

# FOOD ASSISTANCE OUTLOOK BRIEF

July 2015

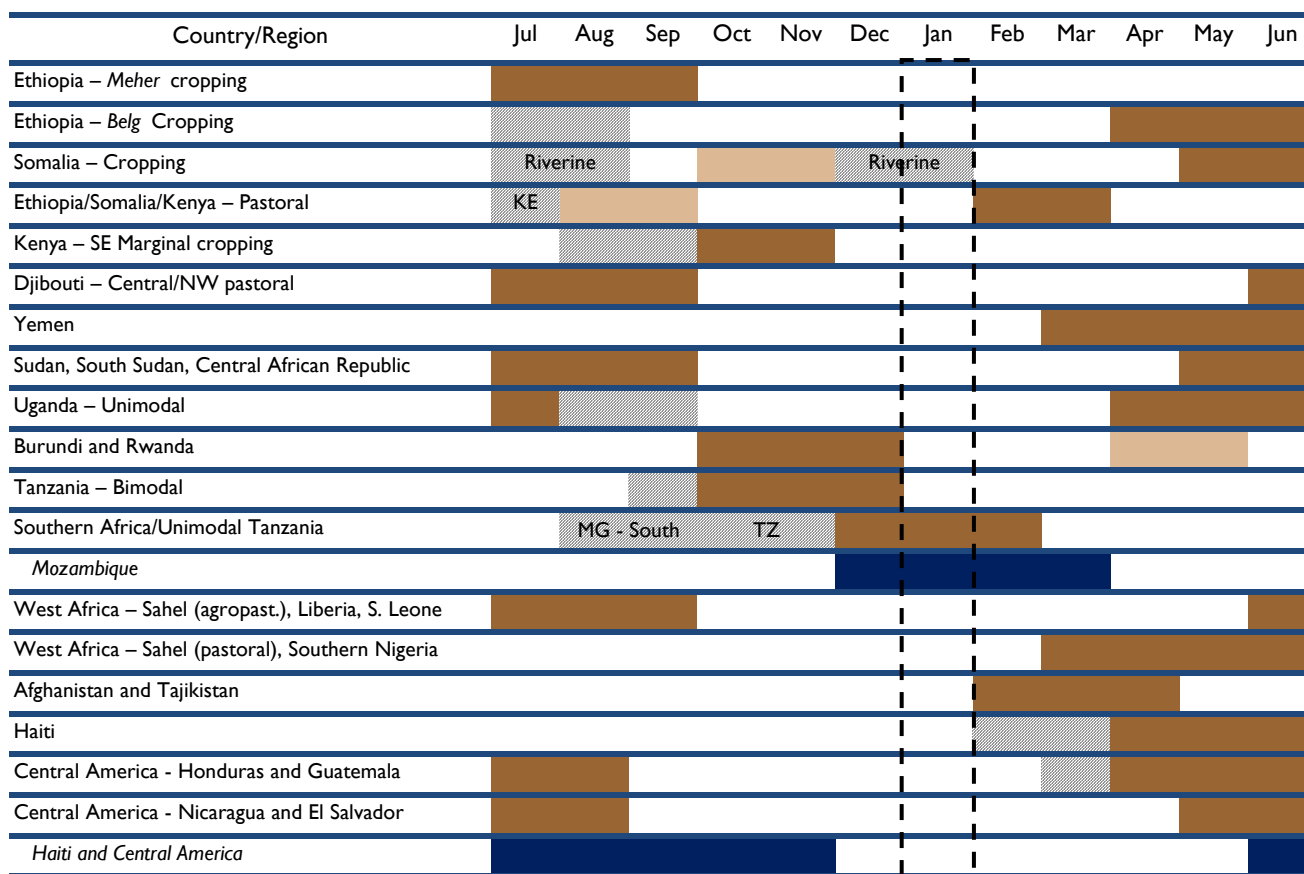
## PROJECTED FOOD ASSISTANCE NEEDS FOR JANUARY 2016

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

Country (In order of estimated food insecure population, JAN.)	External needs in JAN. ?	JAN. versus last year	JAN. versus 5-year avg.	Highest likely severity (area) in JANUARY	Key upcoming lean season	
5.0 - 9.9 million	YEMEN	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	March - June
	Conflict has displaced an estimated 1.27 million people since the beginning of the Saudi-led campaign and further Al-Houthi advances since March. Restrictions on imports, as well as limited capacity to transport commodities from ports to markets, have led to significant price increases and sporadic availability of food and fuel. Most normal sources of income have been adversely impacted. Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes are likely to continue.					
2.5 - 4.9 million	MALAWI	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	South: August/Sept - February 2016
	Substantially below-average household production from the 2014/15 harvest, limited livelihood opportunities, and above-average maize prices will diminish household purchasing power during the peak of the lean season. This is expected to result in both food consumption gaps and unsustainable coping in the absence of assistance.					
1.0 - 2.5 million	SOUTH SUDAN	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - September
	Planting in Greater Upper Nile remains limited by conflict and displacement, and a second consecutive below-average October to December harvest is expected this year. Poor and IDP households in areas worst affected by conflict are likely to exhaust food stocks several months earlier than normal, by December/January.					
	SUDAN	Yes	▶	▼	PHASE 3: Crisis	May/June - September
	Food security is expected to improve during the November to January harvest period. However, below-average rainfall in parts of the country is likely to impact 2015/16 production. Ongoing conflict and displacement in parts of Darfur, South Kordofan, and Blue Nile is expected to disrupt agricultural activities in these areas.					
	NIGERIA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	Northeast: March - September
Although the main October to January harvest is expected to increase food access and availability for many in northeast Nigeria, below-average production and expected continuing reduced economic activity will limit the duration of the relative improvement in food security.						
ETHIOPIA	Yes	▼	▼	PHASE 3: Crisis	Belg-producing areas: April - August	
Belg-producing areas in Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' Region (SNNPR), Amhara, and South Tigray will have a delayed harvest due to late and below-average February to May rainfall. This will leave many households without own-produced food and access to agricultural labor opportunities between now and August/September.						
SOMALIA	Yes	▶	▼	PHASE 4: Emergency	Middle Shabelle Riverine: Oct - Jan	
Heavy flooding in Lower and Middle Shabelle and Lower and Middle Juba will likely damage food stocks and other assets from October to December 2015, limiting food consumption until the off-season harvest in March 2016.						

