

# FOOD ASSISTANCE OUTLOOK BRIEF

December 2016

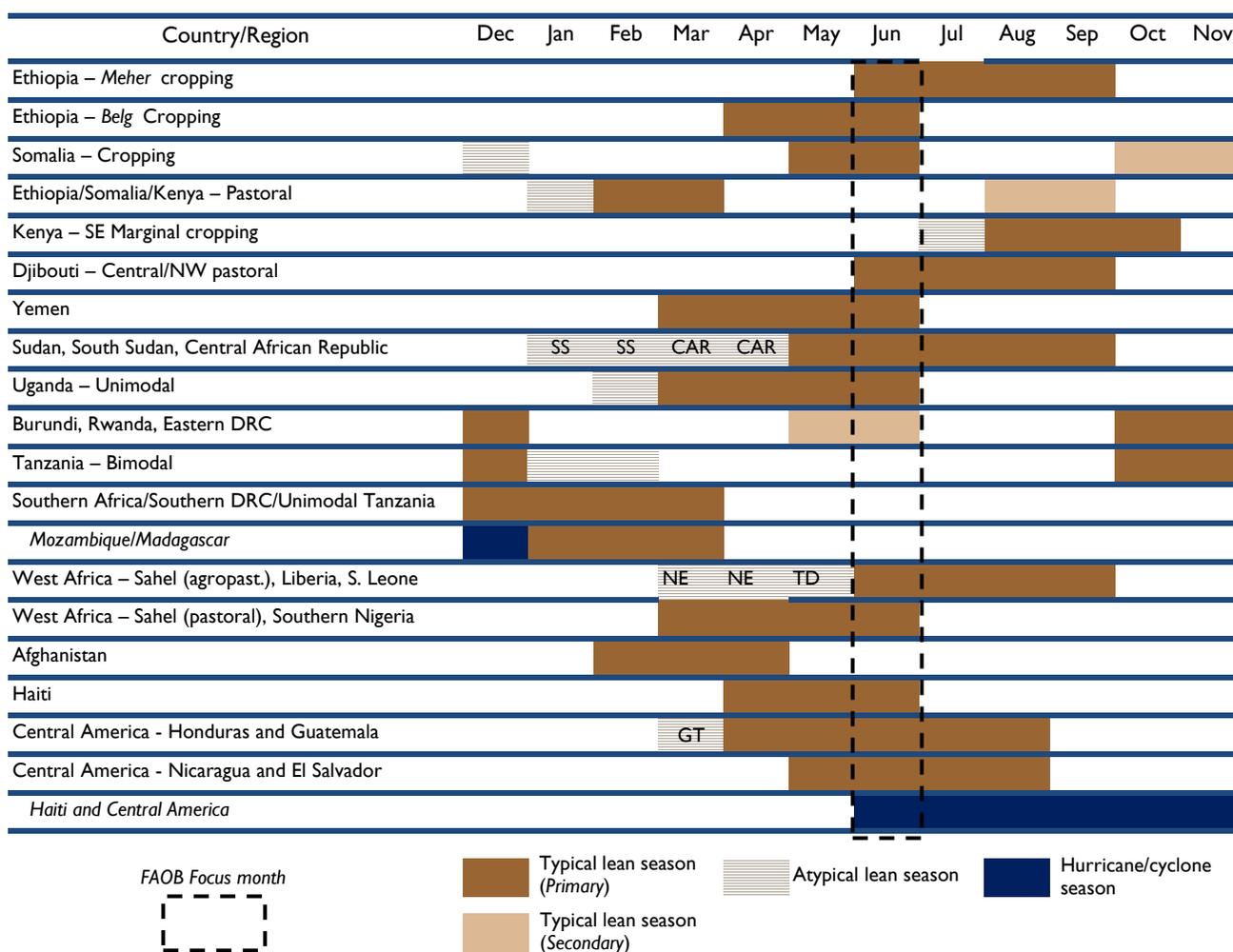
## PROJECTED FOOD ASSISTANCE NEEDS FOR JUNE 2017

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

Country (In order of estimated food insecure population, JUNE)	External needs in JUNE ?	JUNE versus last year	JUNE versus 5-year avg.	Highest likely severity (area) in JUNE	Key upcoming lean season	
5.0 – 9.9 million	YEMEN	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	March - June 2017
	A food security emergency will continue as livelihoods, markets, and humanitarian access are severely disrupted by conflict. The deterioration in the macroeconomic situation has implications for food imports, prices, and household food access via market purchases. An increase in already high levels of acute malnutrition, as well as excess mortality, are expected.					
2.5 – 4.9 million	SOUTH SUDAN	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	January - July 2017
	Extreme levels of food insecurity are expected during this atypically long January - July lean season in northern South Sudan. Of greatest concern are central and southern Unity and Northern Bahr el Ghazal where many poor households have persistently been in Emergency (IPC Phase 4). If humanitarian assistance is limited as the lean season approaches, some households could exhaust their coping capacity and be in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5).					
	NIGERIA	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	NE: March - September 2017
	A Famine may be ongoing in inaccessible areas of the Northeast where conditions could be similar to those observed in Bama LGA earlier this year. While large-scale emergency operations are ongoing, only about 1 million people have received food assistance in 2016. Displaced people and those trapped in inaccessible areas face the worst food security outcomes.					
