

FOOD ASSISTANCE OUTLOOK BRIEF

March 2014

PROJECTED FOOD ASSISTANCE NEEDS FOR SEPTEMBER 2014

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, SEPT)	External needs in SEPT. ?	SEPT. versus last year	SEPT. versus 5-year avg.	Highest likely severity (area) in SEPTEMBER	Key upcoming lean season	
2.5 – 4.9 million	SUDAN	Yes	▲	▶	PHASE 4: Emergency	Agricultural: April – August
	Below-average 2013/14 production and continued increases in cereal prices across the country will exacerbate acute food insecurity in the coming months. Persistent conflict in South Kordofan and Blue Nile and worsening conflict in Darfur continue to displace populations. Food insecurity is expected to worsen with added pressure on local resources from the inflow of refugees from South Sudan.					
1.0 - 2.49 million	NIGERIA	No	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	Northeast: March – September
	Conflict has strained household resiliency to acute food insecurity as poor households have been reverting to atypical levels of coping over consecutive years. Poor households in Borno and Yobe states in particular are expected to face food consumption gaps or further accelerate the depletion of their livelihoods assets.					
0.5 – 0.99 million	SOUTH SUDAN	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	March/April- October/November
	The conflict is expected to affect the May-June cultivation season, particularly in Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile states. Households in these areas are likely to miss cultivation of short- maturing sorghum and maize and their lean season is likely to last through Oct.-Nov. assuming that the conflict subsides and households are able to cultivate the long maturing sorghum in July.					
	Yemen (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	March/April – June
0.5 – 0.99 million	CHAD	Yes	▲	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	Sahelian zone: April – September
	Localized areas of Wadi-Fira and Bahr-El Ghazel saw 2013/14 crop production shortfalls of nearly 50 percent compared to average. Below-average household food stocks, along with atypically high food prices, will cause consumption gaps for the poor during the 2014 lean season.					
0.5 – 0.99 million	NIGER	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	March – September
	Poor households who rely more heavily on market purchase this year due to below-average production stocks and/or livestock conditions will also face atypically high market prices during the 2014 lean season. Though many affected households will meet their food needs by foregoing non-food needs, some will suffer consumption gaps.					
	KENYA	Yes	▲	▼	PHASE 3: Crisis	NE Pastoral: Aug – Sep
0.5 – 0.99 million	By the end of the next dry season in September, conditions will likely have deteriorated significantly in parts of Wajir, Mandera, and Marsabit Counties. Terms of trade and thus purchasing power are likely to be unusually low.					
	SOMALIA	Yes	▲	▼	PHASE 3: Crisis	Southern Agropastoral: April - June
Agropastoral areas that had poorer production during the recent Deyr harvest will likely have an early start to the lean season in April instead of May. However, conditions should improve with the Gu harvest in June/July.						

