

FOOD ASSISTANCE OUTLOOK BRIEF

October 2014

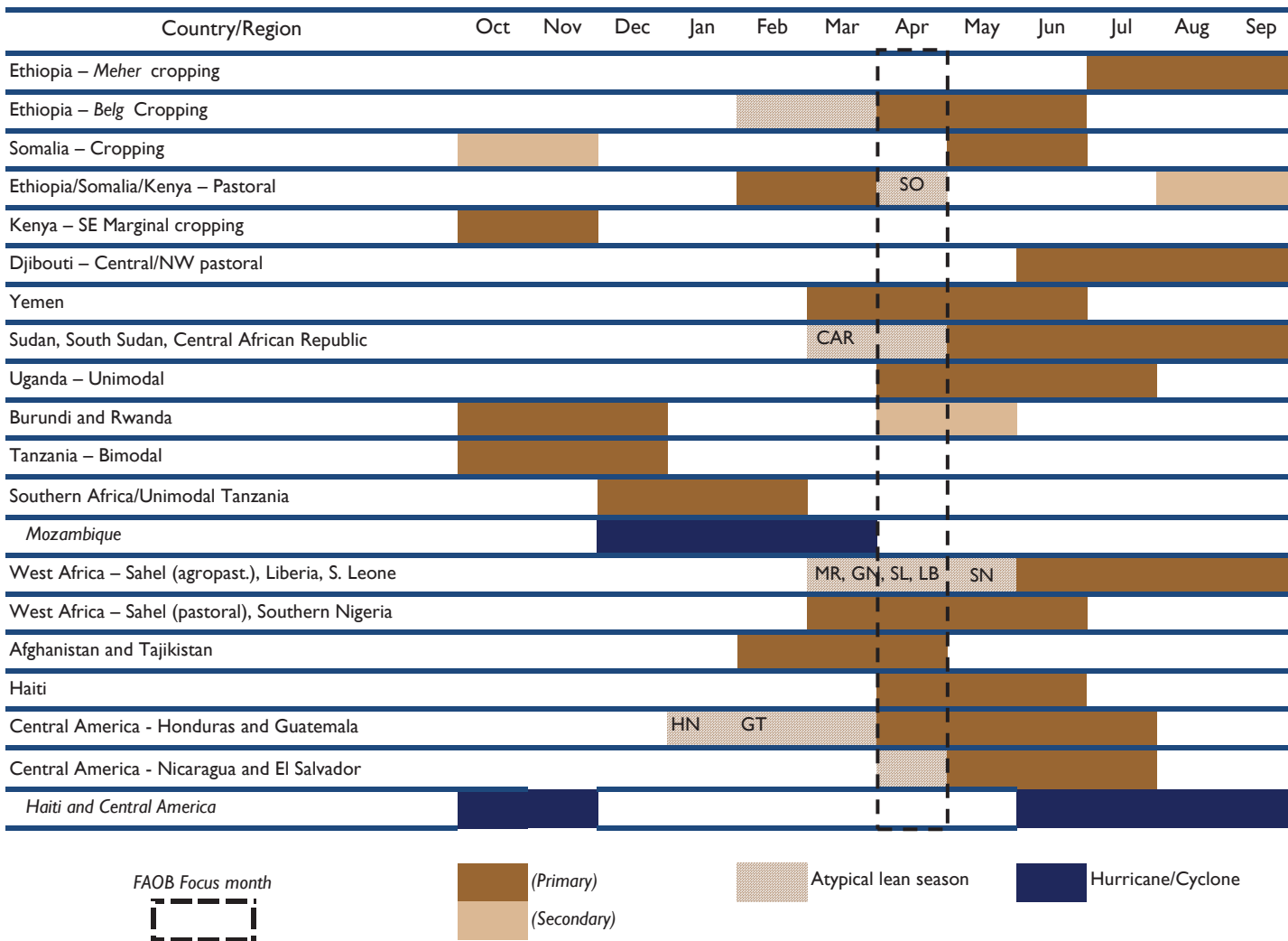
PROJECTED FOOD ASSISTANCE NEEDS FOR APRIL 2015

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 for detailed country reports.

