

FOOD ASSISTANCE OUTLOOK BRIEF

January 2018

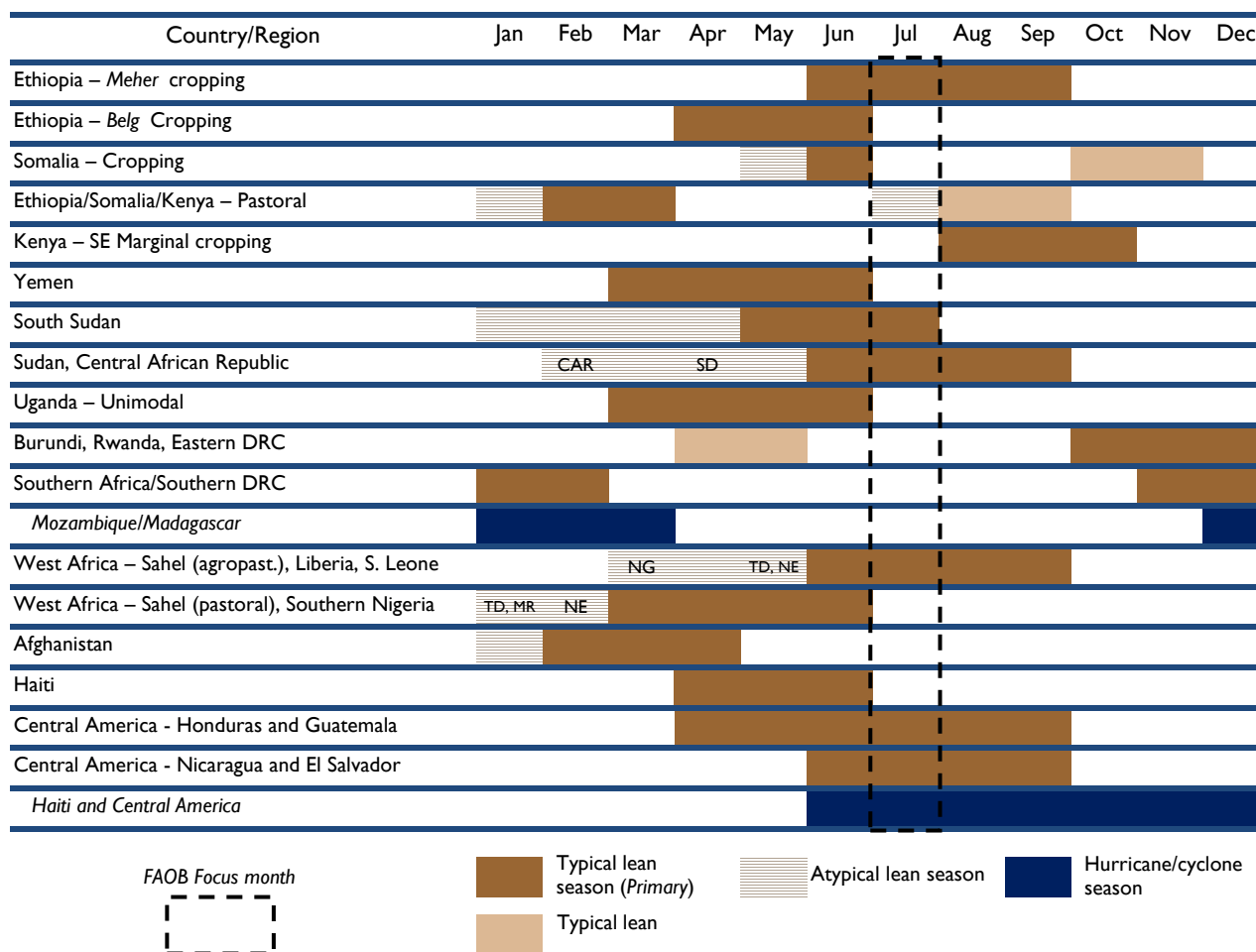
PROJECTED FOOD ASSISTANCE NEEDS FOR JULY 2018

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, JULY)	External needs in JULY ?	JULY versus last year	JULY versus 5-year avg.	Highest likely severity (area) in JULY	Key upcoming lean season	
10+ million	YEMEN	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency & elevated risk of Famine	March - June 2018
Commercial shipments of food and fuel are arriving into Yemen, following the temporary lifting of import restrictions through the Red Sea ports. Yemen faces a risk of Famine (IPC Phase 5) in a worst-case scenario in which there is a prolonged and significant disruption to imports through the ports of Al Hudaydah and Salif. The continuation of uninhibited, essential imports is critically needed to avert a severe deterioration of food security and the potential for loss of life.						
5.0 – 9.9 million	SOUTH SUDAN	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency & elevated risk of Famine	January - July 2018
	July is the peak of the lean season in South Sudan and emergency humanitarian assistance will be needed across the country to prevent the loss of lives and collapse of livelihoods. Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) outcomes likely exist currently and are also expected through July. In a worst-case scenario of an extended absence of assistance and persistent conflict that prevents household movement in search of food, Famine (IPC Phase 5) would be likely.					
	NIGERIA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency & elevated risk of Famine	Northeast: March - Sept 2018
Currently elevated food prices in the northeast are expected to increase further during the 2018 lean season due to seasonal market dynamics and increased demand from Sahelian countries. Boko Haram conflict continues to severely disrupt livelihoods in much of Borno State and parts of Adamawa and Yobe States and has led to poor 2017 staple harvests in these areas. There remains an elevated risk of Famine (IPC Phase 5) outcomes during the period.						