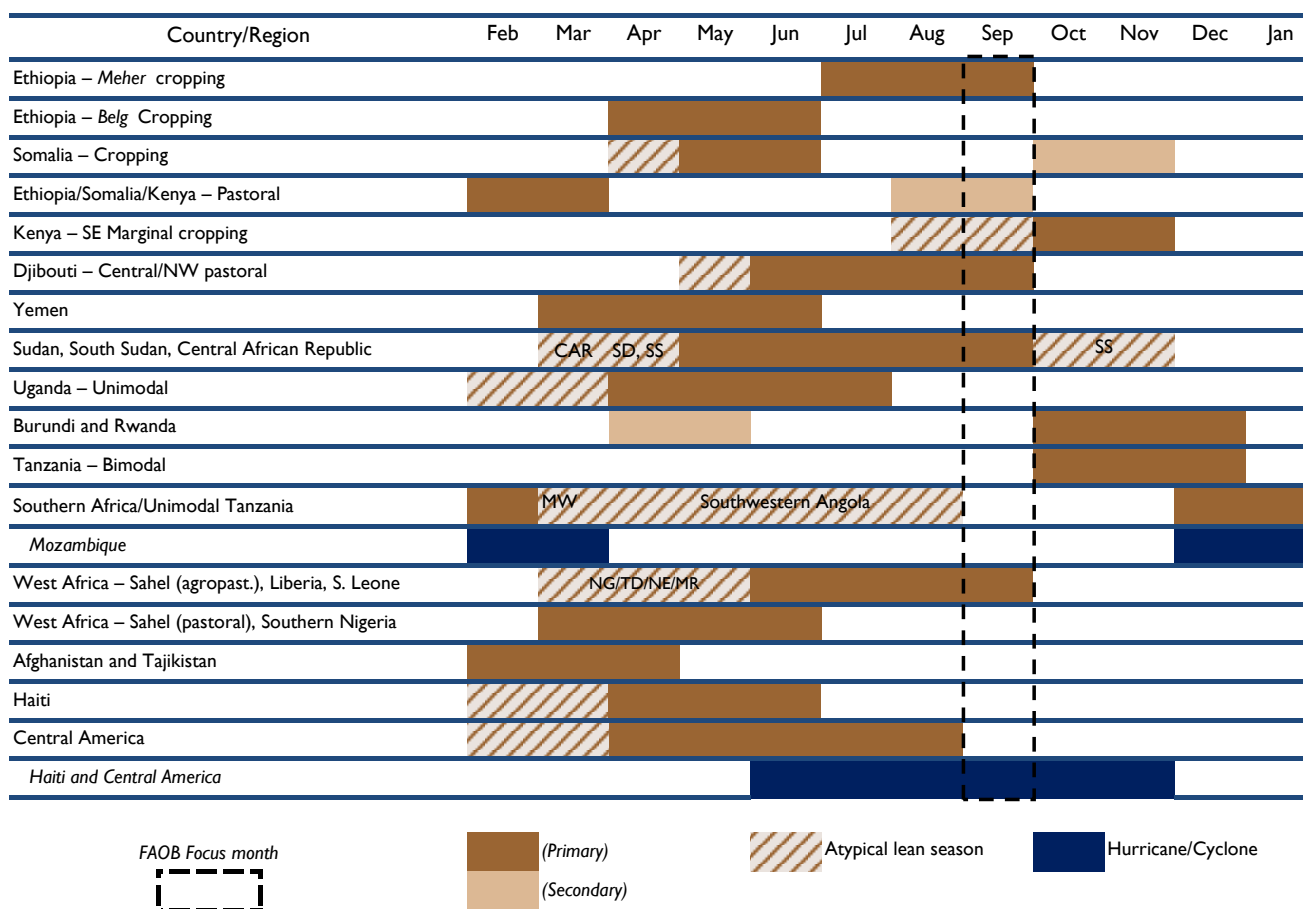
Country (In order of estimated food insecure population, SEPT)	External needs in SEPT. ?	SEPT. versus last year	SEPT. versus 5-year avg.	Highest likely severity (area) in SEPTEMBER	Key upcoming lean season
ETHIOPIA	Yes	▼	▼	PHASE 3: Crisis	Belg areas NE Highlands: Apr – Jun
MALI	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	North riverine area: June – August
Significant crop production shortfalls were observed in localized agropastoral areas of the country. Without humanitarian assistance, these areas will face Crisis outcomes at the end of the 2014 agricultural lean season.					
<i>Central African Rep (RM)</i>	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	Conflict areas: March – August
Conflict continues with approximately 16 percent of the country's population currently displaced. Acute food insecurity will be less severe in September 2014 due to the effects of new harvests on food availability although households who are unable to cultivate due to continued conflict will require assistance.					
<i>Senegal (RM)</i>	Yes	▲	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	June – September
MAURITANIA	Yes	▲	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	March – September
The failure of flood-recession cropping in southern Mauritania due to pest infestation has contributed to significant production deficits in an area that also suffered from rainfed agriculture losses during the rainy season. Resulting elevated market dependence continuing through September will be most difficultly met in northern Guidimaka. In some areas, pastoral conditions have deteriorated due to atypical live-livestock migration.					
AFGHANISTAN	Yes	▶	▼	PHASE 2: Stressed (!)	February – April
<i>Angola (RM)</i>	No	▶	▲	PHASE 2: Stressed	Southwestern areas: Ongoing – July
Rainfall has been poor in the Southern Livestock, Millet, and Sorghum livelihood zone. The lean season will be extended for households in Namibe and Cunene, and the continued migration of households will introduce complications for food assistance programming.					
BURKINA FASO	No	▶	▼	PHASE 1: Minimal	July – September
DJIBOUTI	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	Obock, SE Pastoral: May - August
HAITI	Yes	▼	▼	PHASE 2: Stressed	February – July
<i>Burundi (RM)</i>	No	▲	▲	PHASE 2: Stressed	Bimodal: October – December
<i>Tanzania (RM)</i>	No	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	Bimodal: October – December
UGANDA	Yes	▲	▼	PHASE 2: Stressed	Unimodal: Karamoja Ongoing – July
By August, green harvests will improve food security in Karamoja. Refugees from South Sudan will need assistance.					
RWANDA	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal	April – May
<i>Honduras (RM)</i>	Yes	▲	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	February – August
GUATEMALA	No	▼	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	W. Highlands / East: February – August
<i>Liberia (RM)</i>	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 1: Minimal	April – July
<i>Guinea (RM)</i>	No	▶	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal	June – September
<i>Lesotho (RM)</i>	No	▼	▼	PHASE 1: Minimal	December – February
<i>Madagascar (RM)</i>	No	▼	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal	October – December
MALAWI	No	▶	▼	PHASE 1: Minimal	December – March
MOZAMBIQUE	No	▼	▼	PHASE 1: Minimal	December – February
<i>Sierra Leone (RM)</i>	No	▶	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal	June – September
<i>Tajikistan (RM)</i>	No	▼	▼	PHASE 1: Minimal	February – April
ZAMBIA	No	▶	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal	December – February
ZIMBABWE	No	▼	▼	PHASE 1: Minimal	December – February
<i>El Salvador (RM)</i>	Yes	▲	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal	February – August
<i>Nicaragua (RM)</i>	Yes	▲	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal	February – August

0.1 – 0.49 million

<0.1 mill

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 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: September 2014

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