	ETHIOPIA	Yes	▼	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	S. Pastoral: January - March 2017
Anticipated below-average March - May 2017 rainfall is expected to generate lower pasture and water resources, limiting improvements during the pastoral lean season. 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 poor harvest.						
1.0 – 2.49 million	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 household access to agricultural activities or movement to other areas in search of alternative sources of food and income, as well as constrain trade. Emergency (IPC Phase 4) is likely in key conflict-affected areas during the peak of the lean season.					
	DRC	Yes	▼	▼	PHASE 2: Stressed	December 2016 - February 2017
Despite expectations of average 2017 harvests in most areas, conflict in eastern DRC will continue to drive displacement and limit access to typical livelihood activities, contributing to emergency food assistance needs.						
1.0 – 2.49 million	AFGHANISTAN	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	Gen. Highlands/NE: Feb - April 2017
	By June 2017, the number of acutely food insecure people will likely be decreasing seasonally from a peak in late winter/early spring. However, many poor households in the Central Highlands and Northeastern regions will remain in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) prior to their local harvests, as well as conflict-displaced households and many returnees.					
SOMALIA	Yes	▲	▶	PHASE 4: Emergency	Pastoral: January - March 2017	
Following failed Deyr rainfall, January production is expected to be significantly below average. A second consecutive below-average harvest will significantly increase local staple cereal prices. Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes are likely to begin in February or March. Further food security deterioration is likely if the 2017 Gu season is below average, as forecast.						

