

FOOD ASSISTANCE OUTLOOK BRIEF

August 2021

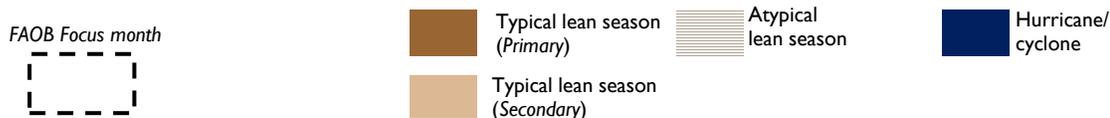
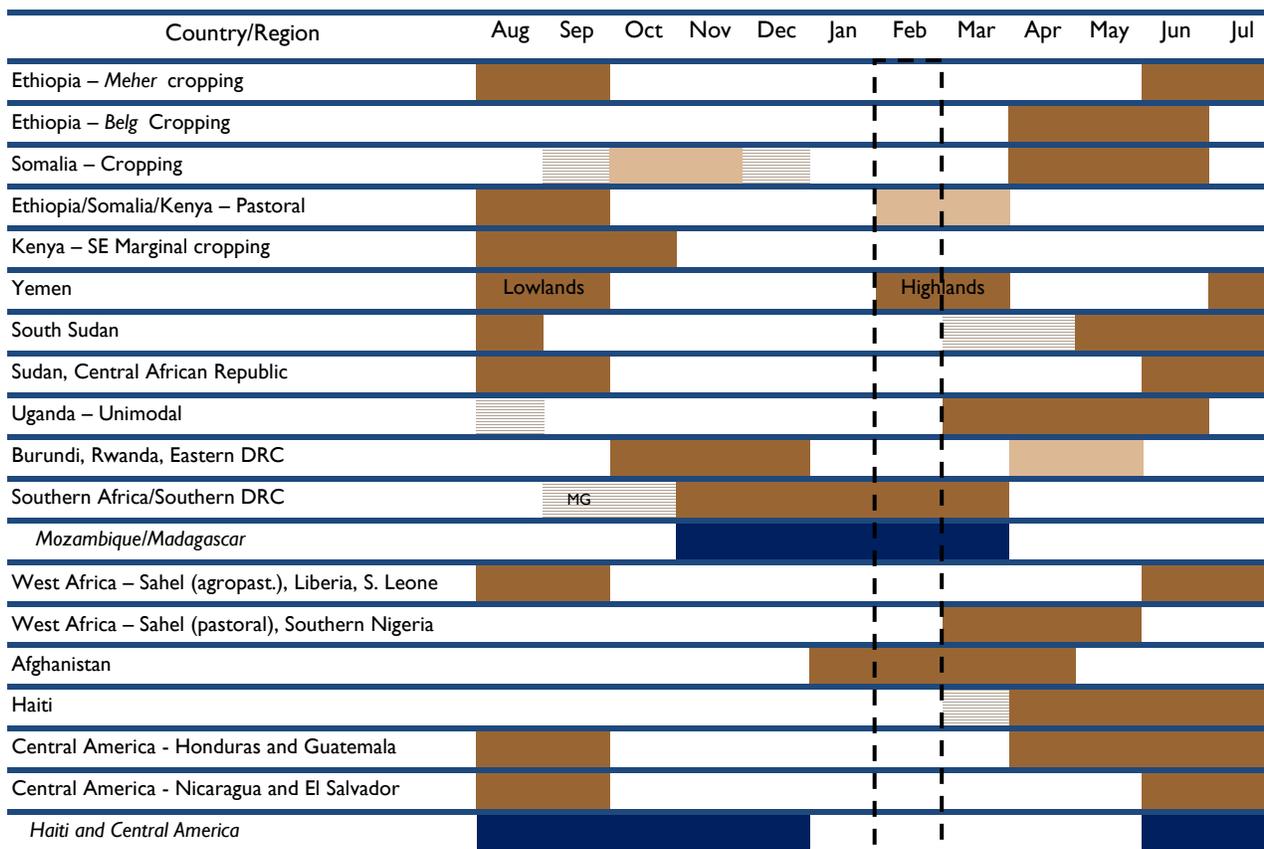
PROJECTED FOOD ASSISTANCE NEEDS FOR February 2022

