

FOOD ASSISTANCE OUTLOOK BRIEF

August 2017

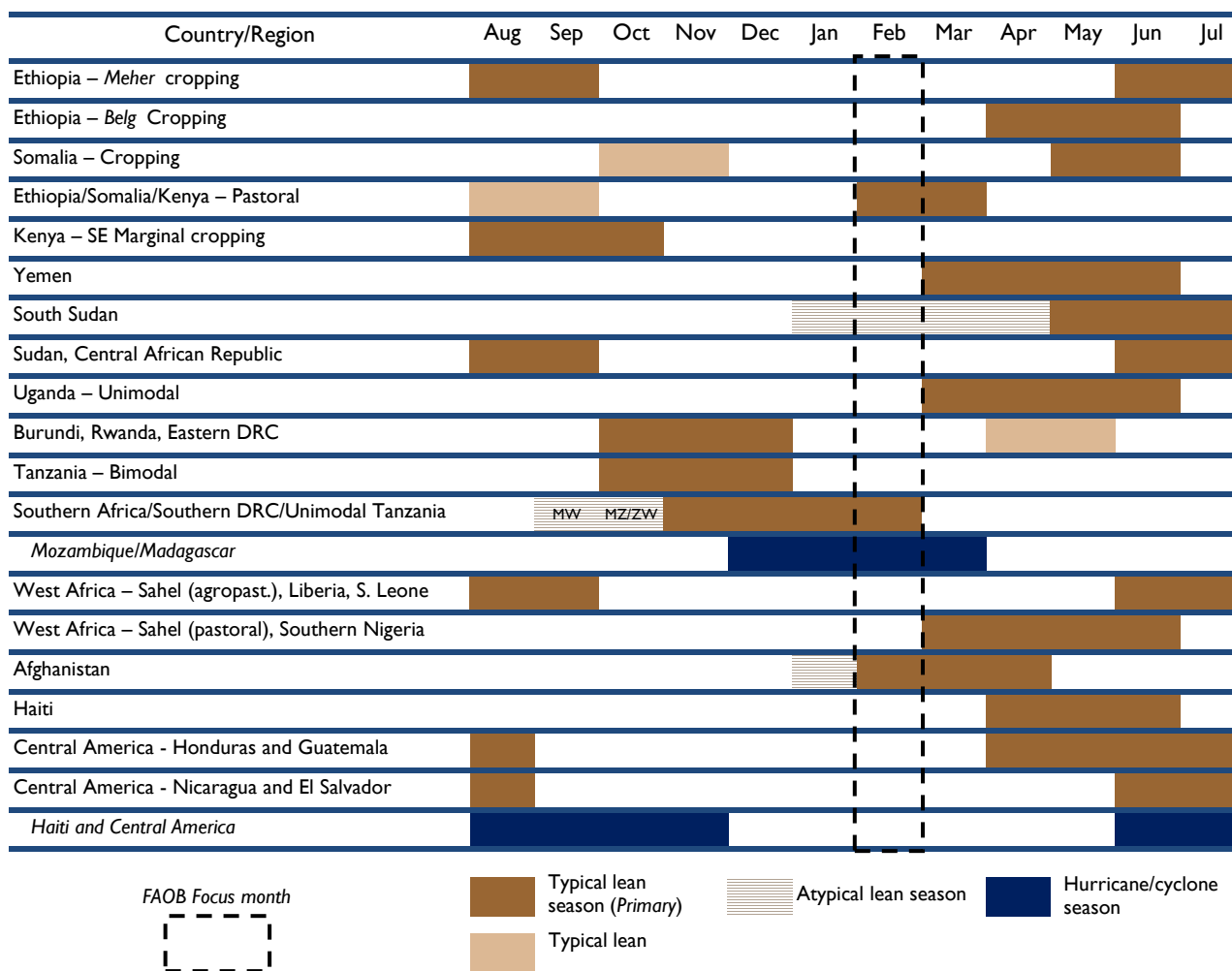
PROJECTED FOOD ASSISTANCE NEEDS FOR FEBRUARY 2018

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, FEB.) | External needs in FEB. ? | FEB. versus last year | FEB. versus 5-year avg. | Highest likely severity (area) in FEBRUARY | Key upcoming lean season | |
|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 10+ million | YEMEN | Yes | ▲ | ▲ | PHASE 4: Emergency | March - June 2018 |
| | <p>Conflict is the primary driver of the largest food security emergency in the world, which is associated by high levels of acute malnutrition as well as excess mortality. The potential for increased conflict near Al Hudaydah is leading to high concern about future food imports. In a worst-case scenario where food imports drop substantially for a sustained period of time or where conflict persistently restricts flows of food to local markets, Famine (IPC Phase 5) is possible.</p> | | | | | |
| | SOUTH SUDAN | Yes | ▲ | ▲ | PHASE 4: Emergency | January - July 2018 |
| <p>A large-scale food security Emergency continues in South Sudan. Food security is expected to improve slightly in late 2017 with the harvest, but most poor households in worst-affected areas will deplete stocks atypically early and food security will again deteriorate in early 2018. A risk of Famine (IPC Phase 5) remains and of greatest concern are about 10,000 people on isolated islands between central Unity and northwestern Jonglei, some of whom may be in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5).</p> | | | | | | |
| 2.5 – 4.9 million | AFGHANISTAN | Yes | ▲ | ▲ | PHASE 3: Crisis | January - April 2018 |
| | <p>Ongoing conflict and associated displacement continues to disrupt livelihoods in parts of most provinces, with about 850,000 people displaced since January 2016. More than 300,000 Afghan nationals have returned from Pakistan since January 2017, with few assets. Extended periods of dryness in March and April have led to poor rainfed wheat production, particularly in the north and northeast.</p> | | | | | |
