

# FOOD ASSISTANCE OUTLOOK BRIEF

November 2014

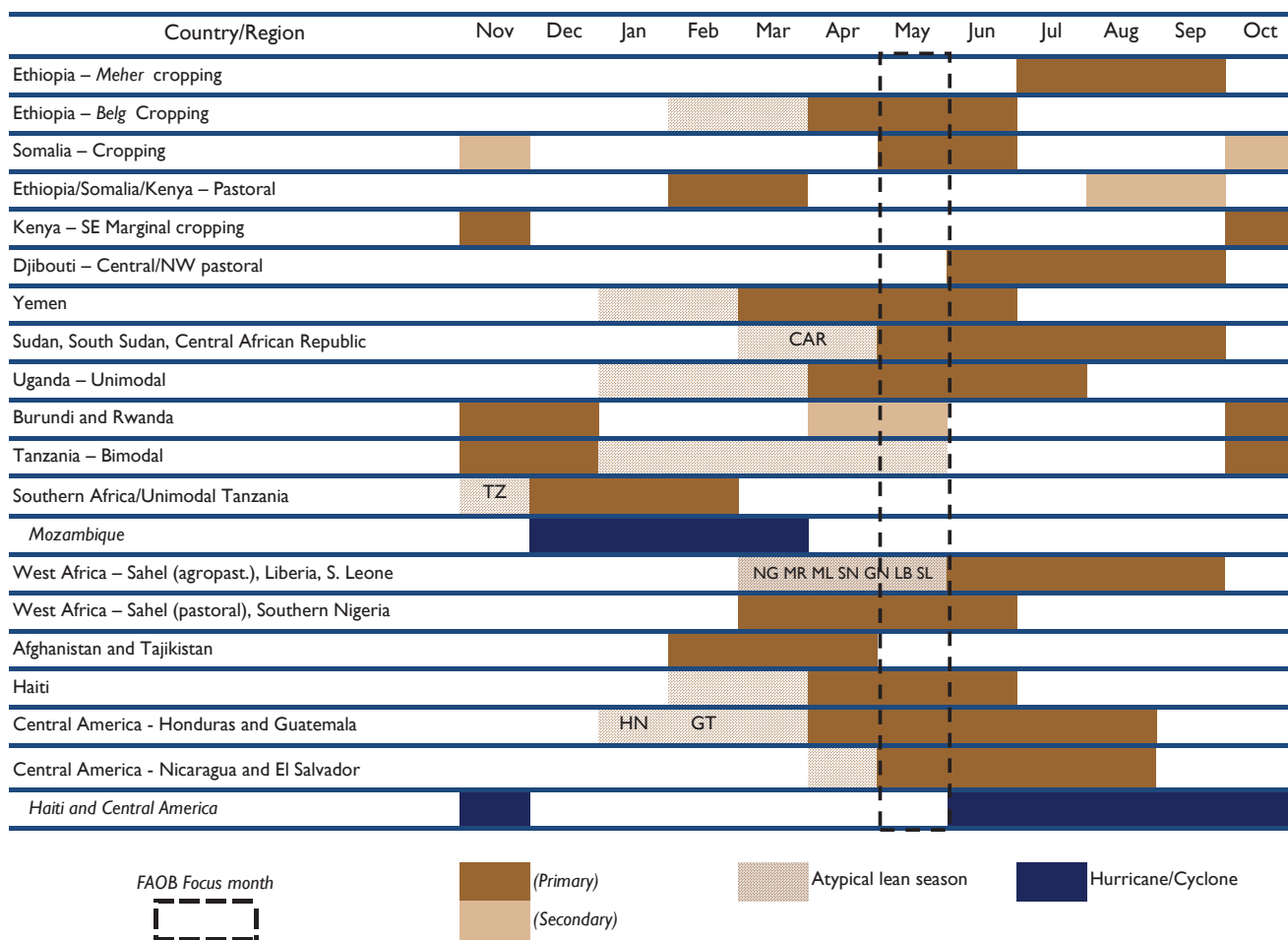
## PROJECTED FOOD ASSISTANCE NEEDS FOR MAY 2015

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, MAY)	External needs in MAY ?	MAY versus last year	MAY versus 5-year avg.	Highest likely severity (area) in MAY	Key upcoming lean season	
2.5 – 4.9 million	SOUTH SUDAN	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	February/March - October 2015
	Households in Unity, Upper Nile, and Jonglei are expected to exhaust household food stocks by December due to 2014 production deficits of 30 to 50 percent. Food security is expected to worsen in February/March with an early onset of the lean season and needs will peak from May to July. Renewed conflict and displacement in early 2015 will limit household coping capacity in conflict-affected areas.					
	YEMEN	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	January - June 2015
	Continuing conflict is likely to cause additional internal displacement in some areas, especially in Ibb, Al-Bayda, and Dhamar Governorates, disrupting crop production and associated agricultural labor opportunities. High fuel prices and interrupted trade flows due to conflict are expected to put upward pressure on food prices.					
SUDAN	Yes	▼	▼	PHASE 3: Crisis	May - September 2015	
Ongoing 2014/15 main harvests are improving access to food and income for poor households. Food prices will decline as cereals continue to supply markets, but sorghum and millet prices will likely remain well-above average. Insecurity and displacement limited improvements in Darfur and South Kordofan, where acute food insecurity persists.						
Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone (RM)	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	April - September 2015	
