of diet quality and quantity, and depending on the context, a poor FCS does not necessarily indicate households are experiencing food consumption gaps. Especially, during large scale non-diversified humanitarian food assistance, it is possible to have a poor diet quality with a poor FCS, but not face food consumption gaps.

Household Hunger Scale (HHS) was indicative of Crisis (IPC Phase 3) in about 70 percent of analyzed districts and Stressed (IPC Phase 2) in 30 percent of districts. Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI), indicated 40 percent of the assessed districts were in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) with 60 percent of households in Stressed (IPC Phase 2). These results of the food consumption outcome indicators are suggestive of Stressed (IPC Phase 2) or Crisis (IPC Phase 3) food security outcomes in surveyed areas.

The same survey indicated most households across the country are engaging in coping strategies indicative of Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or Stressed (IPC Phase 2). Some of the livelihood strategies indicative of Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Stressed (IPC Phase 2) are the following: households spending their savings, borrowed money, harvested immature crops (e.g. green maize), borrowed

food or bought food on credit, consumed seed stocks that were to be saved for the next season, and reduced expenses on health (including drugs) and education. The results from the SETSAN analysis indicate most households are employing Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Stressed (IPC Phase 2) level coping strategies, but households have not exhausted all of the strategies available to them.

The SETSAN nutrition survey covered 31 of the 39 districts covered for the SETSAN food security assessment as well the nutrition data in Cabo Delgado were collected prior to Tropical Cyclone Kenneth. An estimated 67,500 children between 6 and 59 months of age in districts surveyed suffer from acute malnutrition as measured by weight-for-height z-score (WHZ), with slightly over 6,500 suffering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM). The prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) is within “Acceptable” (<5 percent) prevalence and “Poor” (5 to 9.9 percent) prevalence as per the WHO Classification. However, the one exception is Ibo district in Cabo Delgado where the GAM rate is “Serious” (10 to 14.9 percent) prevalence. This is most likely due to the fact that Ibo is an island which is isolated with a high level of chronic food insecurity and a higher incidence of disease.

As of late May, humanitarian assistance covered more than 1.6 million people in central and northern areas affected by tropical cyclones. According to partners, the population reached with humanitarian assistance in June is similar to the population reached in May. Due to the large-scale humanitarian food assistance many households are experiencing No Acute Food Insecurity! (IPC Phase 1!) and Stressed! (IPC Phase 2!) in central and northern cyclone affected areas; however, it is expected that there are still households that are not receiving assistance at all or household are receiving very small amounts of food assistance. As a result, it is expected Crisis (IPC Phase 3) area level outcomes are present. Also, it is important to note in the absence of humanitarian food assistance households in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) are not anticipated to start engaging in coping strategies indicative of Emergency (IPC Phase 4). These households have not exhausted all their Crisis and Stressed level coping strategies and will continue to employ these in areas where there is no humanitarian food assistance. As stated above, since most household have not exhausted their Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Stressed (IPC Phase 2) level livelihood coping strategies it is likely these households will engage in other livelihood coping strategies indicative of Stressed (IPC Phase 2) and Crisis (IPC Phase 3) in the absence of assistance.

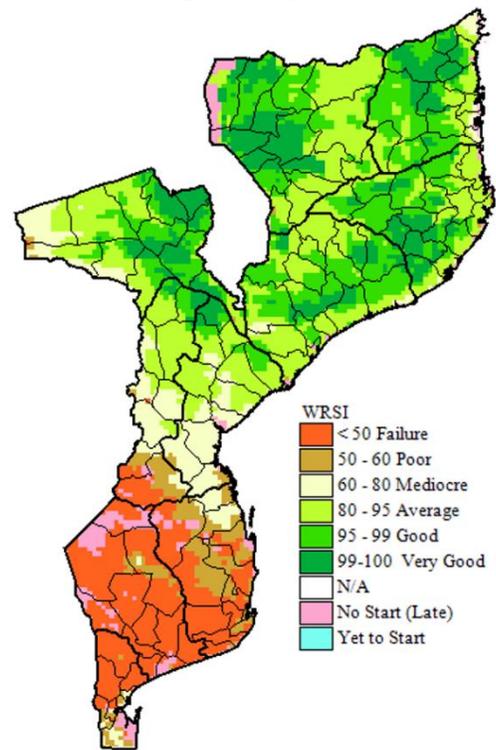
Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Stressed (IPC Phase 2) outcomes are widespread in semiarid areas affected by the drought. The rest of the country is experiencing Minimal (IPC Phase 1) and Stressed (IPC Phase 2) food security outcomes.

