

# FOOD ASSISTANCE OUTLOOK BRIEF

September 2021

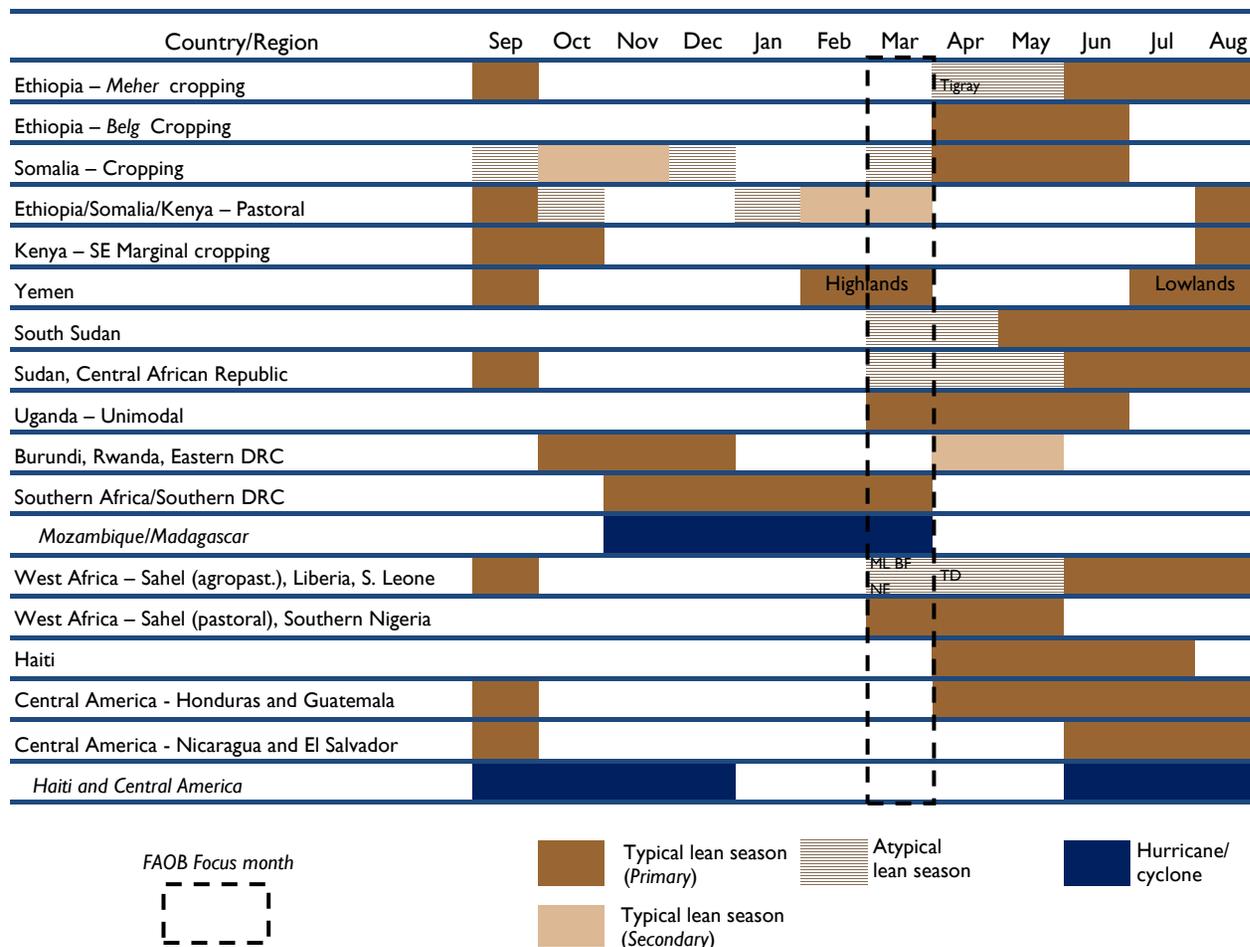
## PROJECTED FOOD ASSISTANCE NEEDS FOR March 2022

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](http://www.fews.net) for detailed country reports.

