

FOOD ASSISTANCE OUTLOOK BRIEF

February 2016

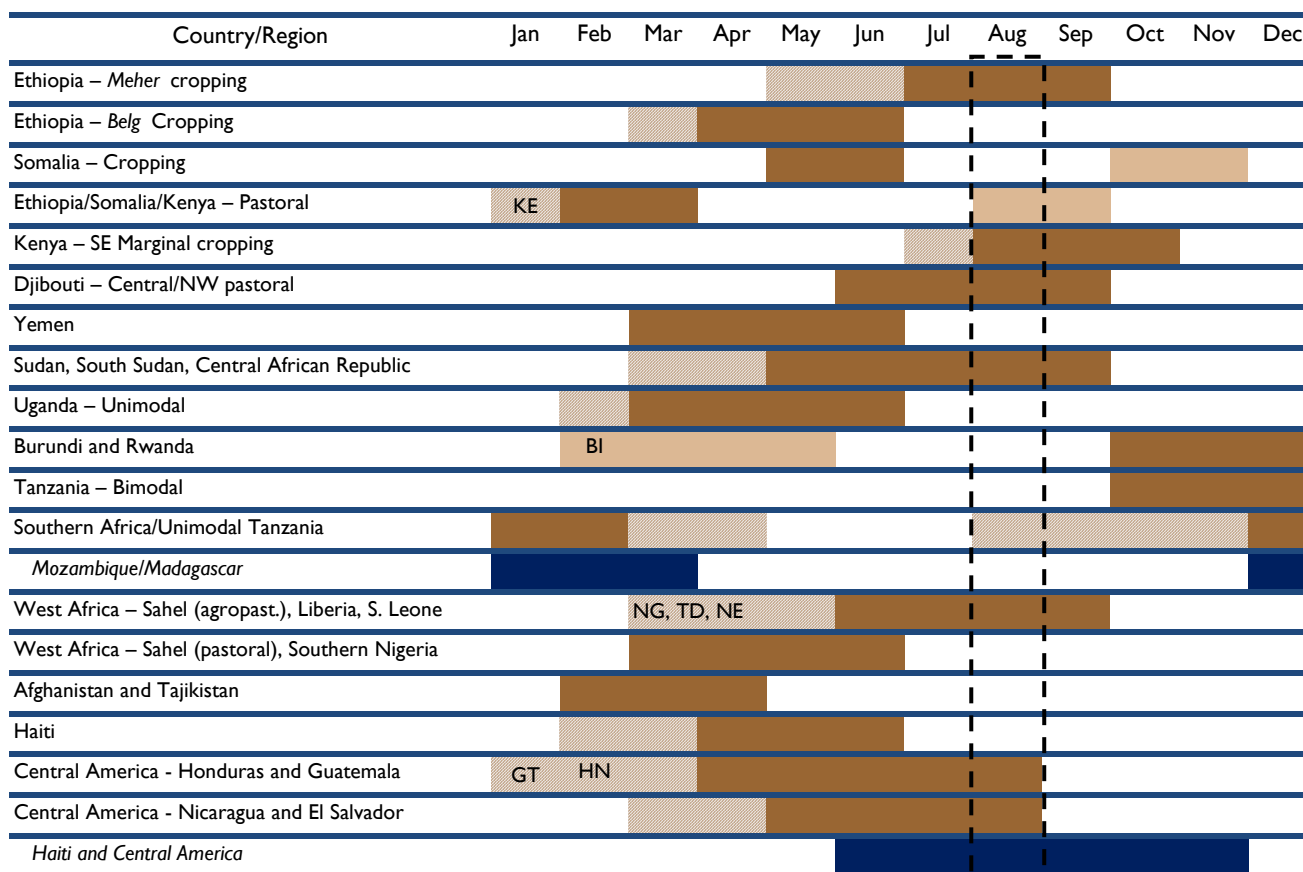
PROJECTED FOOD ASSISTANCE NEEDS FOR AUGUST 2016

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	
> 10.0 million	ETHIOPIA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	Eastern Oromia: May - Sep 2016
	As little improvement in household food availability and access is expected in central and eastern Ethiopia this consumption year, El Niño drought-affected areas in southern Afar, Sitti Zone in Somali Region, the agricultural lowlands of East and West Hararghe Zones in Oromia, as well as many Woredas in Wag Himera Zone of Amhara, will be in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) in 2016 as poor households in these areas face large gaps in covering their basic food needs.					
5.0 - 9.9 million	YEMEN	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	March - June 2016
	Although wheat flour prices fell sharply between November and December at many markets across the country, household purchasing power remains highly constrained as the conflict continues to reduce access to local and migratory labor markets and other income sources. Despite some assistance provided during the past several months, food consumption gaps are expected to continue in the absence of an expanded humanitarian response.					
2.5 - 4.9 million	SUDAN	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	March - September 2016
	Assistance needs will be higher than usual for households affected by conflict, as well as for very poor households in areas where the poor performance of the rainy season led to large pasture deficits and much lower than usual crop production, particularly in parts of North and South Kordofan, eastern Sudan, and North Darfur.					
	SOUTH SUDAN	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	March - September 2016
Large areas of Unity, as well as northern Jonglei and Upper Nile, are in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) acute food insecurity. Roughly 40,000 households are experiencing an extreme lack of food in central Unity and face Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5). Traders' ability to import essential commodities into South Sudan remains limited due in part to reduced availability of foreign exchange.						
NIGERIA	Yes	▼	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	NE: March - September 2016	
Despite the recent return of some IDPs to their homes, many households in Borno, Yobe, and Adamawa States will continue to face food consumption gaps due to the effects of reduced market functioning, limited incomes, and little to no harvests this year. These populations, along with flood-affected households, will require assistance in August.						
1.0 - 2.5 million	GUATEMALA	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	January - August 2016
	Severe drought during the 2015 <i>Primera</i> season caused heavy crop losses for subsistence staple producers in dry corridor areas of both the west and east. Coffee rust and reduced purchase prices continue to significantly limit income for households dependent on small-scale coffee production.					
CHAD	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - September 2016	
Poor 2015 seasonal rainfall in the eastern and central Sahelian areas contributed to poor agricultural yields during the main cultivation season, which along with conflict around Lake Chad, is expected to restrict food availability and access, particularly after March, as household stocks are depleted earlier than in a typical year.						