**Assumptions**

The Food Security Outlook for June 2019 through January 2020 is based on the following national-level assumptions:

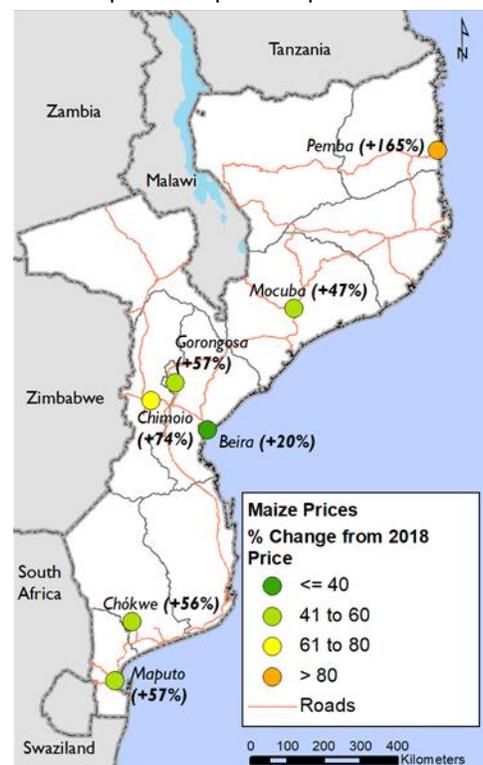
- International forecasts show a continuation of a weak El Niño through 2019, which typically drive below average rainfall across Southern Africa. However, due to the relatively high uncertainty of El Niño occurrence and uncertainty inherent in El Niño-based rainfall outcomes, near average conditions are expected for the

**Figure 1.** Water Requirement Satisfaction Index (WRSI) for maize grain as of June 10, 2019



Source: USGS/FEWS NET

**Figure 2.** Maize price percent change in April 2019 compared to April 2018 prices



Source: FEWS NET Estimates based on MASA/SIMA data

onset and first half of the 2019/20 rainfall season. The probability for the occurrence of floods and/or cyclones during the scenario period (June 2019 to January 2020) is relatively low.

