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FAMINE EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS NETWORK
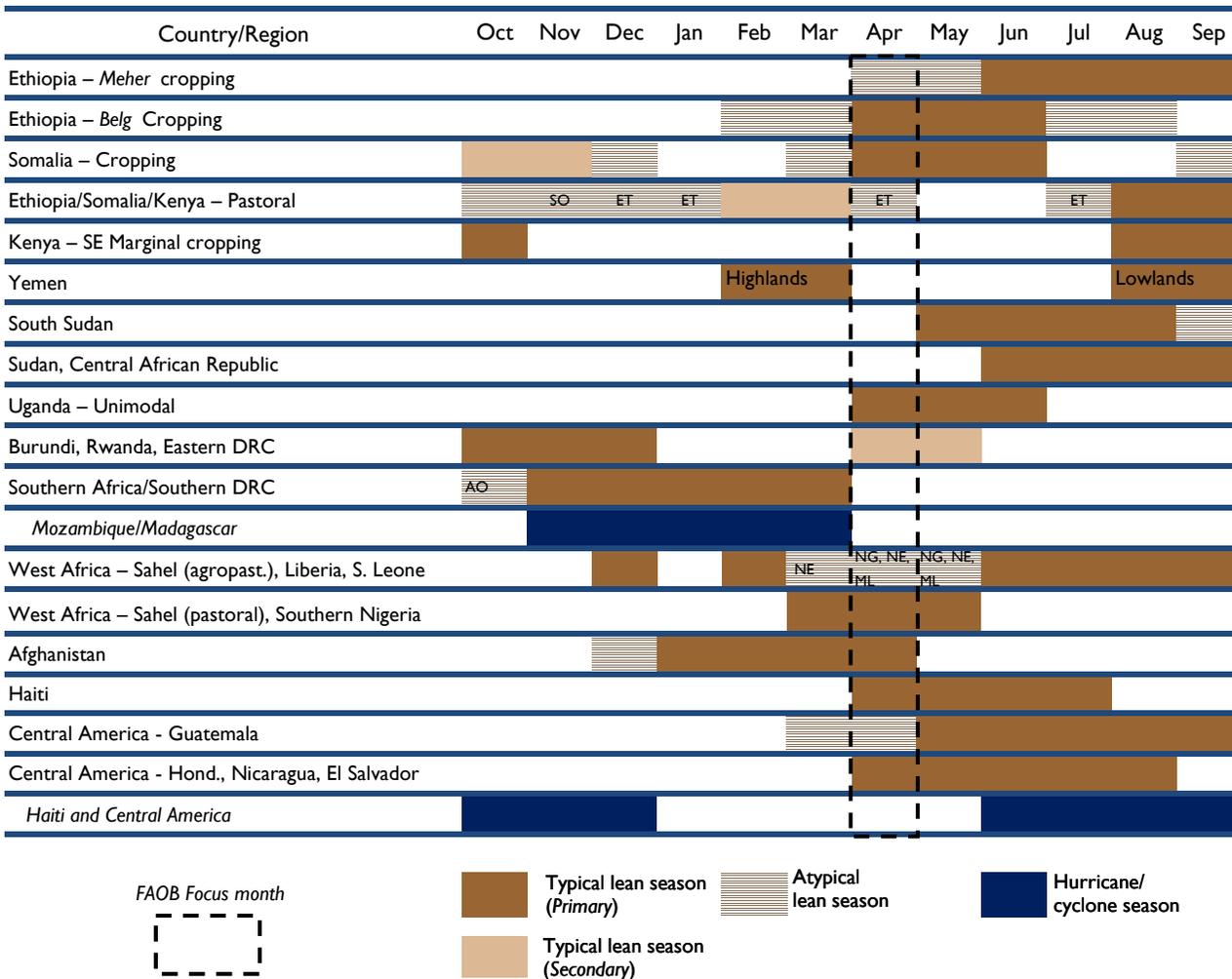
FOOD ASSISTANCE OUTLOOK BRIEF

