

FOOD ASSISTANCE OUTLOOK BRIEF

January 2017

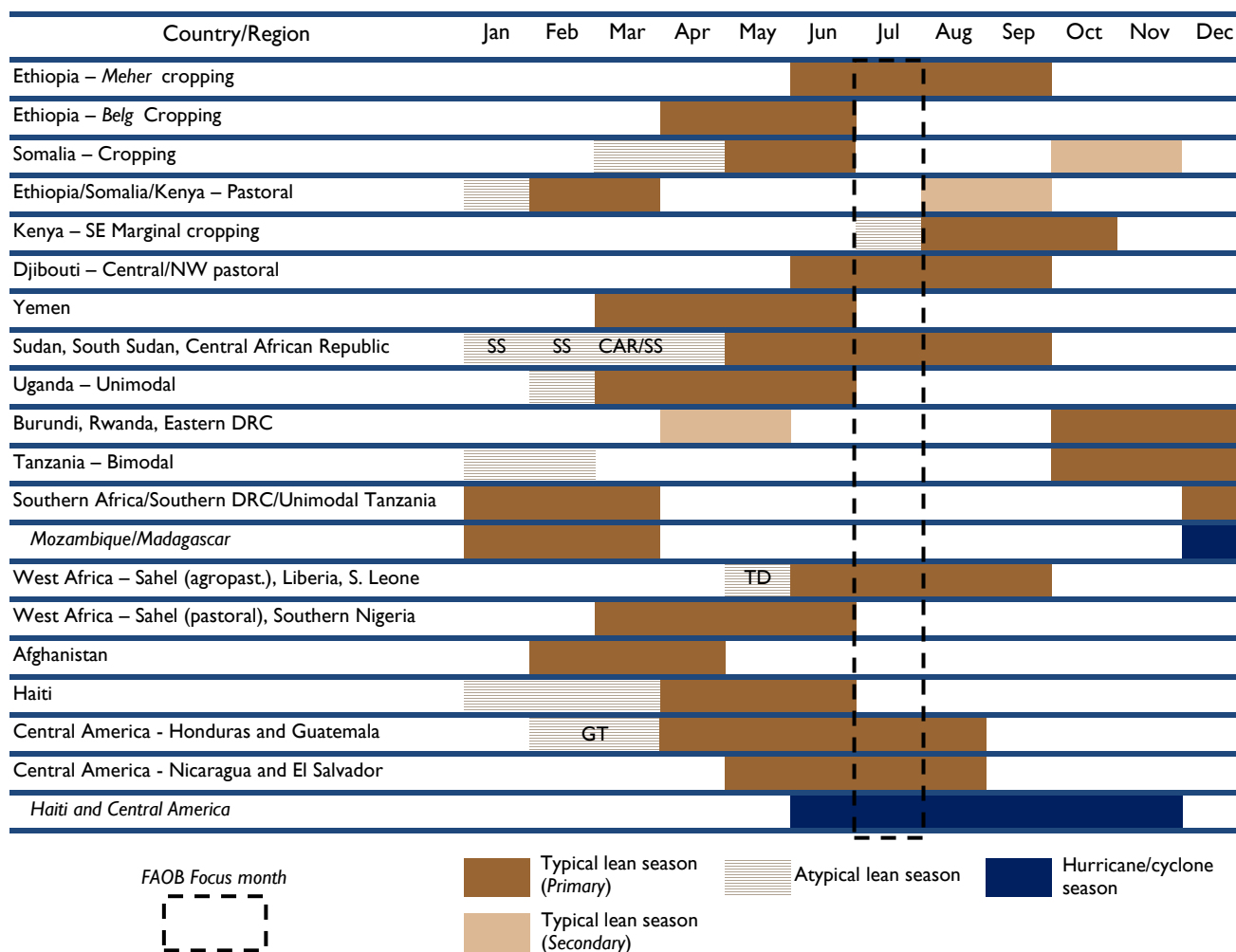
PROJECTED FOOD ASSISTANCE NEEDS FOR JULY 2017

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, JULY)	External needs in JULY ?	JULY versus last year	JULY versus 5-year avg.	Highest likely severity (area) in JULY	Key upcoming lean season	
5.0 – 9.9 million	YEMEN	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	March - June 2017
	<p>Conflict is the primary driver of the largest food security emergency in the world, with an expected increase in already high levels of acute malnutrition as well as excess mortality. The macroeconomic crisis has also led to uncertainty about future food imports. In a worst-case scenario where food imports drop substantially for a sustained period of time or where conflict persistently prevents the flow of food to local markets, Famine (IPC Phase 5) is possible.</p>					
2.5 – 4.9 million	SOUTH SUDAN	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	January - July 2017
	<p>Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes are expected in parts of all regions. Of greatest concern is southern and central Unity State where humanitarian access is limited. In a worst-case scenario where conflict intensifies and humanitarian access is further limited, Famine (IPC Phase 5), including high levels of excess mortality, is possible.</p>					
	NIGERIA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	NE: March - September 2017
	<p>There is an elevated risk that Famine (IPC Phase 5) is ongoing and will continue in the inaccessible areas of Borno State. Nutrition and mortality data continue to indicate Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes in many accessible areas of the northeast. Although humanitarian intervention is improving outcomes for some, millions remain in need of assistance.</p>					
2.5 – 4.9 million	ETHIOPIA	Yes	▼	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	S. Pastoral: January - March 2017