- Water restrictions in the southern region will most likely be decreased due to the increased water volume in the Pequenos Libombos dam following the supply from eSwatini (former Swaziland). The river levels in the central and northern region are currently above average and expected to remain at these levels for the entire scenario period.
- A larger than normal maize deficit is expected for the 2019/20 marketing year. Mozambique typically imports about 110,000 MT of maize grain on average, this year due to large maize grain deficits, maize grain imports are anticipated to be well above average. However, maize is likely to be sourced from international markets outside of Southern Africa given South Africa and Zambia, the main regional exporters are likely to have a below average supply.
- Staple food supplies in most markets is expected to remain below average throughout the country with a higher incidence in southern and central regions due to below average crop production in both regions.
- Cross border trade for maize grain with Malawi is expected to increase, particularly in areas impacted by flood where affected households on both sides of the border will likely increase the demand from border markets.
- The flow of maize grain within the southern and central regions is expected to be below average due to the limited maize availability. Northern areas, particularly Niassa and Nampula provinces, and some center surplus producing areas particularly northern Tete province and Manica province, will likely atypically become major maize grain supplies to the deficit areas in the central and southern regions. The flow of maize grain from north to south is anticipated to be normal; however, this is likely to result in increased final price for the consumers due to higher costs of transaction.
- Maize grain prices will remain above average, while maize meal and rice prices are expected to remain stable but higher than average.
- In the southern and central regions, household food availability is expected to be significantly below average due to the poor harvest and/or total crop failure during the 2018/19 main agricultural season. In most of the south, livestock body conditions are expected to deteriorate due to the poor pasture conditions and limited water availability until pasture conditions start regenerating in November. This will most likely lead to households overselling livestock to avoid deaths or alternatively migrating livestock longer distances in search of pasture and water. As a result, livestock prices are expected to be slightly below average due to poor body conditions and increased supply.
- The availability of wild foods is expected to be below average throughout the entire scenario period due to drought conditions in south and the extreme weather events in the central and northern regions.
- Households affected by cyclones and floods in the center and north are likely to avoid selling their animals to begin recover and existing residual moisture will favor pasture growth; encouraging the retention of their animals.
- The second season typically contributes approximately 10 to 20 percent of total annual production. For the southern region, prospects for the second season are poor due to the significantly below average residual moisture. On the other hand, in the central and northern regions, second season production will likely be significantly above average.
- From October 2019 to January 2020, as the new season starts, the proliferation of pests will most likely typically occur. However, the level of infestation will depend on the progress of the season with suppressed rainfall usually favoring the occurrence of pests including fall armyworm (FAW), grasshoppers, stalk borer, leafminer, and rodents.
- As is typical, from June to August, agricultural labor activities will most likely be above average as most agriculture-related activities are restricted to second season. From September to January, agricultural labor opportunities are expected to gradually increase but remain below average. Overall, wages are expected to be well below average due to the majority of households have exhausted their income due to two consecutive years of poor harvest in the southern region, while in the central region, most affected households had no opportunity to earn income from the 2018/19 main harvest and existing savings will likely be used to purchase food from markets, reconstruct households, and recover livelihoods.
- Due to the likely increase in the number of people engaging in self-employment activities across the country, opportunities to sell services and/or goods and earn income are anticipated to decline and be below average.
- Increased food access from the on-going and second season harvests is expected to sustain an "Acceptable" and "Poor" levels of acute malnutrition throughout the June to January 2020 period, however some districts previously in "Acceptable" may deteriorate "Poor".

- Available and current information, humanitarian food assistance is most likely to continue at current levels in central and northern areas through at least November.
- Sporadic attacks are likely and expected to continue at current levels given the difficulty in predicting conflict in some districts of Cabo Delgado. From October/November, the attacks will most likely disrupt farming activities and households will most likely be unable to produce own foods.

### *Most Likely Food Security Outcomes*

From June to September 2019, most poor households across the country are expected to meet their basic food needs by consuming own foods from the 2018/19 main season harvest complemented by food purchases from the markets. As a result, these households will most likely face Minimal (IPC Phase 1) acute food insecurity outcomes. However, in the areas affected by drought, cyclones, and flooding, most poor households are anticipated to continue facing Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Stressed (IPC Phase 2). Throughout the scenario period, households are likely to continue to recover from the multiple shocks and rebuild their livelihoods. Typically, most of these households would be consuming own food; however, this year, food access is anticipated to be constrained due to the abnormally high market prices and decreased availability of own foods. Although household availability of food is likely to increase due to the above average second season harvest. These households are anticipated to continue using coping strategies including reducing the frequency and quantity of meals, relying on less expensive foods, borrowing food from relatives or better off households, and consuming less preferred and non-recommended wild foods in excess.

