

FOOD ASSISTANCE OUTLOOK BRIEF

June 2018

PROJECTED FOOD ASSISTANCE NEEDS FOR

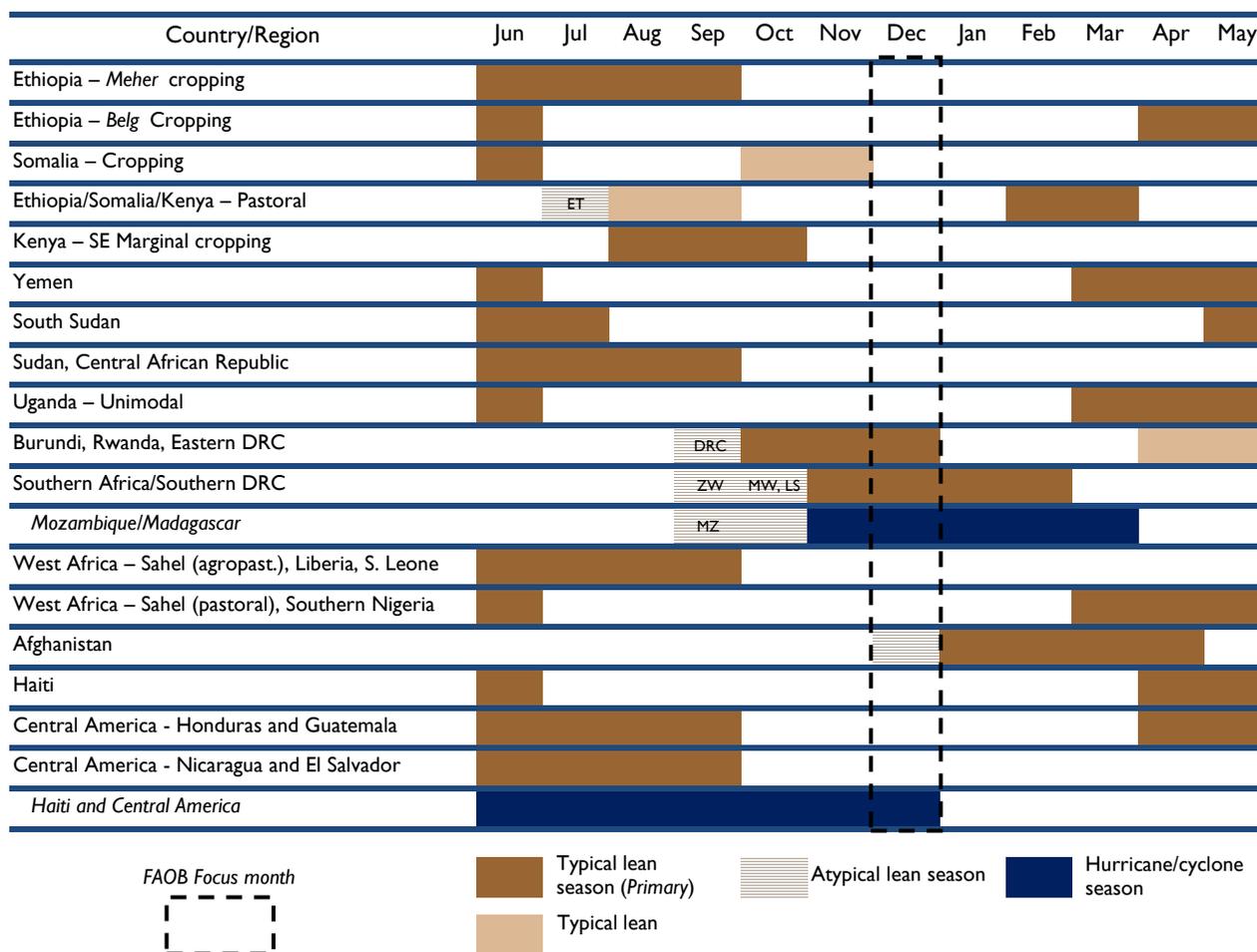
DECEMBER 2018

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, 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 & risk of Famine	March - June 2019
	Persistent conflict and reduced economic activity continue to drive Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes in many areas. In a worst-case scenario, conflict that could significantly disrupt port operations or destroy port facilities at Al Hudaydah and Salif risks driving Yemen into Famine (IPC Phase 5), given Yemen's high reliance on maritime imports for supply of essential commodities, including food and fuel.					
5.0 – 9.9 million	SOUTH SUDAN	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency & risk of Famine	January - July 2018
	Many households will still have access to harvests in December, but this food source will be insufficient. Outcomes are likely to be more extreme in pastoral areas where food access will be seasonally low. Planned and funded assistance through 2018 will prevent more extreme outcomes, but Emergency (IPC Phase 4) is most likely. Given the nature of the conflict, Famine (IPC Phase 5) is still possible if many households in worst-affected areas are unable to access assistance.					
2.5 – 4.9 million	DRC	Yes	▲	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	Northeast: July - Sept 2018
	Conflict-related population movements affected Season A and Season B cultivation, leading to two successive below-average harvests. December 2018 will mark the beginning of the green harvest, but due to expected low production there will be food needs in the greater Kasai Region, and Ituri, Tanganyika, South Kivu, and North Kivu provinces.					
