

FOOD ASSISTANCE OUTLOOK BRIEF

February 2017

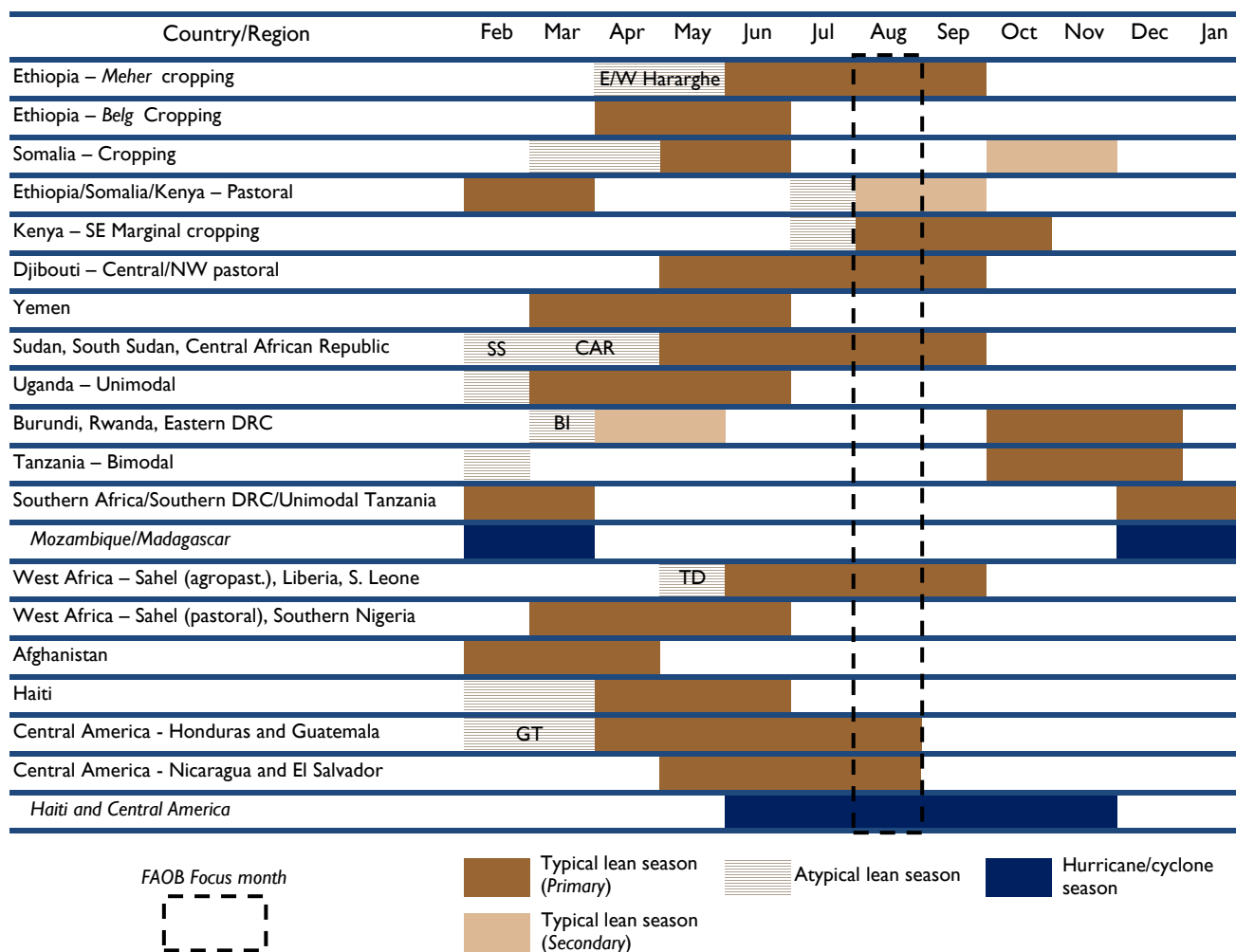
PROJECTED FOOD ASSISTANCE NEEDS FOR AUGUST 2017

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, AUG.)	External needs in AUG. ?	AUG. versus last year	AUG. versus 5-year avg.	Highest likely severity (area) in AUGUST	Key upcoming lean season	
5.0 – 9.9 million	YEMEN	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	March - June 2017
	Conflict is the primary driver of the largest food security emergency in the world. An increase in already high levels of acute malnutrition and excess mortality are expected. The macroeconomic crisis has also led to uncertainty about future food imports, as some data suggests a recent decline in import levels. In a worst-case scenario where food imports drop substantially or where conflict prevents food flows, Famine (IPC Phase 5) is possible.					
2.5 – 4.9 million	SOUTH SUDAN	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	January - July 2017
	Food security is expected to improve slightly in August 2017 with the arrival of green harvests. However, Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes are expected through much of 2017 in several areas of the country. Of greatest concern is southern and central Unity State where a high percentage of the population remains displaced and humanitarian access is limited. Famine (IPC Phase 5) is possible in a worst-case scenario of intensified conflict and related limitations to humanitarian access.					
	NIGERIA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	NE: March - September 2017
	There is an elevated risk that Famine (IPC Phase 5) is ongoing and will continue in the inaccessible areas of Borno State. Nutrition and mortality data continue to indicate Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes in many accessible areas of the northeast. Although humanitarian intervention is improving outcomes for some, millions remain in need of assistance.					
