

# FOOD ASSISTANCE OUTLOOK BRIEF

June 2015

## PROJECTED FOOD ASSISTANCE NEEDS FOR DECEMBER 2015

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, DEC.)	External needs in DEC. ?	DEC. versus last year	DEC. versus 5-year avg.	Highest likely severity (area) in DECEMBER	Key upcoming lean season	
5.0 - 9.9 million	YEMEN	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	January - June
	Heavy conflict continues, including ground fighting between the Al Houthi movement and forces opposing it, as well as continued aerial bombardment by a Saudi-led coalition. Estimates indicate that more than one million people have been internally displaced since March 26th. Fuel imports remain heavily restricted, and average prices for diesel where it is available are up fivefold from February levels. Emergency (IPC Phase 4) is likely in the coming months.					
1.0 - 2.5 million	SUDAN	Yes	▼	▼	PHASE 3: Crisis	May/June - September
	Levels of acute food insecurity are increasing as food availability and access decline during the lean season. Conflict in Darfur and South Kordofan continues to limit humanitarian assistance delivery to worst-affected populations. Main season harvests will improve food availability in December and reduce humanitarian assistance needs.					
	SOUTH SUDAN	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - September
	Cereal prices are likely to reach record-high levels in the coming months as macro-economic conditions worsen, limiting household access to food during the lean season when market reliance is highest. In Greater Upper Nile, fighting continues to cause large-scale displacement, limit humanitarian assistance, and restrict market activity.					
	NIGERIA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	Northeast: March - September
In advance of the rainy season, insecurity in the northeast is keeping households in areas worst affected by conflict from engaging in their typical land preparation activities. For a third consecutive year, main season harvests beginning in September/October are expected to be well below average in northeast Nigeria.						
MALAWI	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	August - February	
Production shortfalls are expected in areas impacted by flooding and drought during the 2014/15 agriculture season. Labor-dependent households are expected to face limited opportunities and lower wages. This, coupled with above-average food prices, will diminish household purchasing power, resulting in both food consumption gaps and unsustainable coping.						
ETHIOPIA	Yes	▲	▼	PHASE 3: Crisis	Belg-growing: April to August	
Belg-dominant areas of Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' Region (SNNPR) are facing an extended lean season due to low rainfall. With much of the harvest delayed until September, there will also be less planted area for Meher crops this year.						
0.5 - 0.99 million	ZIMBABWE	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	July/August-February
	The majority of poor households in perennially drought-prone and cereal-deficit areas did not manage to produce any cereals this season. Reduced demand for agricultural labor at harvest time is expected to limit households' abilities to purchase maize meal on markets and an earlier-than-normal lean season is expected in July/August.					
SOMALIA	Yes	▼	▼	PHASE 3: Crisis	Middle Shabelle Riverine: Oct. - Dec.	
Food security will improve for most pastoral and agropastoral areas in December with the start of the green harvest and likely normal wet season availability of pasture and water. However, the continued likelihood of flooding in Middle Shabelle and Middle Juba may place some areas in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) during their extended lean season.						