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 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	
15+ million	YEMEN	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	Lowlands: July - September 2021
	In February 2022, the lean season will be progressing in highland areas, with Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes likely in Hajjah and Amran. Food prices are expected to continue increasing in the coming months, further constraining household purchasing power. Widespread Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are likely to persist in many other areas, in the presence of large-scale assistance. Should food supply be cut off for a prolonged period, Famine (IPC Phase 5) would be possible.					
7.5- 10.0 million	ETHIOPIA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency & risk of Famine	Meher cropping: June to Sept. 2021
	High levels of conflict across the country are driving displacement and disrupting economic activity and engagement in the ongoing agricultural season. A delayed start to the <i>belg</i> seasons is expected to drive low <i>belg</i> production. Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are expected in many pastoral and some <i>belg</i> receiving-areas and among IDPs. Should the 2021 <i>deyr</i> rains perform worse than forecast, Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes are possible in some southern and southeastern pastoral areas.					
5.0 - 7.49 million	DRC	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	North East: September-December
	Conflict will continue to cause massive displacements and disrupt agricultural activities. In worst conflict affected areas in Northeast and Central-East DRC, the season A harvest in February will only marginally improve food security, as below-average income and conflict-related disruptions to typical livelihood activities will continue to lower food access.					
	AFGHANISTAN	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	December 2021 - April 2022
	Escalating conflict is increasingly impacting urban centers, causing displacement and disrupting access to markets. In February 2022, many poor households are expected to be facing Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse outcomes in the absence of assistance as the lean season progresses, especially in areas impacted by poor crop and livestock production due to the drought as well as those impacted by conflict. Projections are being frequently updated as needed given the unpredictable nature of the conflict.					
SOUTH SUDAN	Yes	▶	▲		March - August 2022	
Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes are expected to persist during the 2021/2022 harvest and post-harvest period, driven by the impacts of conflict, flooding, and macroeconomic shocks on household food and income sources. Jonglei, Pibor, Warrap, and Upper Nile will likely remain the areas of highest concern.						
NIGERIA	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency & risk of Famine	North: April - September 2021	
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 prolonged period of time.						

	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
5.0 - 7.49 million	SUDAN	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	April-September 2021 The ongoing macroeconomic crisis, flooding, and sporadic clashes are anticipated to contribute to relatively high assistance needs through the lean season. In February, the conclusion of the millet and sorghum harvest will improve food access.
	SOMALIA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	Pastoral: July - September 2021 A forecasted third season of poor rainfall is expected to cause crop losses, reduce income from crop and livestock sales, and drive high food prices. Crisis (IPC Phase 3) will likely be widespread, with some households in Emergency (IPC Phase 4).
2.5-4.99 million	ZIMBABWE	Yes	▼	▼	PHASE 3: Crisis	November 2021 - February 2022 Low income and above-average prices are expected to reduce poor household purchasing power throughout the lean season when households are most reliant on markets, driving Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes in many typical deficit areas.
	KENYA	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	June - October 2021 The forecast below-average 2021 <i>deyr</i> season will be the third consecutive poor season. The consecutive below-average rainy seasons will likely result in below-average food stocks, lower labor opportunities, and poor rangeland resources and livestock productivity. Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are anticipated in many pastoral and marginal agricultural areas.
1.0-2.49 million	UGANDA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis (!)	Karamoja: February - August 2021 Below-normal crop production and low capacity to earn income following the reinstated national lockdown are expected to drive Crisis! (IPC Phase 3!) outcomes among at least 20 percent of refugees in each settlement in February.
	MOZAMBIQUE	Yes	▼	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	October 2021-February 2022 Insecurity in Cabo Delgado is expected to continue to disrupt typical livelihood activities and drive displacement. During the peak of the 2022 lean season, food access will be low among displaced and conflict-affected households, many of whom could not engage in the agricultural season, and Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes will be likely.
	MADAGASCAR	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	September 2021 - March 2022 In the absence of assistance, Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes are likely in areas of southern Madagascar in February given the impacts of consecutive droughts that have resulted in reduced income-earning opportunities, limited food supplies, and elevated food prices.
	Honduras (RM)	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - August 2021 Localized crop losses and below-average <i>primera</i> harvests are expected in rainfall-deficit areas of Honduras while high moisture levels could cause similar losses during the <i>postrera</i> season, driving Crisis (Phase 3) outcomes in worst-affected areas in February
	CAMEROON	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - May 20202 NIGER
0.5 - 0.99 million	NIGER	Yes	▼	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - September 2021
	GUATEMALA	Yes	▼	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - August 2021
	BURKINA FASO	Yes	▼	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - September 2021
	HAITI	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - June 2022
	MALAWI	Yes	▼	▼	PHASE 3: Crisis	December 2021 - March 2022
0.1 - 0.49 million	BURUNDI	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	April - May 2021
	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
<0.1 million	El Salvador (RM)	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - August 2021
	MALI	Yes	▼	▲	PHASE 2: Stressed	June- August
	Rwanda (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal	October-December 2021
	Mauritania (RM)	Yes	▼	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	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

February

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%	5.0 - 9.99 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%
Afghanistan	>10.0 million	>60%	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%	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%
Zimbabwe	2.5 - 4.99 million	20-40%	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%	5.0 - 9.99 million	40-60%
Kenya	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%	5.0 - 9.99 million	5-20%
Uganda	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%	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%
Madagascar	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%
Honduras RM	2.5 - 4.99 million	40-60%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	5.0 - 9.99 million	40-60%
Cameroon	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%
Guatemala	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
Burkina Faso	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%
Haiti	2.5 - 4.99 million	20-40%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 million	40-60%
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	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	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%