

FOOD ASSISTANCE OUTLOOK BRIEF

June 2017

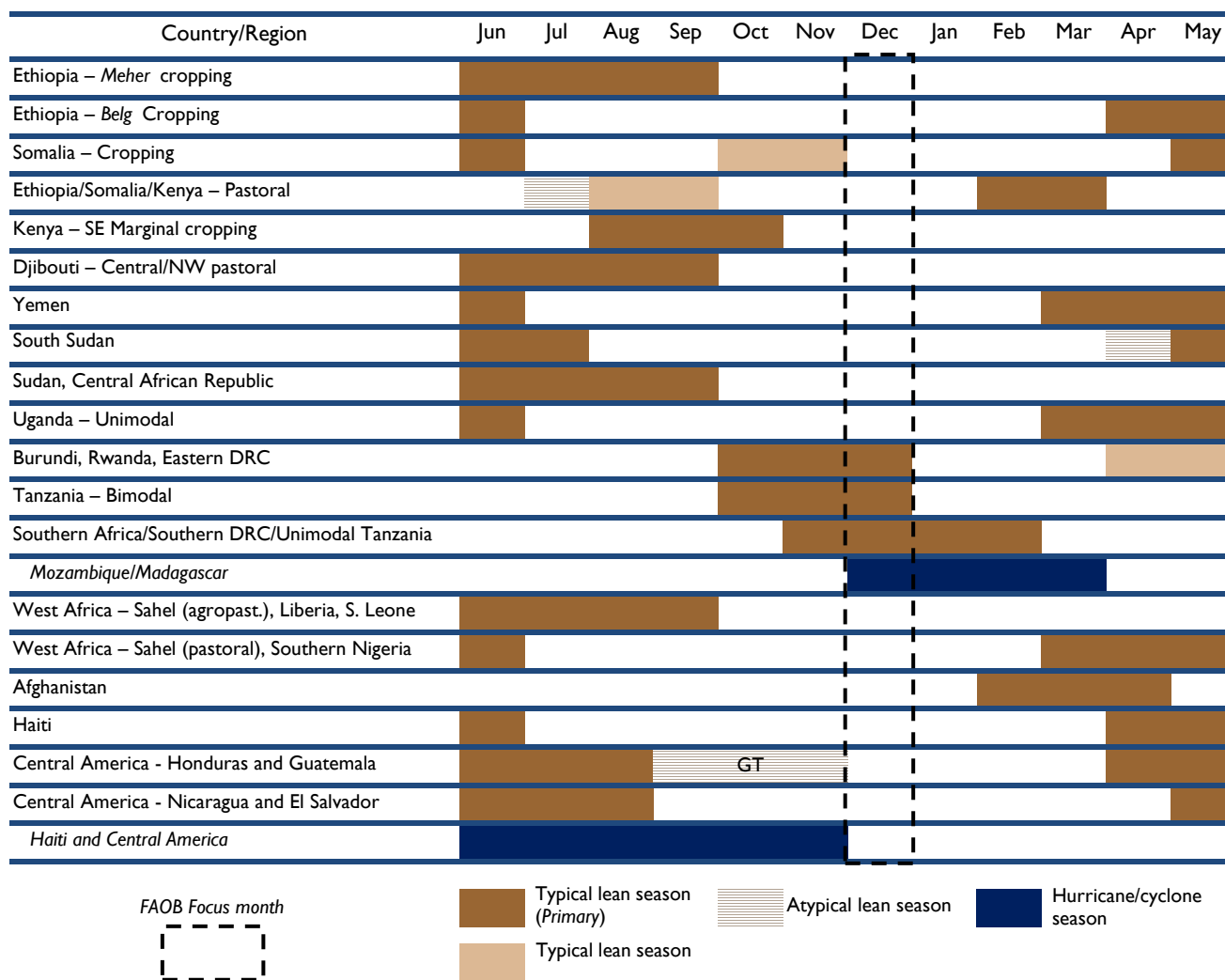
PROJECTED FOOD ASSISTANCE NEEDS FOR DECEMBER 2017

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, DEC.)	External needs in DEC. ?	DEC. versus last year	DEC. versus 5-year avg.	Highest likely severity (area) in DECEMBER	Key upcoming lean season	
10+ million	YEMEN	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	March - June 2018
	<p>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.</p>					
2.5 – 4.9 million	SOUTH SUDAN	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	January - July 2017
	<p>Food security is expected to improve slightly in December 2017 with the harvest in both unimodal and bimodal areas. However, Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes are still likely in December in worst-affected areas of Greater Upper Nile and Greater Bahr el Ghazal. Large-scale humanitarian assistance in south-central Unity in recent months has mitigated the most severe food security outcomes. An elevated risk of Famine (IPC Phase 5) remains.</p>					
	DRC	Yes	▼	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	Tanganyika: Oct - Dec 2017
	<p>Conflict-related population movements in various parts of the country and human disease outbreaks may limit prospects for the Season B harvest. This in addition to localized below-average Season A harvests due to irregular rains and damages from pests and plant diseases, are expected to lead to food assistance needs during the Season B post-harvest period.</p>					
	NIGERIA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	Northeast: April/May - September 2017
	<p>There remains an elevated risk of Famine (IPC Phase 5) in the northeast during 2017. Large numbers of refugees have returned to their LGAs of origin in recent months, and local communities and camps face difficulty providing adequate food and non-food needs. Main harvests in the northeast in October are likely to partially improve food access late in the year. However, these harvests are expected to be well-below average due to conflict-related disruptions to cultivation.</p>					
AFGHANISTAN	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	February - April 2018	
<p>Ongoing conflict between non-state armed groups and government forces is likely to cause further displacement in 2017, prior to the onset of winter. In December, newly displaced households are likely to face Crisis (IPC Phase 3) in the absence of assistance. Households who have experienced poor rainfed wheat production are also likely to face Crisis (IPC Phase 3).</p>						
SUDAN	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	April - September 2017	
<p>Harvests should start to improve food security outcomes starting in October 2017. However, needs will remain high in SPLM-N-controlled areas of South Kordofan and in Jebel Marra areas, particularly among IDPs. Moreover, the ongoing influx of South Sudanese refugees is expected to increase humanitarian assistance needs.</p>						
ETHIOPIA	Yes	▼	▼	PHASE 3: Crisis	E/W Hararge: April - Sept 2017	
<p>The number of people experiencing Crisis (IPC Phase 3) in December is expected to decline as food access improves with the Meher harvest. Pasture and water are also likely to further improve with the October to December Deyr rains, improving livestock body conditions and increasing livestock productivity.</p>						

	Country (In order of estimated food insecure population, DEC.)	External needs in DEC. ?	DEC. versus last year	DEC. versus 5-year avg.	Highest likely severity (area) in DECEMBER	Key upcoming lean season
1.0 – 2.49 million	SOMALIA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	Pastoral minor: July - Sept 2017 Improvements in food security are expected in December, with the Deyr rainy season, which will improve livestock productivity and agricultural labor opportunities. However, Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes are still likely. In a worst-case scenario where there is a significant interruption in current food assistance, Famine (IPC Phase 5) is possible.
	UGANDA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	Karamoja: February - July 2017 Crisis (IPC Phase 3) is expected among South Sudanese refugees in the absence of humanitarian assistance. Over 910,000 South Sudanese refugees are currently in Uganda, and the number is expected to increase. In Karamoja, areas currently in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) are expected to be Stressed (IPC Phase 2) in December, following the September harvest.
0.5 – 0.99 million	MOZAMBIQUE	Yes	▼	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	December 2017 - March 2018 Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are likely in December, the beginning of the typical lean season, particularly in localized central semiarid areas. Before the recent ceasefire, the armed conflict had limited poor households' planting for the 2016/17 season.