October 2022

PROJECTED FOOD ASSISTANCE NEEDS FOR   **APRIL 2023**

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, APR.)	External needs in APR. ?	APR. versus last year	APR. versus 5-year avg.	Highest likely severity (area) in APRIL	Key upcoming lean season
15+ million					
YEMEN	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	Lowlands: August - Sept. 2022
A recent increase in wheat procurements is expected to drive general stability in staple food prices in the coming months. However, the reduced frequency and size of humanitarian food assistance deliveries are expected to be insufficient to prevent food consumption gaps for millions of households. In April 2023, area-level Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes are expected to persist in Marib, where a significant displaced population depends on assistance.					
10.0 - 15.0 million					
ETHIOPIA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	*SE/S pastoral:* Dec. - March 2021
Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes will likely be widespread in northern, central, southern, and southeastern Ethiopia. Multiple areas of the country face the potential for worse outcomes, including southern and southeastern pastoral areas, which are anticipated to face a historic fifth consecutive below-average rainfall season. In Tigray, the 2022 *meher* harvest is improving food security outcomes somewhat, but there is a risk outcomes could deteriorate if renewed conflict significantly disrupts household movement and livelihoods.					
7.5 - 9.99 million					
NIGERIA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	North: April - September 2022
Food assistance needs are likely to be higher in 2023 than in recent years due to increased levels of conflict disrupting livelihood activities. Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes are likely in some inaccessible LGAs in the northeast with Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcome expected in worst conflict-affected areas of northern Nigeria. In April, households in these areas will be heavily market reliant for food as household food stocks from the main harvest become exhausted.					
Afghanistan (RM)	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis (!)	November 2022 - April 2023
In April, an increase in agricultural labor opportunities will provide seasonal income to households in lower elevation areas. However, needs will remain above average due to the impacts of very poor economic conditions on income-earning and prices, with provinces worst-affected by drought likely to remain in Crisis! (IPC Phase 3!).					
DRC	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	NE/SE: September - Dec. 2022
In April, households will continue to deplete their stocks during the lean season in northest and north-central areas, while ongoing conflict and large-scale displacement in North Kivu and Ituri will reduce households' access to typical food and income sources and contribute to Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes in worst conflict-affected areas.					
5.0 - 7.49 million					
SOMALIA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 5: Famine	August - December 2022
The forecast fifth consecutive poor rainy season in late 2022 will result in food and income losses and displacement through the end of the dry season in March. Famine (IPC Phase 5) is projected to emerge in Baidoa and Burhkhaba districts of Bay in late 2022, though recently allocated funds and a subsequent scale-up in planned assistance will be incorporated into a November IPC analysis that will revisit this projection. Additional areas face a Risk of Famine if poor 2022 deyr rainfall results in the failure of crop and livestock production and planned food assistance does not reach those most in need.					

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Country (In order of estimated food insecure population, APR.)	External needs in APR. ?	APR. versus last year	APR. versus 5-year avg.	Highest likely severity (area) in APRIL	Key upcoming lean season
5.0 - 7.49 million					
SOUTH SUDAN	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency & risk of Famine	March - September 2023
Conflict, early season rainfall deficits, and ongoing floods are expected to result in another large national cereal deficit after the 2022 harvest, while staple food price shocks and macroeconomic challenges will continue to constrain household capacity to purchase imported food. While a scale-up in food assistance is anticipated during the lean season, Emergency (IPC Phase 4) will still be widespread, with some households in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5). There is a risk of Famine (IPC Phase 5) if conflict or floods isolate households from food and income sources for a long time.					
SUDAN	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	June - September 2023
Currently, Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes are likely present in areas with localized inter-communal violence and very limited access to income. In April, the harvest will improve food availability, but Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes will persist driven by localized violence, political instability, poor macroeconomic conditions, and high prices.					
KENYA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	September - December 2022
Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes are expected through April in the worst drought-affected pastoral areas, including Marsabit, Mandera, Turkana, Isiolo, Garissa, and Wajir. Although government safety nets and labor income are available, the forecast fifth below-average rainy season in late 2022 will drive further livestock losses, minimal milk consumption, and low terms of trade, as well as another poor harvest in marginal agricultural areas.					
1.0 - 2.49 million					
ZIMBABWE	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	August 2022 - March 2023
By April, the harvests will become available from the main agricultural season, reducing the proportion of households experiencing Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes. The anticipated above-average rainfall season will improve agricultural labor opportunities over last year; however, continued macroeconomic challenges will drive below-average demand.					
UGANDA	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	Karamoja: January - August 2022
In April, Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are likely in Karamoja as the lean season sets in. Stressed! (IPC Phase 2!) outcomes are likely among refugee settlements, supported by significant assistance.					
BURKINA FASO	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	March - September 2023
In Soum and Oudalan provinces, Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes are likely to persist, with some households in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5), as the ongoing conflict is increasing the number of communities under blockades. Elsewhere, expanding conflict in northern provinces will disrupt agricultural activities and access to typical food and income sources, resulting in widespread Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes.					
MOZAMBIQUE	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	October 2022 - March 2023
Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are likely in southern and central Mozambique - driven by below-average harvests and high food prices - and in Cabo Delgado, where conflict continues to disrupt access to livelihoods and markets.					
MADAGASCAR	Yes	▼	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	September 2022 - March 2023
With the beginning of the harvest, food security outcomes are expected to improve for poorer households across the Grand South. Needs will be below last year, when severe drought and cyclones significantly impacted harvests.					
CAMEROON	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	Far North: June - August 2023
HAITI	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - June 2023
Angola (RM)	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	October 2022 - March 2023
GUATEMALA	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - August 2023
NIGER	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	June - September 2023
MALAWI	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	November 2022 - March 2023
0.5 - 0.99 million					
CHAD	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed (!)	April - September 2022
MALI	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	June - September 2023
Honduras (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	April - August 2023
Burundi	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	October - December 2022
Central African Rep (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	June - August 2023
0.1 - 0.49 million					
Mauritania (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	Pastoral: March - June 2023
Lesotho (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	November 2022 - March 2023
Nicaragua (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	April - August 2023
Rwanda (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal	October - December 2022
< 0.1 million El Salvador (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	April - August 2023

