

# FOOD ASSISTANCE OUTLOOK BRIEF

December 2013

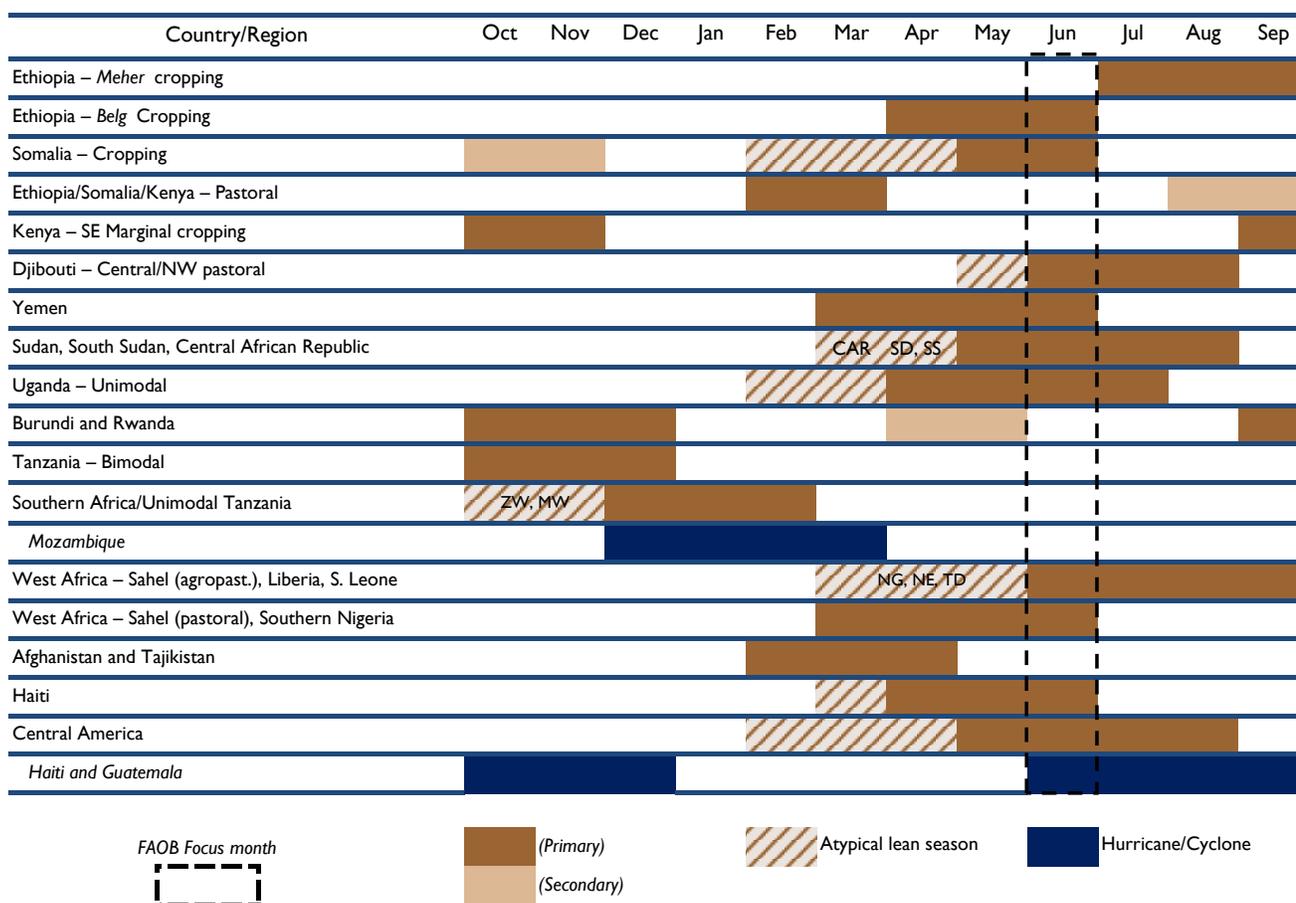
## PROJECTED FOOD ASSISTANCE NEEDS FOR JUNE 2014

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 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 in JUNE	Key upcoming lean season	
2.5 – 4.9 million	SUDAN	Yes	▲	▼	PHASE 3: Crisis	Agricultural: April – August Conflict is expected to continue and intensify in 2014 in Darfur, South Kordofan, and Blue Nile states, causing additional displacement and disrupting market access. Nationally, the current harvest is also likely to be 20-30 percent below average.
	NIGERIA	No Appeal	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	Northeast: March – September Conflict in Borno, Yobe, and Adamawa states persists, and the state of emergency has been extended by the government for six months. Households in the region have reduced coping capacity as they have been experiencing elevated food insecurity since early last year.
	ETHIOPIA	Yes	▼	▼	PHASE 3: Crisis	Belg cropping: April – June After a poor Belg crop in June/July 2013, areas in the northeastern highlands and the lowlands of East and West Haraghe Zone had long dry spells during the June to Septmeber Kiremt rains followed by an early cessation of rainfall. With well below average production in both seasons, needs will be high during the lean season.
	NIGER	Yes	▲	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	March – September Poor households in deficit production areas in Tillaberi, Tahoua, Zinder and Diffa regions will face above average prices when they turn to market purchase earlier than normal this coming year.