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1.0 - 2.5 million	Central African Rep (RM)	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - September 2016
	Conflict during the main agricultural season has likely contributed to below-average crop production in conflict-prone areas. Affected households, returnees, and IDPs will continue to face difficulty meeting their basic food needs.					
0.5 - 0.99 million	AFGHANISTAN	Yes	▲	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	February - April 2016
	More than 300,000 people were displaced by conflict in 2015, and further displacement is likely during the spring and summer of 2016. Many IDPs and those affected by reduced labor opportunities, particularly in urban areas, will require assistance.					
	SOMALIA	Yes	▶	▼	PHASE 3: Crisis	Pastoral areas: Feb - March 2016
	Food security has improved in most areas due to average to above-average Deyr 2015 rains, favorable crop production, and improved rangeland. However, households in the Guban Pastoral, Northwestern Agropastoral, and Northern Inland Pastoral zones will face difficulty meeting their food needs due to persisting dry conditions.					
	HAITI	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	February - June 2016
	Following well below-average production in 2015 and resulting price increases into 2016, assistance needs are likely to remain elevated until spring 2016 harvests become available on the market and prices return to seasonally normal levels. After these harvests and the end of the June 2016 lean season, assistance needs should decline.					
0.1 - 0.49 million	MOZAMBIQUE	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	August 2016 - March 2017
	Poor rainfall in parts of southern Mozambique in 2014/2015, and severe drought caused by El Niño during the ongoing 2015/2016 rainy season have led to Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes in the southern and central regions.					
	NIGER	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	Diffa: April - September 2016
	The livelihoods of many households in the Diffa Region continue to be affected by the ongoing Boko Haram conflict.					
	Honduras (RM)	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - August 2016
	Despite continued recovery of the coffee sector in terms of national production, the severe drought during the 2015 Primera season led to major staple production losses for subsistence producers, particularly in the dry corridor.					
	Burundi (RM)	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 2: Stressed	Minor: Feb to May 2016
	MALI	Yes	▼	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	June - September 2016
	Madagascar (RM)	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	South: December 2015 - April 2016
	A delayed start to the rains and below-average cumulative rainfall totals in Tsihombe and Ambovombe will likely contribute to a delayed harvest and a prolonged 2016 lean season.					
	Tanzania (RM)	Yes	▲	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed (!)	November 2016 - February 2017
	ZIMBABWE	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	August 2016 - March 2017
Senegal (RM)	Yes	▼	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	June - September 2016	
MALAWI	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	August 2016 - March 2017	
Lesotho (RM)	No	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	August 2016 - March 2017	
SIERRA LEONE	Yes	▼	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	June - September 2016	
MAURITANIA	Yes	▼	▼	PHASE 2: Stressed	June - September 2016	
El Salvador (RM)	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - August 2016	
ZAMBIA	No	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	September 2016 - March 2017	
GUINEA	Yes	▼	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal	June - September 2016	
Nicaragua (RM)	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - August 2016	
KENYA	Yes	▼	▼	PHASE 2: Stressed	July - October 2016	
<0.1 million	Rwanda (RM)	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 1: Minimal	March - May 2016
	LIBERIA	Yes	▼	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal	June - September 2016
	Tajikistan (RM)	No	▲	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	January - April 2016
	Djibouti (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	June - September 2016
No P3+	UGANDA	No	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	Karamoja: February - June 2016
	BURKINA FASO	No	▼	▼	PHASE 1: Minimal	June - September 2016

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 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 2016

Country	Pop. in IPC Phase 2		Pop. in IPC Phase 3 or higher		Total Acutely food insecure population	
	#	% of pop.	#	% of pop.	#	% of pop.
Ethiopia	2.5 - 4.99 million	<5%	>10.0 million	5-20%	>10.0 million	5-20%
Yemen	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	5.0 - 9.99 million	20-40%	5.0 - 9.99 million	20-40%
Sudan	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%	5.0 - 9.99 million	5-20%
South Sudan	2.5 - 4.99 million	20-40%	2.5 - 4.99 million	20-40%	5.0 - 9.99 million	40-60%
Nigeria	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%	2.5 - 4.99 million	<5%	5.0 - 9.99 million	<5%
Guatemala	<0.1 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
Chad	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 million	20-40%
CAR RM	1.0 - 2.49 million	40-60%	1.0 - 2.49 million	20-40%	2.5 - 4.99 million	>60%
Afghanistan	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
Somalia	2.5 - 4.99 million	20-40%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 million	20-40%
Haiti	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
Mozambique	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%
Niger	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
Honduras RM	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%
Burundi RM	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
Mali	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
Madagascar RM	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%
Tanzania RM	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%
Zimbabwe	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%
Senegal RM	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
Malawi	0.5 - 0.99 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%	0.1 - 0.49 million	5-20%
Sierra Leone	1.0 - 2.49 million	20-40%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	20-40%
Mauritania	0.1 - 0.49 million	5-20%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%
El Salvador RM	<0.1 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%
Zambia	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%
Guinea	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
Nicaragua RM	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%
Kenya	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%
Rwanda RM	<0.1 million	<5%	<0.1 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%
Liberia	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	<0.1 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%
Tajikistan RM	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	<0.1 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%
Djibouti RM	<0.1 million	5-20%	<0.1 million	5-20%	0.1 - 0.49 million	5-20%
Uganda	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	None	0	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%
Burkina Faso	<0.1 million	<5%	None	0	<0.1 million	<5%