The future infection rate and geographic spread of the Ebola outbreak remains unclear; as such projected impacts on food security outcomes are uncertain. If a significant increase in cases resulted in major fears and disruptions to markets and livelihoods, widespread food insecurity would be likely. Outcomes would be worst among households with Ebola-infected family members, and for market-dependant poor households in both rural and urban settings.						
1.0 - 2.49 million	NIGERIA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - September 2015
	Boko Haram conflict continues to threaten lives and lead to large population displacements. Though the national government has made available assistance for the region, access in the northeast remains limited.					
ETHIOPIA	Yes	▼	▼	PHASE 3: Crisis	Belg -growing areas: Feb - Jun	
In May, needs are likely to remain in Afar, eastern Tigray and Amhara, areas along the Rift Valley in SNNPR, and lowland areas in West Arsi and East and West Hararghe Zones in central and eastern Oromia Region.						
0.5 - 0.99 million	SOMALIA	Yes	▶	▼	PHASE 3: Crisis	Southern agropastoral: May - June
	Most agropastoral areas in the South are likely to improve following the October to December Deyr rains, but many areas had a particularly dry start of season. Needs are likely to remain until the Gu harvest in June in the agropastoral areas in the Juba Valley, along the border with Kenya.					
Central African Rep (RM)	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	February - August 2015	
While preliminary estimates suggest that 2014 production levels are higher than last year, ongoing harvests are still well below pre-conflict levels. A second, or in some areas third, consecutive poor harvest, along with below-average incomes and disrupted livelihoods, will limit food access, particularly for IDPs, returnees, and the poor in conflict zones.						