1.00 – 2.49 million	Yemen (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	March/April – June The desert locust outbreak on the Red Sea coast may pose a localized threat to second-season production, though near-average harvests remain likely. Conflict-related acute food insecurity remains in the South, and chronic food insecurity is high among the urban poor, IDPs, returnees, and refugees.
	KENYA	Yes	▲	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	SE Marginal: Sep – Nov 2014 The delayed start of the October to December short rains is likely to lead to high levels of need in the southeastern and coastal marginal mixed farming livelihood zones and some pastoral areas.
	SOUTH SUDAN	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	April – August Needs will be concentrated among IDPs in Pibor County, due to the impacts of conflict on livelihoods and crop production, and in Abyei, where food assistance is the main source of food for returnees. Flood-affected areas of Jonglei, Unity, Lakes and Warrap states will also need assistance.
	CHAD	Yes	▲	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	Sahelian zone: April – September At a national level, 2013/14 crop production is above average. However, localized areas of Kanem, Wadi-Fira, Bahr-El Ghazel, and Hajer Lamis saw production shortfalls near 50 percent compared to average. The effects of these shortfalls, along with atypically high food prices, will cause food consumption gaps for the poor in June 2014.
	HAITI	Yes	▼	▼	PHASE 3: Crisis	March – June Poor spring and second harvest performances, due to prolonged rain deficits in localized areas, have strained livelihoods for poor households in affected areas. The 2014 lean season is expected to start one month early given fewer reserves from 2013.