Country (In order of estimated food insecure population, JAN.)	External needs in JAN. ?	JAN. versus last year	JAN. versus 5-year avg.	Highest likely severity (area) in JANUARY	Key upcoming lean season	
0.5 - 0.99 million	AFGHANISTAN	Yes	▲	▼	PHASE 3: Crisis	February - April 2016
	Conflict is causing increased displacement across the country, including in typically less-affected areas. Crisis (IPC Phase 3) is likely for displaced populations during the winter.					
0.1 - 0.49 million	ZIMBABWE	Yes	▲	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	South: July/August - February 2016
	The majority of poor households in the south have relied exclusively on cereal purchases since the very poor 2014/15 harvest. Between July and September, food prices are expected to be atypically high and livelihood options are likely to deteriorate further between Oct-Dec, as a late and erratic start to the 2015/16 season is anticipated. The lean season is expected to start in July/August, several months earlier than the normal start in November.					
<0.1 million	Central African Rep (RM)	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - August
	HAITI	Yes	▲	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	January - June 2016
	Severe dryness and extended dry spells have reduced agricultural labor income opportunities, while prices of locally produced staple foods remain above average. Poor and very poor households in the worst-affected areas of North-West and Sud-Est Departments are expected to face Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes through January 2016.					
	Madagascar (RM)	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	August - February 2016
	A third year of below-average crop production in south/southwestern districts is likely to lead to an early exhaustion of food stocks, well above-average staple food prices, and food consumption gaps.					
	NIGER	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	Diffa: April - September
	Given the delayed start of season in some areas, there is a possibility for an extension of the pastoral lean season in localized parts of Sahelian Niger. In January 2016, households in the Diffa Region displaced by Boko Haram conflict will continue to need assistance in order to meet their basic food needs.					
	UGANDA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	January - September 2015
No populations projected at IPC Phase 3 or higher	The majority of populations in need of humanitarian assistance are refugees from South Sudan and Burundi.					
	MOZAMBIQUE	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	South: September to February 2016
	KENYA	Yes	▼	▼	PHASE 3: Crisis	Northern pastoral: July to September
	Rwanda (RM)	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	October to December
	The majority of populations in need of humanitarian assistance are refugees from Burundi.					
	Tanzania (RM)	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	Central Rift Valley: Oct to Feb
	The majority of populations in need of humanitarian assistance are refugees from Burundi.					
	Sierra Leone (RM)	Yes	▼	▲	PHASE 1: Minimal	April - September
	Lesotho (RM)	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 2: Stressed	November - February 2016
	CHAD	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	Pastoral: March - June
Liberia (RM)	Yes	▼	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal	April - September	
Guinea (RM)	Yes	▼	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal	April - September	
Senegal (RM)	Yes	▶	▼	PHASE 1: Minimal (!)	April - September	
Djibouti (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	May - September	
MALI	Yes	▶	▼	PHASE 1: Minimal	North riverine areas: May - August	
Tajikistan (RM)	No	▶	▼	PHASE 2: Stressed	February - April	
GUATEMALA	No	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	February - August	
Food security will improve with the <i>Posñera</i> and western highland harvests and the peak season for agricultural labor. However, likely below-average staple production in 2015 will lead to an early start to the 2016 lean season.						
Burundi (RM)	No	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	October to December	
ZAMBIA	No	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	October - February 2016	
Honduras (RM)	No	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	March - August	
MAURITANIA	No	▶	▼	PHASE 2: Stressed	South/central: March - September	
Nicaragua (RM)	No	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	May - August	
El Salvador (RM)	No	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	May - August	
BURKINA FASO	No	▶	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal	April - September	

### 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: January 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.
Yemen RM	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	5.0 - 9.99 million	20-40%	5.0 - 9.99 million	20-40%
Malawi	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 million	20-40%
South Sudan	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 million	20-40%
Sudan	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
Nigeria	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%	2.5 - 4.99 million	<5%
Ethiopia	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%	2.5 - 4.99 million	<5%
Somalia	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	20-40%
Afghanistan	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
Zimbabwe	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
CAR RM	0.1 - 0.49 million	5-20%	0.1 - 0.49 million	5-20%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%
Haiti	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%
Madagascar RM	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%
Niger	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%
Uganda	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%
Mozambique	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	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	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%
Sierra Leone RM	0.1 - 0.49 million	5-20%	<0.1 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	5-20%
Lesotho RM	0.1 - 0.49 million	5-20%	<0.1 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	5-20%
Chad	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	<0.1 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%
Liberia RM	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	<0.1 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	5-20%
Guinea RM	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	<0.1 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%
Senegal RM	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	<0.1 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%
Djibouti	<0.1 million	5-20%	<0.1 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	5-20%
Mali	<0.1 million	<5%	<0.1 million	<5%	<0.1 million	<5%
Tajikistan RM	<0.1 million	<5%	<0.1 million	<5%	<0.1 million	<5%
Guatemala	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	None	0	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
Burundi RM	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	None	0	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%
Zambia	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	None	0	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%
Honduras RM	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	None	0	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%
Mauritania	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	None	0	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%
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	None	0	None	0	None	0