Starting in October, more households are anticipated to start engaging in an increased number of livelihood and food based coping strategies indicated of Stressed (IPC Phase 2) and Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes. Some of the strategies that poor households will most likely start employing during this period include reducing expenditures on non-food items to be able to purchase staple foods. Also, they will intensify brewing activities and sell traditional drinks for income, cut and sell poles; sell natural products such as charcoal and firewood, and seek casual farm labor preparing the land and planting for the new agriculture season. The onset of the November rains will provide a variety of wild and seasonal foods which will most likely gradually improve food consumption among poor households until the green harvest becomes available in February 2020. During the October to January 2020 period, it is most likely there will be an increase in the number of households most likely facing Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes. In the drought affected areas of the southern region the seasonal wild foods will most likely be their only major source of food. Overall, these poor households will be intensifying their Crisis level coping strategies and continue facing food gaps, requiring humanitarian food assistance. In less affected areas of the country, Stressed (IPC Phase 2) and Minimal (IPC Phase 1) acute food insecurity outcomes are expected to continue during this period.

### *Events that Might Change the Outlook*

Possible events over the next eight months that could change the most-likely scenario.

Area	Event	Impact on food security outcomes
National	Prices increasing to levels close to the 2016/17.	This will worsen food insecurity than anticipated.
	Inadequate humanitarian food assistance	This may lead to even higher level of food insecurity than anticipated.
	Traders do not respond as anticipated, and no additional stocks flow to the deficit areas.	Local markets would be undersupplied, thus pushing food prices higher than current expectations. Food deficits, especially for poor households, would be larger.

## **AREAS OF CONCERN**

### ***Coastal Sugarcane and Fishing (Livelihood Zone 12)***

#### *Current Situation*

Two tropical cyclone, Desmond and Idai, s made landfall over this livelihood zone destroying thousands of hectares of crop particularly in Nhamatanda and Búzi districts, where nearly 75 percent of areas planted was lost. In Dondo, estimates indicate around 25 percent of area planted was lost, particularly for maize grain, while rice was less affected. According to the recent

(April/May) food security assessment, more than 90 percent of households in Búzi and Nhamatanda were affected by cyclone Idai and/or associated floods. As a result of the above average soil moisture pastureland is recovering at varying degrees depending on the duration the land was covered by water and the type. Currently, pasture has been recovered in most areas, while water availability is above average.

The herd size has been slightly reduced due to flooding in most of the affected areas as livestock, such as cattle, goats, pigs, and sheep were lost by drowning. In the most severe cases, for very few middle and better-off households, the loss was more than 50 percent of the livestock herd; however, this was due to the fact that many poor households did not have livestock prior to the flood. For small animals such as chicken, the loss was significant, particularly in the severely affected areas. According to SETSAN assessment, only 8 percent of households in Búzi have lost cattle and none in Nhamatanda. In both districts, around 5 percent of households lost pigs and about 30 percent of households lost goats in Búzi and 12 percent in Nhamatanda. As for chickens, 54 of households lost their chickens in Nhamatanda with 44 percent in Buzi district lost their chickens.

This year, second season production has become the lifeline for thousands of households who lost their main season crops. Seeds were distributed to affected households since mid-March with planting starting immediately and continuing through at least mid-June. The planted seeds include short cycle variety crops including maize grain, beans and a variety of vegetables (tomatoes, lettuce, cabbages, carrots, onions, etc.). Based on available information, seed distributions have covered around 25 percent of the total affected population to date. With the generalized absence of a harvest, recently, poor households had limited agricultural opportunities. The middle and better-off households were also affected by the cyclone/floods and have less income to pay for contracted labor. Second season is ongoing well in areas with enough residual moisture (most areas that were flooded) and where households have the necessary seeds.

Household food reserves typically last until the following season; however, this season, food reserves are limited with most households having significantly below average to no food stocks. Although, in higher elevated areas, there are households who lost only a portion of food stocks and others who were not affected. According to SETSAN assessment, more than 70 percent of households had food reserves (cereals) lasting for less than 3 months, with more than 20 percent without any food stocks in Búzi district.

