

FOOD ASSISTANCE OUTLOOK BRIEF

July 2017

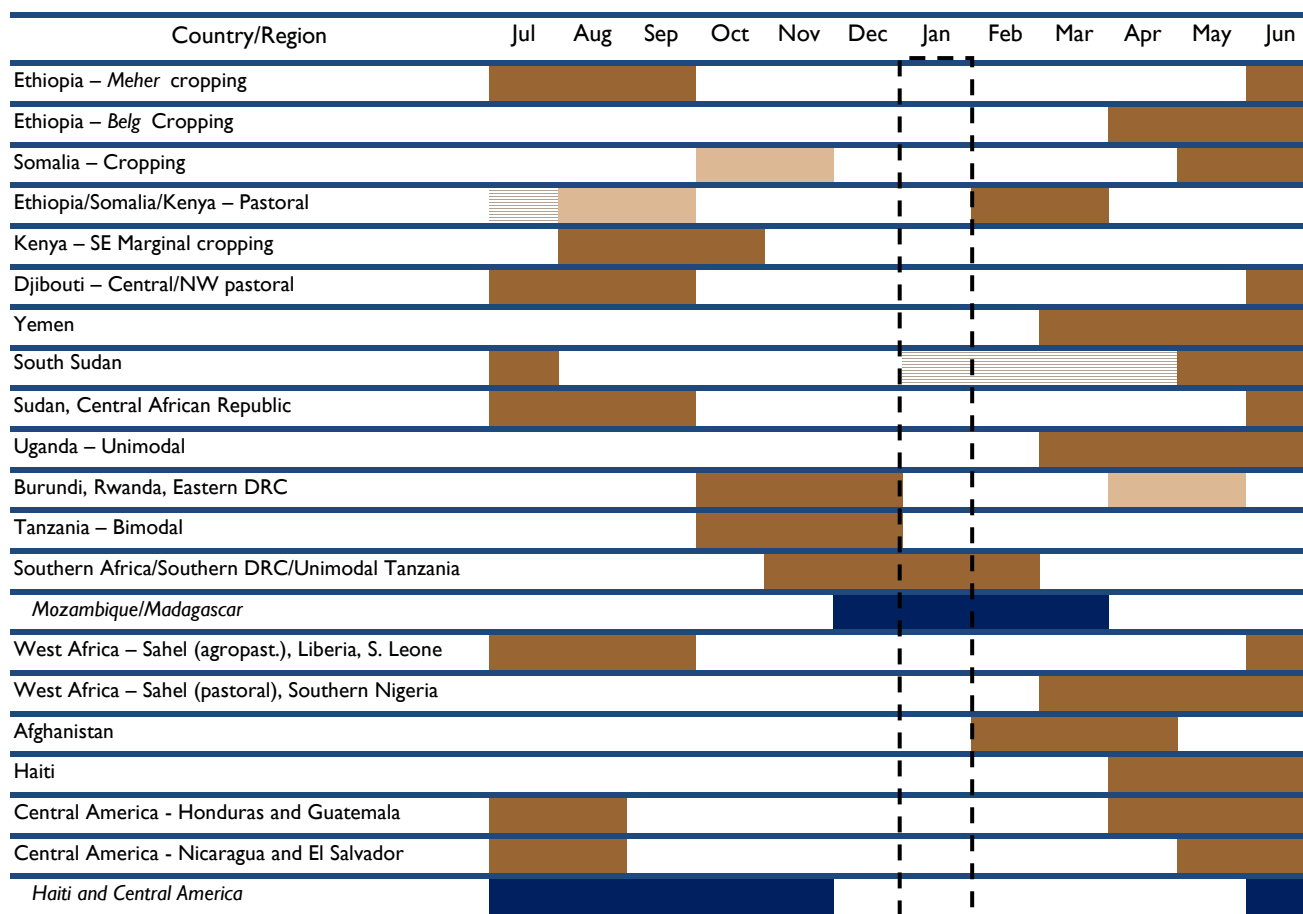
PROJECTED FOOD ASSISTANCE NEEDS FOR JANUARY 2018

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, JAN.)	External needs in JAN. ?	JAN. versus last year	JAN. versus 5-year avg.	Highest likely severity (area) in JANUARY	Key upcoming lean season	
10+ million	YEMEN	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	March - June 2018
	Conflict is the primary driver of the largest food security emergency in the world, which is characterized by high levels of acute malnutrition as well as excess mortality. The potential for increased conflict near Al Hudaydah is leading to high concern about future food imports. In a worst-case scenario where food imports drop substantially for a sustained period of time or where conflict persistently restricts flows of food to local markets, Famine (IPC Phase 5) is possible.					
2.5 – 4.9 million	SOUTH SUDAN	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	January - July 2018
	Available evidence indicates Famine (IPC Phase 5) is not ongoing, but food security outcomes remain extreme and a risk of Famine (IPC Phase 5) persists throughout 2017. Food security is expected to improve slightly in late 2017 with the harvest and increased availability of wild foods and fish, but food access will again decline by January 2018. Crisis (IPC Phase 3) acute food insecurity or worse is expected in all regions.					
	NIGERIA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	Northeast: April/May - September 2017
	Despite a reduction in deaths due to conflict, Boko Haram continues to attack civilian and military targets, causing major disruptions to normal livelihoods patterns as the main agricultural season progresses. Many households, who have been displaced or cannot access their fields, are expected to be almost entirely reliant on humanitarian assistance through January 2018.					
AFGHANISTAN	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	February - April 2018	
Below-average rainfall and extended dry spells in April and May 2017 are expected to lead to below-average grain harvests in many rainfed-production areas, particularly in the north and northeast. However, imports are expected to support food availability. Also, pasture conditions are poor in some areas, which could limit the value of livestock sales prior to the 2017/2018 winter. Conflict and displacement are likely to continue through January 2018.						
DRC	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	Tanganyika: Oct - Dec 2017	
Two separate conflicts have displaced about 20 percent of the rural populations of the Kasais and Tanganyika, which has prevented households from being able to access their crops. The conflict, along with the effect of Fall armyworm, particularly in southern Ubangi, Upper Katanga, and Lualaba provinces, is expected to lead to a below-average Season B harvest.						
SUDAN	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	June - September 2017	
Urgent assistance will be required for IDPs and some resident households in SPLM-N-controlled areas of South Kordofan and in Jebel Marra areas of Darfur, even after the onset of harvests in October 2017. Moreover, the ongoing influx of South Sudanese refugees is expected to increase humanitarian assistance needs.						
1.0 – 2.49 million	SOMALIA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	Pastoral minor: July - September 2017
Food security will improve in January with the start of the Deyr harvest, which is expected to be average to above average. However, some areas are still expected to be in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) after facing three consecutive poor seasons that resulted in well below-average production, limited agricultural labor opportunities, and large-scale livestock losses.						

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1.0 – 2.49 million	UGANDA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	Karamoja: March - June 2018 South Sudanese refugees are expected to be in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) in the absence of humanitarian assistance. Nearly a million refugees from South Sudan are currently in Uganda and the number is expected to rise through January 2018. A relatively small number of households in Karamoja are expected to be in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) in January.