ETHIOPIA	Yes	▼	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	SE pastoral: Jan - March 2018	
Large areas of southeastern Ethiopia are in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and Crisis (IPC Phase 3!), with humanitarian assistance preventing worse outcomes in some areas. Sustained, large-scale assistance is needed through 2018, particularly in Dollo, Korahe, and Jarar zones, to mitigate the risk of increases in acute malnutrition and a further deterioration of outcomes. Large-scale displacement due to conflict in late 2017 in areas along the Oromia-Somali border is also a concern.						
2.5 – 4.9 million	SOMALIA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency & elevated risk of Famine	Pastoral: January - March 2018
	The Deyr harvest is supporting improvements in food security in January, and the Gu harvest will improve food security outcomes in July. However, improvements in both time periods are expected to be short-lived due to below-average harvest prospects and low livestock holdings. As a result, many households still face large food gaps and are heavily relying on humanitarian assistance. A risk of Famine (IPC Phase 5) exists in a worse-case scenario of an extended absence of assistance.					
	SUDAN	Yes	▲	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	April - September 2018
The main June to September 2017 rainy season was above average in most areas. Kassala and parts of northern Gadaref, North Darfur, and North Kordofan may face an early start to the 2018 lean season, as below-average rainfall has led to below-normal crop production and poor regeneration of pasture and water resources.						
AFGHANISTAN	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	January - April 2018	
Due to limited labor opportunities, as well as limited access to grazing and agricultural lands caused by the widespread insurgency, affected households throughout much of the country will remain in need of assistance in July 2018. Seasonal forecasts indicate a likelihood for below-average 2017/2018 precipitation, which could hinder rainfed staple crop performance.						