	Country (In order of estimated food insecure population, JUNE)	External needs in JUNE ?	JUNE versus last year	JUNE versus 5-year avg.	Highest likely severity (area) in JUNE	Key upcoming lean season
1.0 – 2.49 million	KENYA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	July - October 2017
	<p>Following the poor short rains, which have increased food insecurity in pastoral areas and southeast and coastal marginal cropping zones, Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are likely to persist due to the forecasted below-average March - May 2017 long rains. There is the possibility that some households could be in Emergency (IPC Phase 4).</p>					
0.5 – 0.99 million	GUATEMALA	Yes	▼	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - August 2017
	<p>Although 2016 staple production seasons were better than the previous year, they were still below average in significant parts of the eastern and western dry corridor for a fourth consecutive year in some places.</p>					
	UGANDA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	February - June 2017
	<p>High numbers of South Sudanese continue to seek refuge in Uganda and influxes are expected to continue. Newly arrived refugees are highly dependent on humanitarian assistance and are expected to be in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) in the absence of assistance. Some households in Karamoja are also likely to be in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) in June as the lean season ends.</p>					
	HAITI	Yes	▼	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	April - June 2017
	<p>Emergency food assistance needs will remain high until <i>Printemps</i> harvests are fully underway starting in July 2017. Unless agricultural assistance is provided, many very poor households in southwestern Haiti will likely be unable to cultivate crops, limiting improvements in food access during the post-harvest period.</p>					
	CHAD	Yes	▼	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	Lac Region: May - September 2017
<p>Displacement caused by the Boko Haram conflict is putting pressure on the limited resources of poor resident households.</p>						
Central African Rep (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - September 2017	
<p>Insecurity continues to disrupt the main livelihood activities in conflict-affected areas, likely resulting in a fourth year of lower production compared to pre-crisis levels. IDPs, host families, returnees, and poor residents are the most affected.</p>						
NIGER	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	Diffa Region: March - Sept 2017	
<p>In the Diffa Region, insecurity from the Boko Haram conflict continues to disrupt markets and trade flows, limit access to the main livelihood activities of fishing and pepper production, and reduce poor households' key food and income sources.</p>						
0.1 – 0.49 million	Burundi (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	October - December 2016
	<p>Near-average harvests are expected to improve food security in most areas. Due to conflict and poor macroeconomic conditions, some households are likely to be in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) in June in Eastern Lowlands livelihood zone.</p>					
	MALAWI	Yes	▼	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	August 2016 - March 2017
	MALI	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	June - September 2017
	MADAGASCAR	Yes	▼	▲	PHASE 2: Stressed	October 2016 - March 2017
	Rwanda (RM)	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 1: Minimal	October - December 2016
	Senegal (RM)	Yes	▶	▼	Phase 1: Minimal	June - September 2017
SIERRA LEONE	Yes	▼	▼	PHASE 1: Minimal	June - September 2017	
<0.1 million	Tanzania (RM)	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	Bimodal: October 2016 - Feb 2017
	MOZAMBIQUE	No	▼	▼	PHASE 1: Minimal	August 2016 - March 2017
	Djibouti (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	June - September 2017
	GUINEA	Yes	▼	▼	PHASE 1: Minimal	June - September 2017
	LIBERIA	Yes	▼	▼	PHASE 1: Minimal	June - September 2017
	MAURITANIA	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	June - September 2017
	No projected Phase 3+	ZIMBABWE	No	▼	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed
Honduras (RM)		No	▼	▼	PHASE 2: Stressed	April - August 2017
Nicaragua (RM)		No	▼	▼	PHASE 2: Stressed	May - August 2017
El Salvador (RM)		No	▼	▼	PHASE 2: Stressed	May - August 2017
BURKINA FASO		No	▶	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal	June - September 2017
Lesotho (RM)		No	▶	▼	PHASE 1: Minimal	November 2016 - March 2017
ZAMBIA		No	▶	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal	January - March 2017

### 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: June 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%	2.5 - 4.99 million	40-60%	5.0 - 9.99 million	>60%
Nigeria	5.0 - 9.99 million	<5%	2.5 - 4.99 million	<5%	5.0 - 9.99 million	5-20%
Ethiopia	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%	2.5 - 4.99 million	<5%	5.0 - 9.99 million	5-20%
Sudan	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%
DRC	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 million	<5%	5.0 - 9.99 million	5-20%
Afghanistan	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	5.0 - 9.99 million	5-20%
Somalia	2.5 - 4.99 million	20-40%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	5.0 - 9.99 million	40-60%
Kenya	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%	2.5 - 4.99 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%
Uganda	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%
Haiti	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%
CAR RM	1.0 - 2.49 million	20-40%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	40-60%
Niger	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%
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%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%
Madagascar	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 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%
Senegal RM	0.1 - 0.49 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	<5%
Mozambique	<0.1 million	<5%	<0.1 million	<5%	<0.1 million	<5%
Djibouti RM	<0.1 million	<5%	<0.1 million	<5%	<0.1 million	5-20%
Guinea	<0.1 million	<5%	<0.1 million	<5%	<0.1 million	<5%
Liberia	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	<0.1 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%
Mauritania	<0.1 million	<5%	<0.1 million	<5%	<0.1 million	<5%
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%
Nicaragua RM	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	None	0	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%
El Salvador RM	<0.1 million	<5%	None	0	<0.1 million	<5%
Burkina Faso	<0.1 million	<5%	None	0	<0.1 million	<5%
Lesotho RM	None	0	None	0	None	0
Zambia	None	0	None	0	None	0