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LEAN SEASONS IN FEWS NET MONITORED COUNTRIES AND REGIONS

Country/Region	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
Ethiopia – *Meher* cropping							Atypical	Atypical	Primary	Primary	Primary	Primary
Ethiopia – *Belg* Cropping					Atypical	Atypical	Primary	Primary	Atypical	Atypical		
Somalia – Cropping	Secondary	Atypical				Primary	Primary	Primary	Primary			Atypical
Ethiopia/Somalia/Kenya – Pastoral	Atypical (SO)	Atypical (ET)	Atypical (ET)	Secondary			Atypical (ET)			Atypical (ET)	Primary	Primary
Kenya – SE Marginal cropping	Primary										Primary	Primary
Yemen					Highlands	Highlands					Lowlands	Lowlands
South Sudan								Primary	Primary	Primary	Primary	Atypical
Sudan, Central African Republic									Primary	Primary	Primary	Primary
Uganda – Unimodal							Primary	Primary	Primary			
Burundi, Rwanda, Eastern DRC	Primary	Primary	Primary				Secondary	Secondary				
Southern Africa/Southern DRC	Atypical (AO)	Primary	Primary									
Mozambique/Madagascar			Hurricane	Hurricane	Hurricane	Hurricane	Hurricane					
West Africa – Sahel (agropast.), Liberia, S. Leone		Primary		Primary	Atypical (NE)		Primary (NG, NE, ML)	Primary (NG, NE, ML)	Primary	Primary	Primary	Primary
West Africa – Sahel (pastoral), Southern Nigeria						Primary	Primary	Primary				
Afghanistan		Atypical	Atypical	Primary	Primary	Primary	Primary					
Haiti						Primary	Primary	Primary	Primary	Primary		
Central America - Guatemala						Atypical	Primary	Primary	Primary	Primary	Primary	Primary
Central America - Hond., Nicaragua, El Salvador							Primary	Primary	Primary	Primary	Primary	
Haiti and Central America	Hurricane	Hurricane							Hurricane	Hurricane	Hurricane	Hurricane

FAOB Focus month — [dashed box]

Legend:
- **Typical lean season (Primary)** — brown
- **Typical lean season (Secondary)** — tan
- **Atypical lean season** — hatched
- **Hurricane/cyclone season** — navy

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				April	2023	

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%	>15.0 million	40-60%	>15.0 million	>60%
Ethiopia	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%	>10.0 million	5-20%	>15.0 million	5-20%
Nigeria	>15.0 million	5-20%	5.0 - 9.99 million	<5%	>15.0 million	5-20%
Afghanistan	>15.0 million	40-60%	5.0 - 9.99 million	20-40%	>15.0 million	>60%
DRC	5.0 - 9.99 million	5-20%	5.0 - 9.99 million	5-20%	>15.0 million	20-40%
Somalia	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%	>10.0 million	>60%
Sudan	5.0 - 9.99 million	5-20%	5.0 - 9.99 million	5-20%	>15.0 million	20-40%
Kenya	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%	5.0 - 9.99 million	5-20%	5.0 - 9.99 million	5-20%
Zimbabwe	2.5 - 4.99 million	20-40%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	5.0 - 9.99 million	40-60%
Uganda	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%
Burkina Faso	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	5.0 - 9.99 million	20-40%
Mozambique	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	5.0 - 9.99 million	5-20%
Madagascar	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%
Cameroon	2.5 - 4.99 million	20-40%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	5.0 - 9.99 million	20-40%
Haiti	2.5 - 4.99 million	20-40%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 million	40-60%
Angola RM	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%
Guatemala	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%
Niger	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%
Malawi	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 million	20-40%
Chad	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%
Mali	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	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	5-20%
Burundi	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	5-20%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	20-40%
Mauritania RM	0.1 - 0.49 million	5-20%	0.1 - 0.49 million	5-20%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%
Lesotho RM	0.1 - 0.49 million	5-20%	0.1 - 0.49 million	5-20%	0.1 - 0.49 million	5-20%
Nicaragua RM	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
Rwanda RM	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%
El Salvador RM	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	<0.1 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%