| | NIGERIA | Yes | ▲ | ▲ | PHASE 4: Emergency | Northeast: April/May - September 2017 |
| | <p>The conflict with Boko Haram has caused extensive population displacement and severe disruption of livelihoods in the northeast, particularly in Borno State. Many populations in accessible areas are heavily dependent on humanitarian assistance for food access. Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes are likely to continue in February 2018, with a risk of Famine (IPC Phase 5) in areas inaccessible to humanitarian actors.</p> | | | | | |
| | ETHIOPIA | Yes | ▼ | ▼ | PHASE 3: Crisis | E/W Hararghe: April - September 2017 |
| <p>In Dollo, parts of Korahe, Shebelle, and Afer zones of Somali Region, Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are expected in February, while some of the most vulnerable poor households may still remain in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) due to the excessive livestock losses. In other areas, access to food from the Meher harvest will likely still be available in February.</p> | | | | | | |
| SOMALIA | Yes | ▶ | ▲ | PHASE 4: Emergency | Pastoral minor: July - September 2017 | |
| <p>Food security is expected to improve in agropastoral areas with the likely average Deyr harvest. In pastoral areas, households have few livestock to sell and herd size recovery will be slow, even with average October to December rainfall. Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes are expected in some worst-affected areas of southern and northeastern pastoral livelihood zones.</p> | | | | | | |
| KENYA | Yes | ▲ | ▲ | PHASE 3: Crisis | Pastoral: July - October 2017 | |
| <p>Following the July "long" rains assessment and revised forecasts that indicate most of the northern pastoral areas and southeastern marginal agricultural areas are likely to receive below-average October to December 2017 rains, there will be significant numbers of people facing Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes and requiring humanitarian assistance in February 2018.</p> | | | | | | |