	GUATEMALA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	West: March - November 2017 There is an elevated risk for irregular rainfall distribution during the Primera season, which could damage staple crops in the Dry Corridor. Households who have experienced multiple years of poor staple production and limited employment opportunities are likely to remain in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) in December.
	Central African Rep (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - September 2017 The increase in conflict since May is contributing to further displacement and disruption of livelihoods.
	ZIMBABWE	Yes	▼	▼	PHASE 3: Crisis	November 2017 - February 2018 Below-average production in the south is likely to only provide food stocks for five months. Households will be in need of assistance by November because of limited livelihood activities due to the continued liquidity crisis.
0.1 – 0.49 million	HAITI	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	April - June 2018 Food security is expected to start to improve after July as households begin to access food from own harvests.
	Burundi (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	October - December 2017
	Tanzania (RM)	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	Bimodal: October - December 2017 Food security is expected to improve following average Masika (bimodal) and Msimu (unimodal) harvests.
	NIGER	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	Diffa Region: March - Sept 2017
	Honduras (RM)	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	April - August 2017
	KENYA	Yes	▼	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	Pastoral minor: July - October 2017 The number of people facing Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes in pastoral and marginal agricultural areas is expected to decline in December, following the short rains and improved food availability from high producing areas.
	MADAGASCAR	Yes	▼	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	December 2017 - March 2018
	MALAWI	Yes	▼	▼	PHASE 3: Crisis	November 2017 - February 2018 Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are expected in the north and south due to below-average crop production in localized areas.
	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 3: Crisis	December 2017 - February 2018
	Djibouti (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	June - September 2017
	MALI	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	June - September 2017
	LIBERIA	Yes	▼	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal	June - September 2017
No projected Phase 3+	MAURITANIA	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	June - September 2017
	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



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: December 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%	>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%
DRC	5.0 - 9.99 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 million	<5%	>10.0 million	5-20%
Nigeria	2.5 - 4.99 million	<5%	2.5 - 4.99 million	<5%	5.0 - 9.99 million	<5%
Afghanistan	2.5 - 4.99 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%
Ethiopia	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%
Uganda	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
Mozambique	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
Guatemala	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
CAR RM	0.5 - 0.99 million	20-40%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	20-40%
Zimbabwe	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%
Haiti	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
Burundi RM	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%
Tanzania RM	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%
Honduras RM	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%
Kenya	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%
Madagascar	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%
Malawi	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%
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	None	0	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%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%
Lesotho RM	<0.1 million	<5%	<0.1 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%
Djibouti RM	<0.1 million	<5%	<0.1 million	<5%	<0.1 million	5-20%
Mali	<0.1 million	<5%	<0.1 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%
Liberia	0.1 - 0.49 million	5-20%	<0.1 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	5-20%
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	None	0	None	0	None	0
Zambia	None	0	None	0	None	0