Country (In order of estimated food insecure population, APR.)	External needs in APR. ?	APR. versus last year	APR. versus 5-year avg.	Highest likely severity (area) in APRIL	Key upcoming lean season
2.5 – 4.9 million	Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone (RM)	Yes ▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	April - September 2015
	Assuming a substantial increase in the number of Ebola cases, Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone are expected to pass a tipping point where major fears and official quarantines result in significant disruption to market functioning and livelihoods. Food shortages and weak purchasing power will limit food availability and access, particularly for the urban poor and for households with ill or deceased family members, with moderate to extreme consumption gaps likely.				
	SOUTH SUDAN	Yes ▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	March - October
Well below-average harvests are expected in Greater Upper Nile due to reduced area planted. Households will likely deplete food stocks much earlier than normal and staple food prices in conflict areas are expected to remain high. As the dry season begins in early 2015, an escalation in conflict is expected to cause large-scale displacement, especially in Upper Nile. Food security is expected to deteriorate significantly in the first quarter of 2015 and worsen in the following months.					
SUDAN	Yes ▼	▼	PHASE 3: Crisis	May - September 2015	
Average to above-average 2014/15 production is expected due to favorable rainfall across Sudan and increased area planted in surplus-producing areas. However, below-average production is likely in Darfur due to seed shortages and conflict. Harvests starting in late October/early November will improve food security outcomes through March 2015.					
1.0 - 2.49 million	Yemen (RM)	Yes ▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - June 2015
	Conflict continues to disrupt livelihoods, with large numbers of IDPs in Amran, Al Jawf, Al Asimah, and Hajjah governorates. Crisis (IPC Phase 3) acute food insecurity likely to continue due to conflict.				
	NIGERIA	Yes ▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - September 2015
In northeast areas worst affected by conflict, market access will remain limited and poor household own-production stocks will be exhausted much earlier than normal.					
ETHIOPIA	Yes ▼	▼	PHASE 3: Crisis	Eastern lowlands: Feb. to June 2015	
The lean season is likely to start earlier than normal in eastern, marginal areas that had both a locally below-average Belg harvest in June/July and that will have a below-average Meher harvest in October/November.					
0.5 - 0.99 million	SOMALIA	Yes ▼	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	Pastoral areas: Feb. - Apr. 2015
	By February, a large number of households currently in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) will move to Stressed (IPC Phase 2) as a result of the Deyr harvest and improvements in forage and water availability following the rains.				
Central African Rep (RM)	Yes ▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	Areas of conflict: Mar. - Aug. 2015	
Below-average food stocks and seasonal incomes due to the effects of conflict on agricultural production and the general economy will limit food access, particularly for poor households and IDPs in areas worst-affected by conflict.					
0.1 - 0.49	Honduras (RM)	Yes ▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	January - August 2015
Primera season losses, a likely below-average Postrera season in some areas, and limited income opportunities are likely to lead to Crisis (IPC Phase 3) in parts of southern Honduras by April 2015.					

Country (In order of estimated food insecure population, APR.)	External needs in APR. ?	APR. versus last year	APR. versus 5-year avg.	Highest likely severity (area) in APRIL	Key upcoming lean season	
0.1 – 0.49 million	MAURITANIA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - September 2015 Rainfed and flood recession cropping in the central Senegal River Valley and Agropastoral Zones has been significantly impacted by poorly distributed rainfall this season. These areas are expected to face Crisis (IPC Phase 3) by March.
	AFGHANISTAN	Yes	▲	▼	PHASE 2: Stressed (!)	Flood-affected: February - April 2015
	HAITI	Yes	▲	▼	PHASE 3: Crisis	April - June 2015 Ongoing severe dryness, particularly in the southern peninsula and the Central Plateau, and likely below-average rainfall through December are expected to result in the second consecutive below-average harvest.
	UGANDA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	Karamoja: January - July 2015 For the second year in a row, a well below-average harvest will lead to an early lean season in eastern Karamoja.
	KENYA	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	Flood-affected Pastoral: Feb.-Mar. 2015 In some northern pastoral areas, there may be isolated flooding during the Oct. to Dec. 2014 short rains.
	NIGER	Yes	▼	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed (!)	June - September 2015
	MALI	Yes	▼	▲	PHASE 2: Stressed	North riverine areas: Apr. - Aug. 2015
	GUATEMALA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	February - August 2015 Crisis (IPC Phase 3) is expected in April 2015 in the drought-affected western highlands, due to significant losses during the single 2014 cropping season and expectations for below-average coffee income.
	Senegal (RM)	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 2: Stressed	Center and North: May - Sept. 2015 Below-average production, due to poor rainfall, to result in exhaustion of stocks much earlier than normal in 2015.
	DJIBOUTI	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	August - September 2015
No populations projected at IPC Phase 3 or higher	Tanzania (RM)	No	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	October - November 2014
	CHAD	Yes	▼	▼	PHASE 2: Stressed	June - September 2015
	Angola (RM)	No	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	November - February 2015
	Nicaragua (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	April - August 2015 The population of Stressed (IPC Phase 2) households is higher than average in central Nicaragua due to well below-average <i>Primera</i> harvests, limited coffee income, and above-average red bean prices.
	RWANDA	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal	October - December
	BURKINA FASO	No	▶	▼	PHASE 2: Stressed	June - September 2015
	Burundi (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal	October - December
	El Salvador (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	April - August 2015 The population of Stressed (IPC Phase 2) households is higher than average in localized areas of El Salvador due to poor <i>Primera</i> harvests, limited coffee income, and above-average red bean prices.
	Lesotho (RM)	No	▶	▼	PHASE 1: Minimal	December 2014 - February 2015
	Madagascar (RM)	No	▶	▼	PHASE 1: Minimal	October 2014 - February 2015
	MALAWI	No	▶	▼	PHASE 1: Minimal	MSH/CKA/PHA: August - February
	MOZAMBIQUE	No	▼	▼	PHASE 1: Minimal	South/central: October - February
	Tajikistan (RM)	No	▶	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal	February - April 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 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:

April 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.
Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone (RM)	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 million	20-40%	5.0 - 9.99 million	20-40%
South Sudan	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 million	20-40%	2.5 - 4.99 million	40-60%
Sudan	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%
Yemen RM	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%
Nigeria	1.0 - 2.49 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%
CAR RM	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	20-40%
Honduras RM	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%
Mauritania	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	5-20%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%
Afghanistan	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%
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%	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%
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%
Mali	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 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	0.5 - 0.99 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 million	5-20%
Tanzania RM	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%	None	0	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%
Chad	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	None	0	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%
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	0
Burkina Faso	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
Tajikistan RM	None	0	None	0	None	0
Zambia	None	0	None	0	None	0
Zimbabwe	None	0	None	0	None	0