Currently, maize grain is being imported from outside and within the zone to the local markets, though the volumes from within the zone is below average due to below average production caused by cyclone Idai. The demand on markets is below average as most households are accessing food from humanitarian food assistance and reduced purchasing power. Other crops such as rice, maize meal and other processed foods are adequately available in local markets, especially as these foods are supplied from major cities in the country, including Maputo and Beira. Sweet potatoes and cassava are normally obtained from local farming and these food commodities were washed away or rotted in the ground due to the standing flood waters. Groundnuts, vegetables and other cash crops were wiped out, although there is some recovering in vegetable growth from the post flood planting. Based on analysis of price data from Beira market, in April 2019, maize grain prices dropped drastically after the cyclone to prices similar to that of the five-year average. This is the result of the massive flow of goods into the market following the reopening of major access roads that were affected by the shocks. From April, to May, maize grain prices remained stable and in May were 19 percent above the five-year average.

Poor households are atypically selling livestock, primarily chickens, since all of the other livestock were lost during the cyclone/flood event, earlier than normal to obtain cash for food. Another livelihood strategy includes movement of people, either entire communities or households, under the implementation of the program of resettlement of the affected populations.

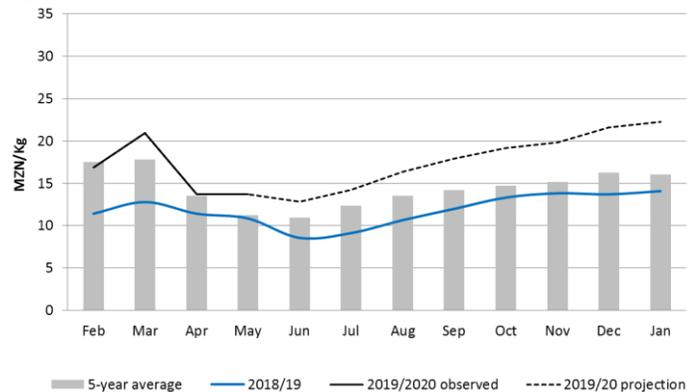
**Figure 3.** Reference Map for Central Semiarid Cotton and Minerals Livelihood Zone



Source: FEWS NET

According to the Food Security Cluster (FSC), seed distribution is ongoing, complimented by food distribution, whenever possible, to prevent households from consuming seeds. Most of distributed kits contain seeds for maize grain, beans, and horticulture crops. Seed distribution will continue as more seeds become available from various humanitarian partners. Consumption of water for all people living in the livelihood zone is minimally adequate, following the massive rains in March. However, the quality of water is relatively poor as shown by the SETSAN data. In Búzi for instance, only 22 percent of households revealed drinking treated water, while in Nhamatanda, the proportion is relatively higher, 43 percent revealed drinking treated water.

**Figure 4.** Beira maize grain prices and projections (MZN/kg)



Source: FEWS NET Estimates based on MASA/SIMA data

According to the SETSAN assessment, about 75 percent of households in Búzi and 65 percent of households in Nhamatanada had borderline or poor FCS which is indicative of Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse outcomes. As previously discussed, this indicator measures both diet quality and quantity, which does not necessarily indicate food consumption gaps. The rCSI in both Buzi and Nhamatanda districts indicated Stressed (IPC Phase 2) as per the thresholds on the IPC Reference Table. The HHS results were indicative of Crisis (IPC Phase 3) in these same areas as per the IPC Reference Table. Many households also reported engaging in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Stressed (IPC Phase 2) level coping strategies including the consumption of inappropriate foods such as rotten maize grain that were covered by stagnant waters, skipping meals, reducing the size portion of meals and consuming excessive wild foods.

Humanitarian food assistance across this livelihood zone was distributed multiple time since tropical cyclone Idai. It is likely due to this large-scale humanitarian food assistance many households are experiencing No Acute Food Insecurity! (IPC Phase 1!) and Stressed! (IPC Phase 2!) across this livelihood zone. Although, it is expected humanitarian food assistance has not reached all households in need or households have received small rations. In addition, in the absence of humanitarian food assistance, households facing Crisis (IPC Phase 3) are not anticipated to begin engaging in livelihood coping strategies indicative of Emergency (IPC Phase 4). Most households have not used all of their Stressed (IPC Phase 2) and Crisis (IPC Phase 3) level coping strategies. As such in the absence of humanitarian food assistance, households would begin using other strategies indicative of Stressed (IPC Phase 2) and Crisis (IPC Phase 3). As a result, area level outcomes are Crisis (IPC Phase 3).