	<p>Anticipated, below-average March - May 2017 rainfall is expected to generate lower pasture and water resources, limiting improvements from the season. Food security in lowland agricultural and agro-pastoral areas of eastern and central Oromia and northern SNNP Regions will likely deteriorate during the lean season, following a second poor harvest.</p>					
	SUDAN	Yes	▼	▶	PHASE 4: Emergency	June - September 2017
<p>Persistent conflict and displacement in South Kordofan, Blue Nile, and Jebel Marra areas of Darfur will continue to limit trade, household access to agricultural activities, and movement to other areas in search of alternative sources of food and income. Emergency (IPC Phase 4) is likely in key conflict-affected areas during the peak of the lean season.</p>						
1.0 – 2.49 million	DRC	Yes	▼	▼	PHASE 2: Stressed	SE: December 2016 - February 2017
	<p>Conflict-related population movements and expected below-average harvests in localized areas where Season A rains were delayed and/or have been irregular will drive food assistance needs during the typical post-harvest period.</p>					
	SOMALIA	Yes	▲	▶	PHASE 4: Emergency	Pastoral: January - March 2017
<p>Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes are likely in parts of northeastern, southern, and central Somalia in early to mid 2017, following two consecutive poor seasons. Local staple cereal prices have significantly increased in several areas, and livestock prices and wage labor have declined, lowering food access. If the 2017 Gu season is below average, as forecast, further deterioration in food security is likely by July.</p>						
AFGHANISTAN	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	February - April 2017	
<p>Main season harvests and a seasonal increase in labor opportunities will improve outcomes by July for many poor households. However, the high number of internally displaced people and returnees, primarily from Pakistan, are likely to continue to face difficulty meeting food needs, particularly given the weak labor market.</p>						