	AFGHANISTAN	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	December 2018 - April 2019
	Staple production for 2018 is expected to be below-average, with very poor prospects in areas impacted by drought and irregular rainfall distribution. Furthermore, poor rangeland conditions and above-average temperatures have adversely impacted the livestock sector. Conflict continues to disrupt livelihoods and cause additional displacement.					
	SUDAN	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	June - September 2018
Staple food prices have increased sharply in many markets in Sudan, following the devaluation of the Sudanese Pound and removal of wheat subsidies in late 2017. Meanwhile, fuel shortages and increased fuel prices are expected to drive reductions in area planted during the ongoing main agricultural season.						
NIGERIA	Yes	▼	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency & risk of Famine	March - September 2018	
The conflict with Boko Haram continues in the northeast. Main season agricultural production, particularly in much of Borno State, will be very limited. Many of the nearly two million displaced people are heavily dependent on assistance for food access. It is likely that outcomes in inaccessible areas are similar or worse than adjoining areas with a humanitarian presence. There also remains a risk that a shift in conflict could cut-off some populations from assistance deliveries.						
ETHIOPIA	Yes	▼	▼	PHASE 4: Emergency	SE Pastoral: July - Sept 2018	
Consecutively above-average 2017 Deyr and 2018 Gu seasons, alongside forecasted above-average 2018 Deyr rains, will likely drive improvements in food access among most pastoral households in Somali Region through late 2018. Meanwhile, poor performance of the 2018 Belg rains in northern Ethiopia is likely to drive higher food assistance needs in early 2019.						