| | Country (In order of estimated food insecure population, FEB.) | External needs in FEB. ? | FEB. versus last year | FEB. versus 5-year avg. | Highest likely severity (area) in FEBRUARY | Key upcoming lean season |
|-----------------------|---|--------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|--|--|
| 2.5 – 4.9 million | SUDAN | Yes | ▶ | ▶ | PHASE 3: Crisis | April - September 2017 |
| | Urgent assistance will be required for IDPs and some resident households in SPLM-N-controlled areas of South Kordofan and in Jebel Marra areas of Darfur, even after the onset of harvests in October 2017. Moreover, the ongoing influx of South Sudanese refugees is expected to increase humanitarian assistance needs. | | | | | |
| 1.0 – 2.49 million | DRC | Yes | ▼ | ▼ | PHASE 3: Crisis | Tanganyika: Oct - Dec 2017 |
| | Food assistance needs are expected during the post-harvest period following below-average Season A harvests in some localized areas. Additionally, rural households may experience limited Season B cultivation due to conflict-related population movements as well as damages from pests, including the Fall Armyworm. | | | | | |
| | UGANDA | Yes | ▲ | ▲ | PHASE 3: Crisis | Karamoja: March - June 2018 |
| | South Sudanese refugees are expected to be in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) in the absence of humanitarian assistance. Nearly a million refugees from South Sudan are currently in Uganda and the number is expected to rise through February 2018. A relatively small number of poor households in Karamoja are expected to be in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) in February. | | | | | |
| 0.5 – 0.99 million | MOZAMBIQUE | Yes | ▼ | ▶ | PHASE 3: Crisis | Central: October 2017 - March 2018 |
| | Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are expected in some central semiarid areas during the lean season beginning in October. Poor households are gradually rebuilding their livelihoods from the recently-ended conflict and the 2015/16 drought. | | | | | |
| | ZIMBABWE | Yes | ▼ | ▼ | PHASE 3: Crisis | October 2017 - March 2018 |
| | Once food stocks are exhausted, poor households are likely to experience food gaps in marginal areas of the south and north because of reduced off-farm labor activities, petty trade, and remittances due to the national cash shortages. | | | | | |
| | MADAGASCAR | Yes | ▶ | ▶ | PHASE 3: Crisis | December 2017 - March 2018 |
| | Consecutive years of below-average harvests are expected to drive Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes in southern areas. | | | | | |
| 0.1 – 0.49 million | Central African Rep (RM) | Yes | ▶ | ▼ | PHASE 3: Crisis | March - September 2017 |
| | Persistent conflict continues to increase displacement and is hindering food access due to market and livelihood disruptions, while staple food prices remain high. | | | | | |
| | MALAWI | Yes | ▼ | ▼ | PHASE 3: Crisis | Extreme N/S: Sept. 2017 - Feb. 2018 |
| | Poor households in Karonga and Nsanje are unlikely to meet their non-food needs due to poor production as a result of dryness and the impact of Fall Armyworm and ongoing recovery of livelihoods from the 2015/16 drought. | | | | | |
| | Burundi (RM) | Yes | ▶ | ▶ | PHASE 2: Stressed | October - December 2017 |
| | NIGER | Yes | ▶ | ▶ | PHASE 3: Crisis | Diffa Region: March - Sept 2017 |
| | Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are expected for a number of poor households due to the security situation in the Diffa region as well as the trade restrictions from Nigeria that are keeping staple food import prices high. | | | | | |
| | GUATEMALA | Yes | ▼ | ▶ | PHASE 2: Stressed | April - August 2018 |
| | Tanzania (RM) | Yes | ▲ | ▲ | PHASE 3: Crisis | Bimodal: October - December 2017 |
| | HAITI | Yes | ▶ | ▶ | PHASE 2: Stressed | April - June 2018 |
| | CHAD | Yes | ▲ | ▶ | PHASE 3: Crisis | Lac Region: May - September 2017 |
| | Rwanda (RM) | Yes | ▶ | ▲ | PHASE 1: Minimal | October - December 2017 |
| | Lesotho (RM) | Yes | ▼ | ▶ | PHASE 2: Stressed | December 2017 - February 2018 |
| <0.1 million | SIERRA LEONE | Yes | ▶ | ▶ | PHASE 1: Minimal | June - September 2017 |
| | MALI | Yes | ▶ | ▶ | PHASE 1: Minimal | June - September 2017 |
| | LIBERIA | Yes | ▼ | ▼ | PHASE 1: Minimal | June - September 2017 |
| | MAURITANIA | No | ▼ | ▼ | PHASE 2: Stressed | June - September 2017 |
| No projected Phase 3+ | Honduras (RM) | No | ▶ | ▶ | PHASE 2: Stressed | April - August 2018 |
| | Nicaragua (RM) | No | ▶ | ▶ | PHASE 2: Stressed | June - August 2018 |
| | El Salvador (RM) | No | ▶ | ▶ | PHASE 2: Stressed | June - August 2018 |
| | BURKINA FASO | No | ▶ | ▶ | PHASE 1: Minimal | June - September 2017 |
| | ZAMBIA | No | ▶ | ▶ | PHASE 1: Minimal | November 2017 - February 2018 |