	Country (In order of estimated food insecure population, JULY)	External needs in JULY ?	JULY versus last year	JULY versus 5-year avg.	Highest likely severity (area) in JULY	Key upcoming lean season
1.0 – 2.49 million	DRC	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	Tanganyika: January - April 2018 Conflict-related population movements in eastern and southern DRC have affected Season A and Season B cultivation. This led to below-average harvests during Season A that are also likely again for Season B. As a result, there will be food assistance needs through at least the end of the lean season in April 2018, particularly in the greater Kasai region and Tanganyika.
	UGANDA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	Karamoja: March - June 2018 South Sudanese refugees are the largest population in need of humanitarian assistance, though a growing number of people from the DRC have recently sought refuge in Uganda and are expected to require assistance. Current funding allows for assistance through April, but in the absence of assistance after April, these populations would likely be in Crisis (IPC Phase 3).
0.5 – 0.99 million	NIGER	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	Pastoral: February - June 2018 The Diffa Region and pastoral areas are affected by the Boko Haram conflict as well as localized deficits in pastoral resources. Livestock prices driven by low demand from Nigeria are expected to remain depressed. As a result, poor terms of trade for livestock-to-cereal will likely move pastoral households to Crisis (IPC Phase 3) starting in February.
	Central African Rep (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	February - September 2018 The ongoing conflict has disrupted livelihoods, access to agricultural lands, and market functioning. Needed humanitarian assistance is constrained by a decrease in funding, continued conflict, and poor road conditions.
	KENYA	Yes	▼	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	Isiolo/Tana River: July - Oct 2018 In July, the marginal agricultural harvests, even if below-average, are expected to improve food availability and access for poor households. However, in parts of Isiolo and Tana River, poor forage regeneration, followed by a likely below-average long rains (March-May 2018) season, is expected to maintain many poor households in Crisis (IPC Phase 3).
	CHAD	Yes	▼	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	Pastoral: January - June 2018 Localized pastoral resource deficits and below-average cereal production will likely cause an early depletion of household stocks. As a result, an early lean season is expected in pastoral and agricultural areas in January and May, respectively.
0.1 – 0.49 million	Burundi (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	April - May 2018
	MADAGASCAR	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	October 2017 - March 2018
	Cameroon (RM)	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	North: April - September 2018 Displaced populations and local poor populations in northern Cameroon have been affected by poor crop production and high staple food prices that have limited households' ability to access food.
	MALI	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	Pastoral: April - July 2018
	Rwanda (RM)	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 1: Minimal	April - May 2018
	GUATEMALA	No	▼	▼	PHASE 2: Stressed	April - September 2018
	MAURITANIA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	Agropastoral: Jan - June 2018 The western pastoral zone experienced poor to failed harvests, which will affect poor households' livelihood and food access.
<0.1 million	MOZAMBIQUE	No	▼	▼	PHASE 2: Stressed	Central: Oct 2017 - Mar 2018 Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are expected to persist in northwest Sofala Province until the harvest in mid-April 2018.
No projected Phase 3+	HAITI	No	▼	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	April - June 2018
	ZIMBABWE	No	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	November 2017 - March 2018
	Honduras (RM)	No	▼	▼	PHASE 2: Stressed	April - September 2018
	BURKINA FASO (RM)	No	▶	▼	PHASE 2: Stressed	June - September 2018
	El Salvador (RM)	No	▶	▼	PHASE 2: Stressed	June - September 2018
	Nicaragua (RM)	No	▶	▼	PHASE 2: Stressed	June - September 2018
	Lesotho (RM)	No	▶	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal	December 2017 - March 2018
	MALAWI	No	▶	▼	PHASE 1: Minimal	South: Sept 2017 - Feb 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

July 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%	5.0 - 9.99 million	40-60%	>10.0 million	>60%
Nigeria	>10.0 million	5-20%	5.0 - 9.99 million	<5%	>10.0 million	5-20%
Ethiopia	2.5 - 4.99 million	<5%	5.0 - 9.99 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	>60%
Sudan	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%
Afghanistan	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%	5.0 - 9.99 million	20-40%
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%
Niger	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%
CAR RM	1.0 - 2.49 million	20-40%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	40-60%
Kenya	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%
Chad	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
Burundi RM	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
Madagascar	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
Cameroon RM	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
Mali	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
Rwanda RM	<0.1 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%
Guatemala	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
Mauritania	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%
Mozambique	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	<0.1 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%
Haiti	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	None	0	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%
Zimbabwe	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	None	0	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%
Honduras RM	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	None	0	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%
Burkina Faso RM	0.1 - 0.49 million	0	None	0	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%
El Salvador RM	<0.1 million	<5%	None	0	<0.1 million	<5%
Nicaragua RM	<0.1 million	<5%	None	0	<0.1 million	<5%
Lesotho RM	None	0	None	0	None	0
Malawi	None	0	None	0	None	0