

FOOD ASSISTANCE OUTLOOK BRIEF

May 2020

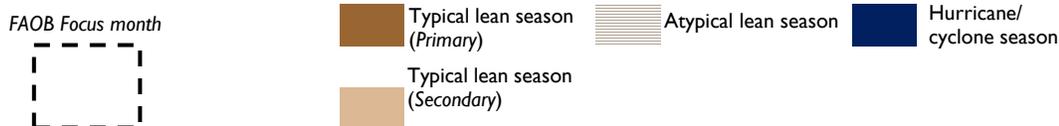
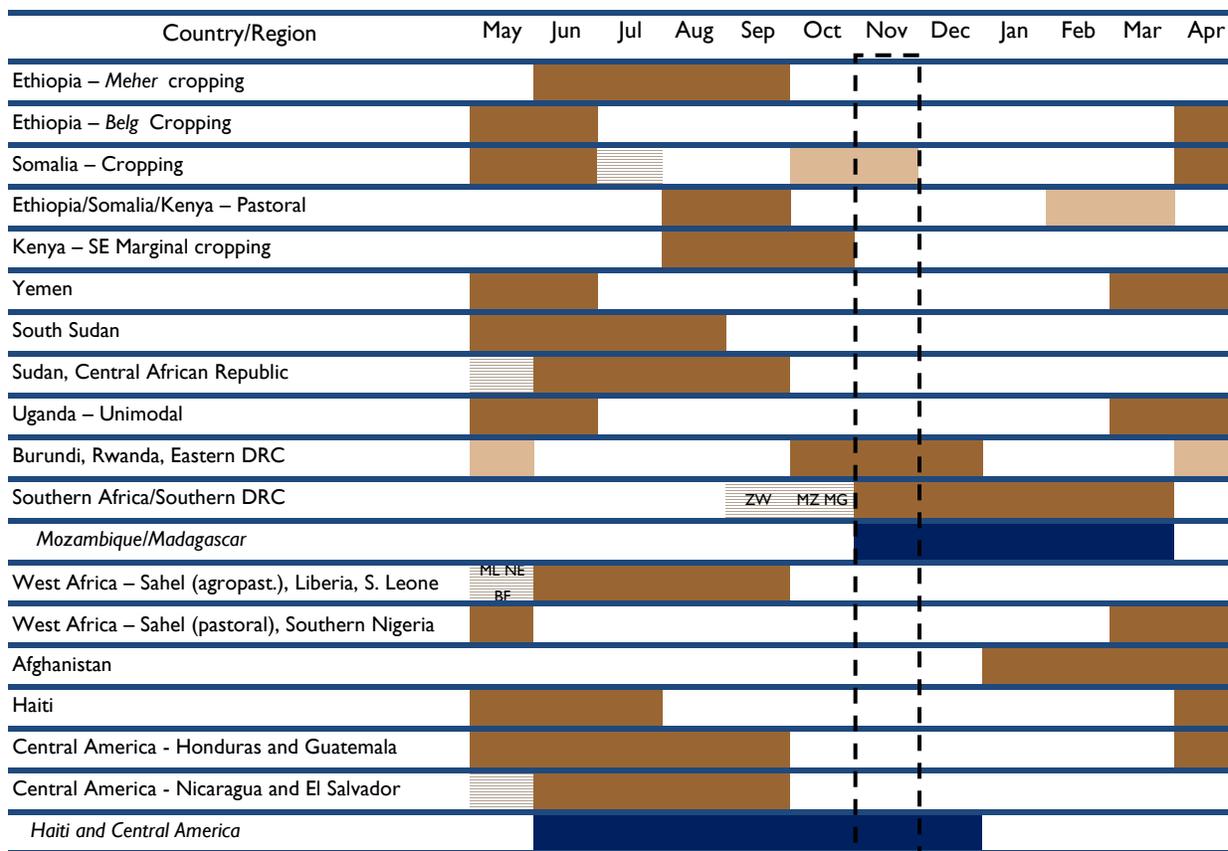
PROJECTED FOOD ASSISTANCE NEEDS FOR NOVEMBER 2020

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, NOV.)	External needs in NOV. ?	NOV. versus last year	NOV. versus 5-year avg.	Highest likely severity (area) in NOVEMBER	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. Beneficiaries of assistance in Houthi-controlled areas will experience significantly reduced access to food due to 50 percent reductions in benefits beginning in May. 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 related disruptions are likely to lead to another poorer than normal harvest in June in eastern DRC. Movement restrictions in urban areas is limiting access to the informal labor sector, which is anticipated to drive atypically high acute food insecurity in urban areas. In Djuju of Ituri province, high levels of conflict is driving displacement and limiting access to food, and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes are anticipated in November.					
	SOUTH SUDAN	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency & risk of Famine	February - August 2020
	COVID-19 and falling oil prices continue to impact revenue, imports, casual labor income, and humanitarian movement and constrain urban and rural household access to food sources. Below average 2020/21 crop production is possible if households are unable to access seeds for planting from markets or humanitarians. There is also a rising risk of desert locust damage to crops in Eastern Equatoria. A risk of Famine (IPC Phase 5) persists.					
	ZIMBABWE	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	September 2020 - March 2021
Very poor macroeconomic conditions and COVID-19 related movement restrictions are continuing to limit labor opportunities and will likely drive atypically high needs. Poor households will have depleted food stocks prior to November and will rely on markets to access food, though extremely high prices will limit food access.						
2.5 - 4.99 million	SUDAN	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	May - September 2020
	Harvests beginning in October should improve food access for households in agricultural and agropastoral areas. However, COVID-19-related restrictions on the movement of people and goods in Sudan are likely to drive reductions in labor income, while staple food prices will remain much higher than normal. Above-average humanitarian assistance needs are expected to remain much higher than normal even during the harvest period.					
	ETHIOPIA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	Belg cropping: Apr. - Jun. 2020
Conflict continues to restrict movement in some pastoral and agropastoral areas. The desert locust upsurge is expected to lead to localized crop losses and continued Crisis (IPC Phase 3) for some Meher and Belg dependent poor households. COVID-19 related movement restrictions are also restricting labor opportunities, driving higher assistance needs.						
AFGHANISTAN	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	January - April 2021	
COVID-19 related movement restrictions 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 many anticipated to be in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) between May and November.						