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 in JUNE	Key upcoming lean season	
0.49 - 1.00 million	<b>SOMALIA</b>	Yes	▼	▼	<b>PHASE 4: Emergency</b>	Agropastoral: <b>February</b> – June Agropastoral areas in Hiraa, Gedo, and Lower and Middle Juba Regions are likely to have poor harvests following the late start of the October to December Deyr rains. Other areas of need will include areas affected by severe flooding along the Shabelle and Juba Rivers, Coastal Deeh Pastoral livelihood zone in the central regions, and IDPs.
	<b>AFGHANISTAN</b>	Yes	▶	▼	<b>PHASE 2: Stressed (!)</b>	February – April Rural needs will be primarily in the Western Central Highlands Agropastoral livelihood zone, where stocks from own production are minimal. Households will rely heavily on market purchase and external assistance until the upcoming harvest in August/September 2014.
	<i>Tanzania (RM)</i>	No	▶	▶	<b>PHASE 2: Stressed</b>	November – March Below-average production is expected in the northern and northeastern bimodal areas, where <i>Vuli</i> rains started late, and seasonal rainfall totals to date have been very poor.
	<b>UGANDA</b>	Yes	▲	▲	<b>PHASE 3: Crisis</b>	Agropastoral: <b>January</b> – June Following a below average harvest in Karamoja, poor households in the pastoral and agropastoral zones will revert to market dependence several months early. In the absence of additional assistance, Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are likely in areas where production was weakest, given that this was the second consecutive poor season.
0.10 – 0.49 million	<i>Burundi (RM)</i>	Yes	▶	▲	<b>PHASE 1: Minimal</b>	September – December
	<b>GUATEMALA</b>	Yes	▲	▶	<b>PHASE 2: Stressed</b>	W. Highlands / East: <b>February</b> – August
	<b>MALI</b>	Yes	▼	▼	<b>PHASE 2: Stressed</b>	North riverine area: <b>June</b> – August As security conditions improve in the north, households are currently meeting needs through both humanitarian assistance and typical livelihood activities. Without continued assistance into June 2014, the very poor in northern areas, IDPs, flood victims, and households with below-average crop production will face Stressed outcomes.
	<i>Angola (RM)</i>	No	▶	▲	<b>PHASE 1: Minimal (!)</b>	December – February
	<b>MAURITANIA</b>	Yes	▶	▶	<b>PHASE 2: Stressed</b>	June – September
	<i>Central African Rep (RM)</i>	Yes	▲	▲	<b>PHASE 3: Crisis</b>	<b>March</b> – August Conflict continues in northern and central regions, limiting typical livelihood activities for poor households and triggering additional population displacements. Household food stocks from the ongoing harvests are also expected to be below-average, contributing to an early 2014 lean season and increasing assistance needs in June.
	<i>Honduras (RM)</i>	Yes	▲	▶	<b>PHASE 2: Stressed</b>	<b>February</b> – August
	<b>RWANDA</b>	Yes	▶	▶	<b>PHASE 2: Stressed</b>	September – December
	<i>Senegal (RM)</i>	No	▶	▶	<b>PHASE 1: Minimal</b>	June – September
	<i>Lesotho (RM)</i>	No	▼	▼	<b>PHASE 1: Minimal</b>	December – February
<i>Nicaragua (RM)</i>	Yes	▲	▶	<b>PHASE 1: Minimal</b>	<b>February</b> – August	
<0.10 million	<b>DJIBOUTI</b>	Yes	▶	▶	<b>PHASE 3: Crisis</b>	Southeast Border: <b>June</b> – August While recent rainy seasons have improved pastoral conditions in many areas, around Obock and in the Southeast Pastoral Border livelihood zone, pastoralists have had fewer resources and herd sizes remain very low.
	<i>Madagascar (RM)</i>	No	▼	▶	<b>PHASE 1: Minimal</b>	October – December
	<b>MOZAMBIQUE</b>	No	▶	▼	<b>PHASE 1: Minimal</b>	December – February
	<i>El Salvador (RM)</i>	Yes	▲	▶	<b>PHASE 1: Minimal</b>	<b>February</b> – August
	<i>Liberia (RM)</i>	Yes	▶	▲	<b>PHASE 1: Minimal</b>	April – July
	<b>BURKINA FASO</b>	No	▶	▼	<b>PHASE 1: Minimal</b>	July – September
	<b>ZIMBABWE</b>	No	▶	▶	<b>PHASE 1: Minimal</b>	December – February
	<b>MALAWI</b>	No	▶	▶	<b>PHASE 1: Minimal</b>	December – February
	<i>Guinea (RM)</i>	No	▶	▶	<b>PHASE 1: Minimal</b>	June – September
	<i>Sierra Leone (RM)</i>	No	▶	▶	<b>PHASE 1: Minimal</b>	June – September
<i>Tajikistan (RM)</i>	No	▼	▼	<b>PHASE 1: Minimal</b>	February – April	

### 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 expenditure 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
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
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.