	ETHIOPIA	Yes	▼	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	SE pastoral: January - March 2017
	Below-average March - May 2017 rainfall is expected to generate lower pastoral and water resources than usual. Food security in lowland agricultural and agro-pastoral areas of eastern and central Oromia and northern SNNP Regions will likely deteriorate during the lean season, following a second consecutive poor harvest.					
SUDAN	Yes	▼	▶	PHASE 4: Emergency	June - September 2017	
Persistent conflict and displacement in South Kordofan, Blue Nile, and Jebel Marra areas of Darfur will continue to limit trade, household access to agricultural activities, and seasonal migration in search of alternative sources of food and income. Emergency (IPC Phase 4) is likely in key conflict-affected areas during the peak of the lean season.						
DRC	Yes	▲	▼	PHASE 3: Crisis	Tanganyika : Oct - Dec 2017	
Season A harvests were below average in localized areas. This poor production, along with conflict-related population movements and elevated food prices in certain areas, will drive assistance needs throughout the country.						
KENYA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	Pastoral: January - March 2017	
The August-October 2017 lean season is expected to start earlier than normal due to significant income and food stock deficits in pastoral and southeastern and coastal marginal agricultural zones. An increasing number of poor households are expected to face Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes, particularly in Marsabit, Turkana, and Wajir.						
SOMALIA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	Pastoral: January - March 2017	
Food security has deteriorated significantly following the failed Deyr. Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes are likely in Bay, Bakool, and Northern Inland Pastoral. In a worst-case scenario where the 2017 Gu season performs very poorly, purchasing power declines to 2010/11 levels, and humanitarian access is restricted, Famine (IPC Phase 5) would be expected.						