Country (In order of estimated food insecure population, JULY)	External needs in JULY ?	JULY versus last year	JULY versus 5-year avg.	Highest likely severity (area) in JULY	Key upcoming lean season	
1.0 – 2.49 million	KENYA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	Pastoral: January - March 2017 Declining livestock prices and income-earning opportunities, along with reduced food availability following the poor short rains, are expected to increase food insecurity in pastoral areas and southeastern and coastal marginal agricultural zones.
	GUATEMALA	Yes	▼	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	February - August 2017 Areas of the Dry Corridor, in both the west and the east, experienced below-average harvests for a fourth consecutive year in 2016. Affected areas will remain in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) prior to 2017 staple harvests beginning in August.
0.5 – 0.99 million	HAITI	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	January - June 2017 Emergency food assistance needs will remain high until <i>Printemps</i> harvests in July 2017. Unless agricultural assistance is provided, many in southwestern Haiti will likely be unable to cultivate, limiting improvements from the harvest.
	CHAD	Yes	▼	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	Lac Region: May - September 2017 Poor households in some production-deficit regions are facing reduced food access due to low livestock prices and the national economic crisis. Insecurity and displacement continue to impact food security outcomes in western Chad.
	Central African Rep (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - September 2017 Insecurity continues to disrupt access to the main livelihood activities and will likely lead to a fourth consecutive year of below-average production in conflict-affected areas.
	UGANDA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	Karamoja: February - June 2017 Food security is expected to improve in June and July with the arrival of harvests. The highest food insecurity is among South Sudanese refugees, who would likely be in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) in the absence of humanitarian assistance.
	NIGER	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	Diffa Region: March - Sept 2017 Boko Haram insecurity continues to impact food security outcomes in the Diffa Region. In certain pastoral areas of Niger, pasture deficits and below-average livestock prices will cause diminished incomes for poor pastoral households.
	Burundi (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	April - May 2017 Food security has largely stabilized, except in Eastern Lowlands livelihood zone where below-average harvests are expected in January due to poor rainfall. Some households are expected to be in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) by late April/May 2017.
0.1 – 0.49 million	MALAWI	No	▼	▲	PHASE 2: Stressed	August 2016 - March 2017
	MALI	Yes	▲	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	June - September 2017
	MADAGASCAR	Yes	▼	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	October 2016 - March 2017
	Rwanda (RM)	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 1: Minimal	April - May 2017
	SIERRA LEONE	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal	June - September 2017
<0.1 million	Honduras (RM)	Yes	▼	▼	PHASE 2: Stressed	April - August 2017
	Tanzania (RM)	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	Bimodal: October 2016 - Feb 2017
	MOZAMBIQUE	No	▼	▼	PHASE 1: Minimal	August 2016 - March 2017
	Djibouti (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	June - September 2017
	Liberia	Yes	▼	▼	PHASE 1: Minimal	June - September 2017
	GUINEA	Yes	▼	▼	PHASE 1: Minimal	June - September 2017
	MAURITANIA	Yes	▼	▼	PHASE 2: Stressed	June - September 2017
No projected Phase 3+	ZIMBABWE	No	▼	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	August 2016 - March 2017
	BURKINA FASO	No	▶	▼	PHASE 2: Stressed	June - September 2017
	Nicaragua (RM)	No	▼	▼	PHASE 2: Stressed	May - August 2017
	El Salvador (RM)	No	▼	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	May - August 2017
	Lesotho (RM)	No	▼	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal	November 2016 - March 2017
	ZAMBIA	No	▶	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal	January - March 2017

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 expenditures 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: July 2017

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	5.0 - 9.99 million	20-40%	5.0 - 9.99 million	20-40%	>10.0 million	>60%
South Sudan	2.5 - 4.99 million	20-40%	5.0 - 9.99 million	40-60%	>10.0 million	>60%
Nigeria	5.0 - 9.99 million	<5%	2.5 - 4.99 million	<5%	>10.0 million	5-20%
Ethiopia	2.5 - 4.99 million	<5%	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%	5.0 - 9.99 million	5-20%
Sudan	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%
DRC	2.5 - 4.99 million	<5%	2.5 - 4.99 million	<5%	5.0 - 9.99 million	5-20%
Somalia	2.5 - 4.99 million	20-40%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	5.0 - 9.99 million	40-60%
Afghanistan	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	5.0 - 9.99 million	5-20%
Kenya	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%
Guatemala	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
Haiti	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
Chad	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
CAR RM	1.0 - 2.49 million	20-40%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	40-60%
Uganda	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%
Niger	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
Burundi RM	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
Malawi	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%
Mali	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
Madagascar	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%
Rwanda RM	<0.1 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%
Sierra Leone	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
Honduras RM	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	<0.1 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%
Tanzania RM	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	<0.1 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%
Mozambique	<0.1 million	<5%	<0.1 million	<5%	<0.1 million	<5%
Djibouti RM	<0.1 million	<5%	<0.1 million	<5%	<0.1 million	5-20%
Liberia	0.1 - 0.49 million	5-20%	<0.1 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	5-20%
Guinea	<0.1 million	<5%	<0.1 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%
Mauritania	0.1 - 0.49 million	5-20%	<0.1 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	5-20%
Zimbabwe	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	None	0	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%
Burkina Faso	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	None	0	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%
Nicaragua RM	<0.1 million	<5%	None	0	<0.1 million	<5%
El Salvador RM	<0.1 million	<5%	None	0	<0.1 million	<5%
Lesotho RM	None	0	None	0	None	0
Zambia	None	0	None	0	None	0