	Country (In order of estimated food insecure population, NOV.)	External needs in NOV. ?	NOV. versus last year	NOV. versus 5-year avg.	Highest likely severity (area) in NOVEMBER	Key upcoming lean season
2.5 - 4.99 million	NIGERIA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency & risk of Famine	April - September 2020 Due to COVID-19 related movement restrictions, urban and some rural households are facing a decline in income. Furthermore, declining oil prices and associated depreciation of the NGN is likely to put upward pressure on imported staple food prices and locally-produced substitutes. In conflict affected areas of the Northeast, Northwest, and North-Central, the harvest starting in October is expected to be below average. In conflict affected areas in the Northeast, Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse outcomes and a risk of Famine (IPC Phase 5) are expected to persist.
	SOMALIA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	Cropping: April - July 2020 A significant decline in remittances from the diaspora due to the COVID-19 pandemic, especially during the Ramadan and Hajj period, and the impacts of desert locust are anticipated to drive an increase in the urban, rural, and IDP population in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) through mid-2020. Crisis (IPC Phase 3) is expected to persist in several northern and central pastoral areas in November.
	KENYA	Yes	▼	▲	PHASE 2: Stressed (!)	Pastoral: August - October 2020 Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are likely among many poor, urban populations due to reductions in income as a result of COVID-19 restrictions. By the Oct.-Dec. short rains season, Crisis (IPC Phase 3) is likely at the household level but pastoral and marginal agricultural areas will likely be Stressed (IPC Phase 2). Stressed! (IPC Phase 2!) is likely in refugee settlements.
1.0 - 2.49 million	UGANDA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	Karamoja: March - August 2020 In the near term, food security is expected to worsen due to COVID-19 control measures, particularly in urban areas. In April, refugees faced 30 percent ration cuts. Locusts continue to threaten crops in Karamoja and neighboring bimodal areas. In November, Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are expected in refugee settlements and among some Karamoja households.
	MOZAMBIQUE	Yes	▼	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	October 2020 - March 2021 Insecurity in Cabo Delgado and a third year of consecutive drought are driving Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes.
	<i>Burkina Faso (RM)</i>	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	Sahel: February - Sept. 2020 Conflict has increased 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 labor opportunities for poor urban households and pastoral and agropastoral households. In November, the ongoing harvest will provide marginal improvement to food security.
0.5 - 0.99 million	CAMEROON	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	Southern: March - June 2020 A seasonal increase in conflict in the Northwest and Southwest is likely to increase displacement and disrupt household access to food and income sources, driving Crisis (IPC Phase 3) food security outcomes.
	HAITI	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - June 2020 Inflation and reduced incomes related to COVID-19 will continue to reduce the purchasing power of poor households.
	GUATEMALA	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	February - August 2020 An increase in agricultural casual labor in October/November for the coffee harvest is expected to increase food access. However, several households affected by the loss of income sources related to COVID-19 will remain in Crisis (IPC Phase 3).
	<i>Honduras (RM)</i>	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	February - September 2020 COVID-19 related measures are limiting access to income for very poor and poor households in urban and rural areas. However, the start of the coffee harvest in October/November is expected to improve food security in some areas.
	MADAGASCAR	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	South: October 2020 - March 2021
<i>Central African Rep (RM)</i>	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	East: April - August 2020	
BURUNDI	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal	October - December 2020	
0.1 - 0.49 million	MALAWI	Yes	▼	▼	PHASE 3: Crisis	December 2020 - March 2021
	CHAD	Yes	▲	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed (!)	April-September 2020
	<i>Lesotho (RM)</i>	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	December 2020 - March 2021
	MALI	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 2: Stressed	May - September 2020
	<i>El Salvador (RM)</i>	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 2: Stressed	February - September 2020
	<i>Mauritania (RM)</i>	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	February - July 2020
	<i>Nicaragua (RM)</i>	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 2: Stressed	February - September 2020
<i>Rwanda (RM)</i>	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

November 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%
South Sudan	2.5 - 4.99 million	20-40%	5.0 - 9.99 million	40-60%	5.0 - 9.99 million	>60%
Zimbabwe	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	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%	5.0 - 9.99 million	5-20%	5.0 - 9.99 million	5-20%
Afghanistan	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%	5.0 - 9.99 million	20-40%
Nigeria	>10.0 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 million	<5%	>10.0 million	5-20%
Somalia	2.5 - 4.99 million	20-40%	2.5 - 4.99 million	20-40%	5.0 - 9.99 million	40-60%
Kenya	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%	5.0 - 9.99 million	5-20%
Uganda	1.0 - 2.49 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%	0.5 - 0.99 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%
Guatemala	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
Honduras RM	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	20-40%
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%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	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%