Country (In order of estimated food insecure population, MAR.)	External needs in MAR. ?	MAR. versus last year	MAR. versus 5-year avg.	Highest likely severity (area) in MARCH	Key upcoming lean season
15+ million	YEMEN	Yes ▶	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency & risk of Famine	Lowlands: July - September 2021
	<p>In the coming months, rising food prices are expected to continue reducing household purchasing power. Widespread Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are likely, with Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes anticipated in Amran at the peak of the lean season in the highlands. Should food supply be cut off for a prolonged period, Famine (IPC Phase 5) would be possible.</p>				
10.0 - 15.0 million	ETHIOPIA	Yes ▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	Meher cropping: June to Sept. 2021
	<p>Conflict in northern Ethiopia remains one of the most severe humanitarian emergencies globally. Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes are expected in conflict-affected areas of Afar. In March, Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are expected among IDPs, across most pastoral areas, and some belg and Meher producing areas. Should the 2021 deyr rains perform worse than forecast, Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes are possible in some southern and southeastern pastoral areas.</p>				
5.0 - 7.49 million	DRC	Yes ▼	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	North East: September-December
	<p>In March, households will be consuming crops from the Jan.-Feb. season A harvest. However, it will only marginally improve food security for poor households in worst conflict-affected areas. Households that have their typical livelihoods disrupted due to conflicts in Ituri, North Kivu, South Kivu, and much of Tanganyika will likely be in Crisis (IPC Phase 3).</p>				
	SOUTH SUDAN	Yes ▶	▲		March - August 2022
	<p>In Pibor, sustained food assistance and the start of the green maize harvest is driving marginal improvement. Still, Emergency (IPC Phase 4) will likely persist in several areas of South Sudan during the 2021/2022 harvest and post-harvest period, driven by conflict, flood, and macroeconomic shocks.</p>				
NIGERIA	Yes ▶	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency & risk of Famine	North: April - September 2021	
<p>Food access among poor households in northwestern and northeastern conflict-affected areas is expected to remain low as the agricultural season has been disrupted. High levels of conflict are also resulting in the displacement of millions, many of whom are likely to have difficulty meeting their food needs. Continued high food prices will drive below-average purchasing power. In the Northeast, Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes are likely in hard-to-reach areas. Famine (IPC Phase 5) could occur in a worst-case scenario if conflict spiked and isolated households for a prolong period of time.</p>					
SUDAN	Yes ▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	April-September 2021	
<p>The ongoing macroeconomic crisis, flooding, and sporadic clashes are anticipated to contribute to relatively high assistance needs through the lean season. In March, the recently concluded millet and sorghum harvest will improve food access.</p>					

Country (In order of estimated food insecure population, MAR.)	External needs in MAR. ?	MAR. versus last year	MAR. versus 5-year avg.	Highest likely severity (area) in MARCH	Key upcoming lean season	
2.5-4.99 million	SOMALIA	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	Cropping: September - December 2021 A forecast of a below-average Oct.-Dec. 2021 deyr rainy season is likely to result in a three-season drought, causing a third consecutive season of below-average harvests, low herd growth, declines in livestock health and saleability, and rising food prices. Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes with some households in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) are likely.
	KENYA	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	June-October 2021 Widespread Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are likely following a likely third consecutive below average rainy season in late 2021.
	ZIMBABWE	Yes	▼	▼	PHASE 3: Crisis	November 2021 - February 2022 Deficit areas will be in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) during the 2021/22 lean season in the absence of food assistance. Despite favorable production, as stocks decline among poor households, they will rely on markets but face high prices with low income.
	UGANDA	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis (!)	Karamoja: February - August 2021 In Karamoja, high staple food prices and limited income earning opportunities due to insecurity and closed markets will constrain food access and poor households will face Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes. Below-normal crop production and low capacity to earn income following movement restrictions will drive Crisis! (IPC Phase 3!) outcomes in refugee settlements in March.
1.0-2.49 million	MOZAMBIQUE	Yes	▼	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	October 2021-February 2022 Crisis (IPC Phase 3) is likely among displaced households in Cabo Delgado that cannot engage in the upcoming agricultural season.
	Honduras (RM)	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - August 2021 Due to below-average maize and bean production in the 2021 <i>primera</i> and <i>proserta</i> seasons and reduced demand for labor on coffee farms, Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are anticipated in the Dry Corridor and coffee-producing areas through March 2022.
	MADAGASCAR	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	September 2021 - March 2022 The 2021/22 lean season is expected to be severe across the south due to below-average tuber harvest and above-average prices. Despite forecast average 2021/22 rainfall, limited cuttings, seeds, and livestock holdings will severely reduce income earning from livestock and agricultural labor, driving Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes between November 2021 and March 2022.
	CAMEROON	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - May 2022
	HAITI	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - June 2022 Following the earthquake on August 14th, food assistance needs are anticipated to remain above last year and the five year average through the onset of the lean season in March 2022, as households lost typical livelihood assets including agricultural inputs.
	GUATEMALA	Yes	▼	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - August 2021
	BURKINA FASO	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - September 2021 While fairly widespread Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are likely in conflict-affected areas in March, IDPs and poor households that have atypically sold their livestock and did not cultivate in 2021 in inaccessible areas of Sahel are likely in Emergency (IPC Phase 4).
	NIGER	Yes	▼	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - September 2021
0.5 - 0.99 million	MALAWI	Yes	▼	▼	PHASE 3: Crisis	December 2021 - March 2022 Crisis (IPC Phase 3) is anticipated in Nsanje and Chikwawa districts due to localized deficits during the 2020/21 harvest.
	BURUNDI	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	April - May 2021
0.1 - 0.49 million	Central African Rep (RM)	Yes	▼	▼	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - August 2021
	CHAD	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	April - September 2021
	Lesotho (RM)	Yes	▶	▼	PHASE 3: Crisis	December 2021 - March 2022
	Nicaragua (RM)	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 2: Stressed	March - August 2021
	El Salvador (RM)	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - August 2021
<0.1 million	MALI	Yes	▼	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	June- August
	Rwanda (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal (!)	October-December 2021 Humanitarian food assistance is likely supporting Minimal! (IPC Phase 1!) outcomes in refugee settlements
	Mauritania (RM)	Yes	▼	▼	PHASE 1: Minimal	June - September 2021

### 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

March

2022

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