	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	MALAWI	Yes	▲	▼	PHASE 3: Crisis	October 2018 - March 2019 Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are likely in December due to the impact of below-average 2017/18 cereal production on household income levels. Cereal prices are typically increasing in June, and these trends are expected to continue. Above-average prices will continue to constrain rural household purchasing power, leading to increased food deficits.
	UGANDA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	Karamoja: March - June 2019 Food security will seasonally improve with the ongoing harvest in December, though high food needs will persist among refugees from South Sudan and DRC in the absence of humanitarian assistance.
	SOMALIA	Yes	▼	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	Guban: Oct 2018 - March 2019 Food security is expected to improve overall due to likely average to above-average <i>Gu</i> harvests and <i>Deyr</i> rains, along with increased livestock births. However, high livestock losses from Cyclone Sagar will likely drive Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes in Guban Pastoral livelihood zone in the absence of assistance. Food security in flood-affected riverine areas, which are currently in Crisis (IPC Phase 3), will improve with the off-season harvest in September.
	ZIMBABWE	Yes	▲	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	September 2018 - March 2019 Due to below-average cereal production, needs in southern and extreme northern districts will be slightly above average during the 2017/18 consumption year.
0.5 – 0.99 million	MOZAMBIQUE	Yes	▲	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	September 2018 - March 2019 Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes in semiarid southern and central areas are expected to begin in June 2018, and by December, at the height of the lean season, the number of food insecure people is likely to grow further. With below-average incomes and higher staple food prices, poor households will likely increase their consumption of wild foods.
	Central African Rep (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	February - September 2018 Harvests ending in December are expected to be below average due to insecurity. Trade flows have also been disrupted by conflict, leading to high staple food prices. Food and labor resources will be strained in areas with a high concentration of IDPs, including Haute-Kotto, Haut-Mbomou, Mbomou, Ouaka, Basse-Kotto, Ouham, and Ouham-Pendé.
	KENYA	Yes	▼	▼	PHASE 2: Stressed	August - September 2018 The historically above-average March to May 2018 rains, followed by a forecasted favorable October to December 2018 rainy season, are expected to drive continued food security improvements in pastoral areas. However, if flooding reoccurs in Tana River and Kilifi during the short rains, Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes for some recovering households is possible.
0.1 – 0.49 million	NIGER	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	Agropastoral: May - Sept 2018
	MADAGASCAR	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	South: Sept 2018 - March 2019 Consecutive years of below-average rainfall in the south has reduced agricultural production and household incomes.
	Cameroon (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal	April - September 2018
	Burundi (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	October - December 2018
	CHAD	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed (!)	Agropastoral: May - Sept 2018 September to November harvests will increase food availability, improving food security in most areas.
	Rwanda (RM)	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 1: Minimal	October - December 2018
<0.1 million	Lesotho (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	October 2018 - March 2019 Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are likely in December due to the impact of below-average 2017/18 production.
	GUATEMALA	No	▶	▼	PHASE 2: Stressed	April - September 2018
No projected Phase 3+	HAITI	Yes	▼	▼	PHASE 2: Stressed	April - June 2018
	MAURITANIA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	Agricultural: June - Sept 2018
	MALI	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal	April - October 2018
	Honduras (RM)	No	▶	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal	April - September 2018
	Burkina Faso (RM)	No	▶	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal	June - September 2018
	Nicaragua (RM)	No	▶	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal	June - September 2018
	El Salvador (RM)	No	▶	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal	June - September 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 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 December 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	40-60%	5.0 - 9.99 million	40-60%	5.0 - 9.99 million	>60%
DRC	5.0 - 9.99 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%	5.0 - 9.99 million	5-20%
Afghanistan	5.0 - 9.99 million	20-40%	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%	>10.0 million	20-40%
Sudan	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%
Nigeria	>10.0 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 million	<5%	>10.0 million	5-20%
Ethiopia	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%	2.5 - 4.99 million	<5%	2.5 - 4.99 million	<5%
Malawi	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 million	20-40%
Uganda	<0.1 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%
Somalia	2.5 - 4.99 million	20-40%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 million	40-60%
Zimbabwe	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 million	20-40%
Mozambique	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	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	20-40%
Kenya	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%
Niger	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
Madagascar	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
Cameroon RM	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%
Burundi RM	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
Chad	None	0	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%
Lesotho RM	0.1 - 0.49 million	5-20%	0.1 - 0.49 million	5-20%	0.1 - 0.49 million	5-20%
Guatemala	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	<0.1 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%
Haiti	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	<0.1 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%
Mauritania	0.1 - 0.49 million	5-20%	<0.1 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%
Mali	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	<0.1 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%
Honduras RM	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	None	0	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%
Burkina Faso RM	<0.1 million	0	None	0	<0.1 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%