### Assumptions

In addition to the National level assumptions, the following assumptions apply to this area of concern:

- Agricultural labor opportunities are expected to be above average for second season production from June to September. However, wages are expected to be below average due to low circulation of currency, alternative payments are anticipated to be made through in-kind payments means.
- Agricultural inputs for the 2019/20 season are likely to be severely limited to no seed availability as most poor households typically use own seeds for the next season. As a result, total planted area for 2019/20 season is likely to be below average.
- Poor households are likely to continue atypically intensifying self-employment activities to above average levels; however, due to competition and reduced purchasing power, the level of income earned will likely be below average.
- Based on an analysis of current prices and drivers, FEWS NET's anticipated maize grain prices will start to gradually increase in July until the peak in January. During the entire projection period (June 2019 to January 2020), maize grain prices will most likely remain 27 percent above the five-year average and 51 percent above last year's price. Based on the current and expected market dynamics, maize grain prices are not expected to reach prices seen during the 2016/17 season.

- Livestock prices are likely to remain near average, as households are most likely to sell them for food, although demand will be below average due to low circulation of the currency.
- During the entire scenario period, informal and formal trade flows are anticipated to make up zonal market supply shortfalls. Regardless, the overall maize grain availability will remain below average through January 2020.
- A slight deterioration in the nutrition situation is expected with a slight increase in the prevalence of wasting from decreased food access but this will unlikely have significant change in the overall wasting prevalence.

### *Most Likely Food Security Outcomes*

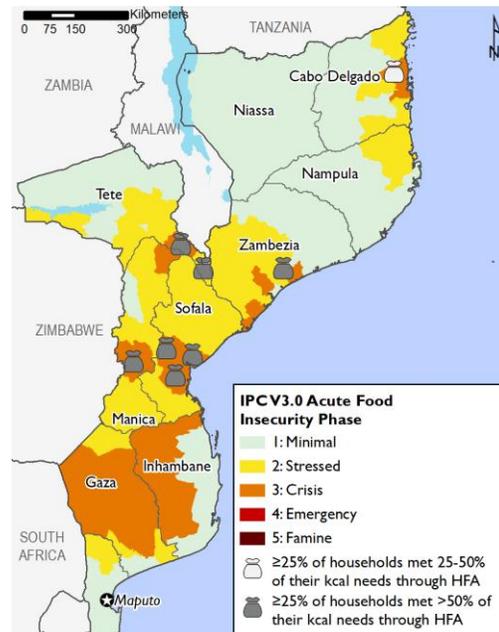
From June to September 2019, flood affected households not receiving food assistance or receiving small amounts of food assistance are likely to continue facing food gaps. In August/September, the second season harvest is anticipated to temporarily stabilize or slightly improve food security outcomes, but overall this will only temporarily mitigate outcomes. Markets are likely to remain the primary food source for most households. Households are likely to continue rebuilding their livelihoods during this period. To access an income, households will most likely continue increasing their engagement in typical income-generating and self-employment activities; however, income earned is likely to be below average due to the increasing number of people engaging in same activities and increased competition. Migration to major urban cities by a member of a household in search of temporary casual labor is likely to occur. The most vulnerable, unable to engage in these activities, will increase consumption of wild foods normally eaten later in the year, from December to March, including less preferred wild foods. Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are most likely with the number of households facing Crisis (IPC Phase 3) likely to begin increasing in September.