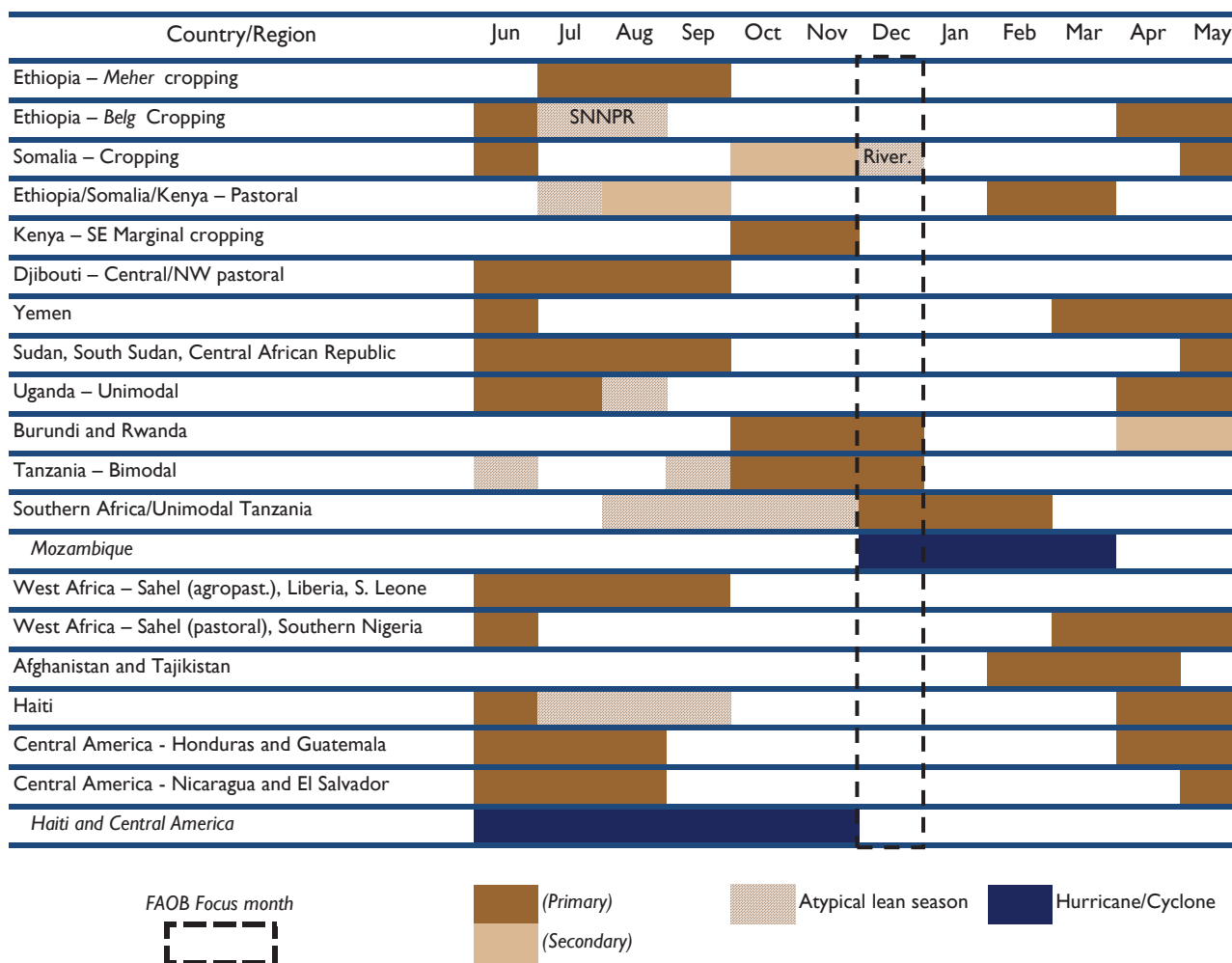
Country (In order of estimated food insecure population, DEC.)	External needs in DEC. ?	DEC. versus last year	DEC. versus 5-year avg.	Highest likely severity (area) in DECEMBER	Key upcoming lean season
<b>AFGHANISTAN</b>	Yes	▲	▼	PHASE 2: Stressed (!)	February - April 2016
The 2015 wheat harvest is expected to be near-average. However, increasing insecurity is likely to cause greater internal displacement than in 2014. Many IDPs will need assistance in December as they enter the winter months.					
<b>Central African Rep (RM)</b>	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - August
Households displaced by conflict in the Central African Republic continue to need assistance meeting their basic food needs. The ongoing conflict also impacts food security outcomes for resident household communities in conflict areas and those hosting IDPs.					
<b>KENYA</b>	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	Northern Pastoral: July - September
With expected faster-than-usual depletion of rangeland resources due to below-average long rains, an early start of the lean season is expected in northern pastoral areas, especially in Isiolo, parts of Marasabit, Wajir, and Garissa.					
<b>Tanzania (RM)</b>	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	Rift Valley: June
<b>Madagascar (RM)</b>	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	August - February
A second consecutive year of significantly 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.					
<b>NIGER</b>	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	Diffa: April - September
Displacement in southern Diffa continues due to ongoing Boko Haram conflict in the Lake Chad region.					
<b>Honduras (RM)</b>	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - August
Due to a high likelihood of poor staple food harvests in 2015, Crisis outcomes are likely to persist in the absence of humanitarian assistance.					
<b>HAITI</b>	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	January - September
<b>Rwanda (RM)</b>	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	October - December
<b>UGANDA</b>	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - August Karamoja
<b>Sierra Leone (RM)</b>	Yes	▼	▲	PHASE 1: Minimal	April - September
<b>CHAD</b>	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	Pastoral: March - June
<b>Liberia (RM)</b>	Yes	▼	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal	April - September
<b>Lesotho (RM)</b>	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 2: Stressed	September - February 2016
<b>Guinea (RM)</b>	Yes	▼	▲	PHASE 1: Minimal	Forest Zone: April - September
<b>Djibouti (RM)</b>	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	May - September
<b>Angola (RM)</b>	Yes	▼	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	June - February
<b>Tajikistan (RM)</b>	No	▶	▼	PHASE 1: Minimal	February - April
<b>GUATEMALA</b>	No	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	February - August
Staple harvests and labor demand in the coffee sector will temporarily improve food security outcomes in December. However, both staple harvests and labor demand are expected to be below-average.					
<b>Burundi (RM)</b>	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	September - December
Large-scale population outflow to neighboring countries and is likely to continue in the coming months due to political violence and instability, increasing assistance needs of refugee populations in Tanzania and Rwanda.					
<b>ZAMBIA</b>	No	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	October - February 2016
<b>MAURITANIA</b>	No	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	South/central: March - September
<b>MOZAMBIQUE</b>	No	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	October - February 2016
<b>Nicaragua (RM)</b>	No	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	May - August
<b>Senegal (RM)</b>	No	▼	▼	PHASE 1: Minimal	April - September
<b>MALI</b>	No	▶	▼	PHASE 1: Minimal	North riverine areas: May - August
<b>El Salvador (RM)</b>	No	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	May - August
<b>BURKINA FASO</b>	No	▶	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal	June - September

0.1-0.49 million

<0.1 million

No populations projected at IPC Phase 3 or higher

### 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: December 2015

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	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	5.0 - 9.99 million	20-40%	5.0 - 9.99 million	20-40%
Sudan	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
South Sudan	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 million	20-40%
Nigeria	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%	2.5 - 4.99 million	<5%
Malawi	None	0	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
Ethiopia	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%	2.5 - 4.99 million	<5%
Zimbabwe	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
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%
CAR RM	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	0.1 - 0.49 million	5-20%	0.5 - 0.99 million	20-40%
Kenya	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%
Tanzania RM	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%
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%
Honduras RM	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	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%
Rwanda RM	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%
Uganda	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%
Sierra Leone 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	5-20%	<0.1 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	5-20%
Lesotho RM	<0.1 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%
Djibouti RM	<0.1 million	5-20%	<0.1 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	5-20%
Angola RM	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	<0.1 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 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%
Mauritania	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	None	0	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%
Mozambique	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%
Senegal RM	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	None	0	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%
Mali	<0.1 million	<5%	None	0	<0.1 million	<5%
El Salvador RM	<0.1 million	<5%	None	0	<0.1 million	<5%
Burkina Faso	None	0	None	0	None	0