	Country (In order of estimated food insecure population, AUG.)	External needs in AUG. ?	AUG. versus last year	AUG. versus 5-year avg.	Highest likely severity (area) in AUGUST	Key upcoming lean season
1.0 – 2.49 million	AFGHANISTAN	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	February - April 2017
	By August, main season harvests will be collected throughout most of the country. However, hundreds of thousands of IDPs and returnees will continue to increase the supply of casual labor, driving a decline in incomes, and further weakening the ability of people depending on this income source to meet food and other basic needs.					
0.5 – 0.99 million	UGANDA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	February - June 2017
	With the arrival of the harvest in Karamoja in August, Stressed (IPC Phase 2) outcomes are expected among local populations. Over 650,000 South Sudanese refugees are currently in Uganda, and the number is expected to increase. Crisis (IPC Phase 3) is likely in August among South Sudanese refugees in the absence of humanitarian assistance.					
	HAITI	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	January - June 2017
	Humanitarian assistance needs will remain high until <i>Printemps</i> harvests in July. Unless agricultural assistance is provided, poor households' ability to cultivate will be significantly constrained, limiting improvements from the harvest.					
	GUATEMALA	Yes	▼	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	February - August 2017
	After four consecutive years of poor rainfall and reduced harvests in areas of the dry corridor, very poor households are likely to remain in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) until staple harvests and associated labor opportunities become available.					
	CHAD	Yes	▼	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	Lac Region: May - September 2017
Poor households in some production-deficit regions are facing reduced food access due to low livestock prices and the national economic crisis. Insecurity and displacement continue to impact food security outcomes in western Chad.						
0.1 – 0.49 million	NIGER	Yes	▼	▼	PHASE 3: Crisis	Diffa Region: March - Sept 2017
	Boko Haram insecurity continues to impact food security outcomes in the Diffa Region. In certain pastoral areas of Niger, pasture deficits and below-average livestock prices will cause diminished incomes for poor pastoral households.					
	Central African Rep (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - September 2017
Insecurity continues to disrupt livelihood activities, crop production levels, and market functioning in conflict-affected areas.						
<0.1 million	Burundi (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	March - May 2017
	Poor households in the Eastern lowlands livelihood zone are expected to face earlier than normal depleted food stocks following a below-average Season A, and higher food prices will constrain food access until the Season B harvest in July.					
	MALAWI	No	▼	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	August 2016 - March 2017
	MALI	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	June - September 2017
	Rwanda (RM)	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 1: Minimal	April - May 2017
	MADAGASCAR	Yes	▼	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	October 2016 - March 2017
	SIERRA LEONE	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal	June - September 2017
No projected Phase 3+	Tanzania (RM)	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	Bimodal: October 2016 - Feb 2017
	Honduras (RM)	Yes	▼	▼	PHASE 2: Stressed	April - August 2017
	Djibouti (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	May - September 2017
	MAURITANIA	Yes	▶	▼	PHASE 2: Stressed	June - September 2017
	MOZAMBIQUE	No	▼	▼	PHASE 1: Minimal	August 2016 - March 2017
	LIBERIA	Yes	▼	▼	PHASE 1: Minimal	June - September 2017
	GUINEA	Yes	▼	▼	PHASE 1: Minimal	June - September 2017
ZIMBABWE	No	▼	▼	PHASE 2: Stressed	August 2016 - March 2017	
BURKINA FASO	No	▶	▼	PHASE 2: Stressed	June - September 2017	
Nicaragua (RM)	No	▼	▼	PHASE 2: Stressed	May - August 2017	
Lesotho (RM)	No	▼	▼	PHASE 1: Minimal	November 2016 - March 2017	
El Salvador (RM)	No	▼	▼	PHASE 2: Stressed	May - August 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 a reliance on 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: August 2017

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%	5.0 - 9.99 million	20-40%	>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	5.0 - 9.99 million	<5%	2.5 - 4.99 million	<5%	>10.0 million	5-20%
Ethiopia	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%	2.5 - 4.99 million	<5%	5.0 - 9.99 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%	2.5 - 4.99 million	<5%	5.0 - 9.99 million	5-20%
Kenya	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 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%
Afghanistan	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	5.0 - 9.99 million	5-20%
Uganda	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%
Haiti	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
Guatemala	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
Chad	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
Niger	1.0 - 2.49 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	40-60%
Burundi RM	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
Malawi	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%
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%
Madagascar	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%
Sierra Leone	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%
Tanzania RM	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	<0.1 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	0
Honduras RM	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	<0.1 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%
Djibouti RM	<0.1 million	<5%	<0.1 million	5-20%	<0.1 million	5-20%
Mauritania	<0.1 million	<5%	<0.1 million	<5%	<0.1 million	<5%
Mozambique	<0.1 million	<5%	<0.1 million	<5%	<0.1 million	<5%
Liberia	0.1 - 0.49 million	5-20%	<0.1 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	5-20%
Guinea	<0.1 million	<5%	<0.1 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%
Zimbabwe	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	None	0	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%
Burkina Faso	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%
Lesotho RM	<0.1 million	<5%	None	0	<0.1 million	<5%
El Salvador RM	<0.1 million	<5%	None	0	<0.1 million	<5%
Zambia	None	0	None	0	None	0