Crisis (IPC Phase 3) food security outcomes are expected to prevail for the October to January 2020 period. The food supply in the local markets is most likely to decrease and demand will increase through January 2020. Most households are expected to increase the use of livelihood strategies more than usual. Although households have the ability to continue engaging in livelihood strategies indicated of Crisis and Stressed as these strategies are expected to be available. Access to food from markets will deteriorate as staple food prices will rise more rapidly towards the peak of the lean season in January/February. Consumption of wild foods will continue to increase. Starting in November, most households will start engaging in activities for the next agriculture season including land clearing and sowing. The level of planting is expected to be dependent on seed availability, as most will have no retained seeds from the previous season. Self-employment activities will be gradually replaced by the farming activities. Though the rainfall will increase availability of seasonal wild foods that normally become available during this time of the year, the effects of the harsh conditions during the current year will persist until the availability of newly harvested crops in March/April 2020.

**MOST LIKELY FOOD SECURITY OUTCOMES AND AREAS RECEIVING SIGNIFICANT LEVELS OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE\***

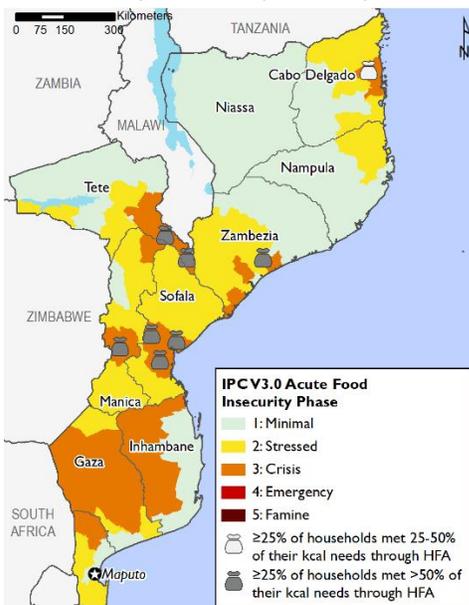
Each of these maps adheres to IPC v3.0 humanitarian assistance mapping protocols and flags where significant levels of humanitarian assistance are being/are expected to be provided. 🏠 indicates that at least 25 percent of households receive on average 25–50 percent of caloric needs from humanitarian food assistance (HFA). 🏠 indicates that at least 25 percent of households receive on average over 50 percent of caloric needs through HFA. This mapping protocol differs from the (!) protocol used in the maps at the top of the report. The use of (!) indicates areas that would likely be at least one phase worse in the absence of current or programmed humanitarian assistance.

Current, June 2019



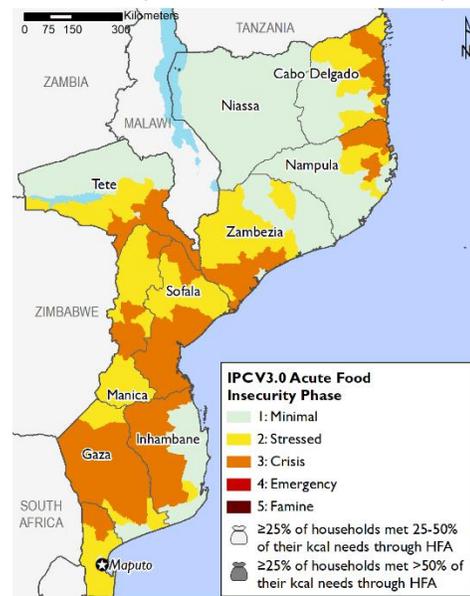
Source: FEWS NET

Projected food security outcomes, June to September 2019



Source: FEWS NET

Projected food security outcomes, October 2019 to January 2020



Source: FEWS NET

FEWS NET classification is IPC-compatible. IPC-compatible analysis follows key IPC protocols but does not necessarily reflect the consensus of national food security partners.

**ABOUT SCENARIO DEVELOPMENT**

To project food security outcomes, FEWS NET develops a set of assumptions about likely events, their effects, and the probable responses of various actors. FEWS NET analyzes these assumptions in the context of current conditions and local livelihoods to arrive at a most likely scenario for the coming eight months. [Learn more here.](#)