	ETHIOPIA	Yes	▼	▼	PHASE 4: Emergency	E/W Hararghe: April - September 2017 Despite slight improvements from the Deyr rainfall, Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes are expected to continue in January 2018 in Warder, portions of Korahe, Shebelle, and Afder zones of Somali Region due to excessive livestock deaths and lack of other income-earning opportunities. In other areas of the country, food access is expected to continue to improve from the Meher harvest and Stressed (IPC Phase 2) or Minimal (IPC Phase 1) outcomes are projected.
0.5 – 0.99 million	MOZAMBIQUE	Yes	▼	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	December 2017 - March 2018 In January, at the peak of the lean season, poor households in central semiarid areas are expected to have exhausted their food stocks. With limited income, poor households are likely to employ coping strategies to cover their food gaps.
	Central African Rep (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - September 2017 The increase in conflict since May 2017 is contributing to further displacement and disruption of livelihoods.
	ZIMBABWE	Yes	▼	▼	PHASE 3: Crisis	November 2017 - February 2018 Poor households in the south and marginal areas in the north are likely to experience food gaps after their food stocks are exhausted because of reduced off-farm labor activities, petty trade, and remittances due to the national cash shortages.
0.1 – 0.49 million	GUATEMALA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	April - August 2017 Although Primera season harvests are likely to be near-average, the poorest households in the dry corridor, who do not have their own land to cultivate, are likely to remain in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) in January 2018 as they depend on limited labor opportunities to recover from several years of poor migratory and local labor opportunities.
	KENYA	Yes	▼	▼	PHASE 3: Crisis	Pastoral: July - October 2017 The number of people facing Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes in pastoral and marginal agricultural areas is expected to decline in January 2018, following the short rains and improved food availability from high producing areas.
	MALAWI	No	▼	▼	PHASE 3: Crisis	November 2017 - February 2018 Poor households in Karonga and Nsanje are likely to be unable to meet their non-food needs due to poor production.
	Burundi (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	October - December 2017
	MADAGASCAR	Yes	▼	▼	PHASE 3: Crisis	December 2017 - March 2018 A poor harvest in southeastern Madagascar is expected to lead to a difficult lean season for poor households in January 2018.
	NIGER	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	Diffa Region: March - Sept 2017
	Tanzania (RM)	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	Bimodal: October - December 2017
	Honduras (RM)	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	April - August 2017
	HAITI	Yes	▼	▼	PHASE 2: Stressed	April - June 2018
	El Salvador (RM)	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	May - August 2017
Rwanda (RM)	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 1: Minimal	October - December 2017	
CHAD	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	Lac Region: May - September 2017	
<0.1 million	SIERRA LEONE	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal	June - September 2017
	Lesotho (RM)	No	▼	▼	PHASE 2: Stressed	December 2017 - February 2018
	Djibouti (RM)	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 2: Stressed	June - September 2017
	MALI	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal	June - September 2017
	LIBERIA	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal	June - September 2017
	MAURITANIA	No	▶	▼	PHASE 2: Stressed	June - September 2017
No projected Phase 3+	Nicaragua (RM)	No	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	May - August 2017
	BURKINA FASO	No	▶	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal	June - September 2017
	ZAMBIA	No	▶	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal	November 2017 - February 2018

LEAN SEASONS IN FEWS NET MONITORED COUNTRIES AND REGIONS



FAOB Focus month



Typical lean season (Primary)

Typical lean season

Atypical lean season

Hurricane/cyclone season

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 engaging in atypical, unsustainable 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: January 2018

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