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: February 2018

| 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% |
| South Sudan | 2.5 - 4.99 million | 20-40% | 2.5 - 4.99 million | 40-60% | 5.0 - 9.99 million | >60% |
| Afghanistan | 5.0 - 9.99 million | 5-20% | 2.5 - 4.99 million | 5-20% | 5.0 - 9.99 million | 20-40% |
| Nigeria | 2.5 - 4.99 million | <5% | 2.5 - 4.99 million | <5% | 5.0 - 9.99 million | <5% |
| Ethiopia | 2.5 - 4.99 million | <5% | 2.5 - 4.99 million | <5% | 5.0 - 9.99 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 | 1.0 - 2.49 million | <5% | 2.5 - 4.99 million | 5-20% | 2.5 - 4.99 million | 5-20% |
| Sudan | 0.5 - 0.99 million | <5% | 2.5 - 4.99 million | 5-20% | 2.5 - 4.99 million | 5-20% |
| DRC | 2.5 - 4.99 million | 5-20% | 1.0 - 2.49 million | <5% | 5.0 - 9.99 million | 5-20% |
| Uganda | 0.1 - 0.49 million | <5% | 1.0 - 2.49 million | <5% | 1.0 - 2.49 million | 5-20% |
| Mozambique | 1.0 - 2.49 million | 5-20% | 0.5 - 0.99 million | <5% | 1.0 - 2.49 million | 5-20% |
| Zimbabwe | 0.5 - 0.99 million | 5-20% | 0.5 - 0.99 million | <5% | 1.0 - 2.49 million | 5-20% |
| Madagascar | 0.5 - 0.99 million | <5% | 0.5 - 0.99 million | <5% | 1.0 - 2.49 million | 5-20% |
| CAR RM | 0.5 - 0.99 million | 5-20% | 0.1 - 0.49 million | 5-20% | 1.0 - 2.49 million | 20-40% |
| Malawi | <0.1 million | <5% | 0.1 - 0.49 million | <5% | 0.1 - 0.49 million | <5% |
| Burundi RM | 0.5 - 0.99 million | 5-20% | 0.1 - 0.49 million | <5% | 1.0 - 2.49 million | 5-20% |
| Niger | 0.5 - 0.99 million | <5% | 0.1 - 0.49 million | <5% | 0.5 - 0.99 million | <5% |
| Guatemala | 1.0 - 2.49 million | 5-20% | 0.1 - 0.49 million | <5% | 1.0 - 2.49 million | 5-20% |
| Tanzania RM | 0.1 - 0.49 million | <5% | 0.1 - 0.49 million | <5% | 0.5 - 0.99 million | <5% |
| Haiti | 0.5 - 0.99 million | <5% | 0.1 - 0.49 million | <5% | 0.5 - 0.99 million | 5-20% |
| Chad | 0.1 - 0.49 million | <5% | 0.1 - 0.49 million | <5% | 0.1 - 0.49 million | <5% |
| Rwanda RM | <0.1 million | <5% | 0.1 - 0.49 million | <5% | 0.1 - 0.49 million | <5% |
| Lesotho RM | 0.1 - 0.49 million | 5-20% | <0.1 million | <5% | 0.1 - 0.49 million | 5-20% |
| Sierra Leone | 0.1 - 0.49 million | 5-20% | <0.1 million | <5% | 0.1 - 0.49 million | 5-20% |
| Mali | 0.1 - 0.49 million | <5% | <0.1 million | <5% | 0.1 - 0.49 million | <5% |
| Liberia | 0.1 - 0.49 million | <5% | <0.1 million | <5% | 0.1 - 0.49 million | 5-20% |
| Mauritania | <0.1 million | <5% | <0.1 million | <5% | <0.1 million | <5% |
| Honduras RM | 0.1 - 0.49 million | <5% | None | 0 | 0.1 - 0.49 million | <5% |
| Nicaragua RM | <0.1 million | <5% | None | 0 | <0.1 million | <5% |
| El Salvador RM | <0.1 million | <5% | None | 0 | <0.1 million | <5% |
| Burkina Faso | None | 0 | None | 0 | None | 0 |
| Zambia | None | 0 | None | 0 | None | 0 |