Country (In order of estimated food insecure population, MAY)	External needs in MAY ?	MAY versus last year	MAY versus 5-year avg.	Highest likely severity (area) in MAY	Key upcoming lean season	
0.1 – 0.49 million	AFGHANISTAN	Yes	▲	▼	PHASE 2: Stressed (!)	February - April 2015 Households affected by below-average 2014 harvests in Badghis Province, people displaced from Pakistan and their host communities in Khost and Paktika Provinces, and households displaced by conflict within Afghanistan will likely need assistance in May 2015.
	MAURITANIA	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - September 2015 In the absence of humanitarian assistance, poor households in the central Senegal River Valley and western Agropastoral Livelihood Zones will begin to experience food consumption gaps as early as February.
	Honduras (RM)	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	January - August 2015 Early depletion of reserves after 2014 <i>Primera</i> season losses and limited income opportunities are likely to lead to Crisis (IPC Phase 3) in parts of southern Honduras in May 2015.
	HAITI	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - June 2015 Ongoing severe dryness, particularly in the southern peninsula, and below-average rainfall through December are expected to result in the second consecutive below-average harvest.
	UGANDA	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	January - July 2015 The lean season will start early in January due to crop losses in eastern Karamoja.
	MALI	Yes	▼	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	North riverine areas: Apr. - Aug. 2015 Own production will carry poor households in isolated areas of the Sahel through just two months of consumption, compared to up to six in a typical year, leading to an early return to market purchase.
	KENYA	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	Pastoral areas: Aug. - Sep. 2015 From November through March, the number of food insecure people is expected to decline as the October to December short rains improve pasture and water availability and support crop growth.
	NIGER	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	June - September 2015 Poor pastoral resource availability in parts of the northern Sahel will begin to stress pastoral households. Additionally, refugees from northeastern Nigeria to the Diffa Region of Niger are in need of continued humanitarian assistance.
	GUATEMALA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	February - August 2015 Losses during the single 2014 cropping season in parts of the Western Highlands and below-average income opportunities in the coffee sector are likely to lead to Crisis (IPC Phase 3) in May 2015.
	Senegal (RM)	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	Center and North: May - Sept. 2015 Main season cereal production is expected to be considerably below average due to the bad 2014 rainfall. Starting in April, worst-affected poor households will have difficulty meeting their essential non-food needs.
No populations projected at IPC Phase 3 or higher	DJIBOUTI	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	August - September 2015
	Tajikistan (RM)	No	▶	▼	PHASE 1: Minimal	February - April 2015
	BURKINA FASO	No	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	June - September 2015
	Tanzania (RM)	No	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	November 2014 - May 2015
	CHAD	No	▼	▼	PHASE 2: Stressed	Karem/BEG: May - September 2015
	Angola (RM)	No	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	November 2014 - February 2015
	Nicaragua (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	April - August 2015
	RWANDA	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	October - December 2014
	Burundi (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	October - December 2014
	El Salvador (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	April - August 2015
	Lesotho (RM)	No	▶	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal	December 2014 - February 2015
	Madagascar (RM)	No	▼	▼	PHASE 1: Minimal	November 2014 - February 2015
	MALAWI	No	▶	▼	PHASE 1: Minimal	November 2014 - February 2015
	MOZAMBIQUE	No	▼	▼	PHASE 1: Minimal	November 2014 - February 2015
ZAMBIA	No	▶	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal	December 2014 - February 2015	
ZIMBABWE	No	▼	▼	PHASE 1: Minimal	November 2014 - February 2015	

### 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 or humanitarian assistance.
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.

## ESTIMATED ACUTELY FOOD INSECURE POPULATIONS:

May 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.
South Sudan	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 million	20-40%	2.5 - 4.99 million	40-60%
Yemen	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%	5.0 - 9.99 million	20-40%
Sudan	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%
Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone (RM)	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%	5.0 - 9.99 million	20-40%
Nigeria	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 million	<5%
Ethiopia	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%
Somalia	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	20-40%
CAR RM	0.5 - 0.99 million	20-40%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	20-40%
Afghanistan	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%
Mauritania	0.1 - 0.49 million	5-20%	0.1 - 0.49 million	5-20%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%
Honduras RM	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%
Haiti	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
Uganda	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%
Mali	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%
Kenya	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%
Niger	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%
Guatemala	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
Senegal RM	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%
Djibouti	<0.1 million	5-20%	<0.1 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	5-20%
Tajikistan RM	<0.1 million	<5%	<0.1 million	<5%	<0.1 million	<5%
Burkina Faso	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	None	0	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
Tanzania RM	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%	None	0	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%
Chad	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	None	0	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
Angola 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%
Rwanda	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	None	0	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%
Burundi 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%
Lesotho RM	None	0	None	0	None	0
Madagascar RM	None	0	None	0	None	0
Malawi	None	0	None	0	None	0
Mozambique	None	0	None	0	None	0
Zambia	None	0	None	0	None	0
Zimbabwe	None	0	None	0	None	0