

FOOD ASSISTANCE OUTLOOK BRIEF

March 2017

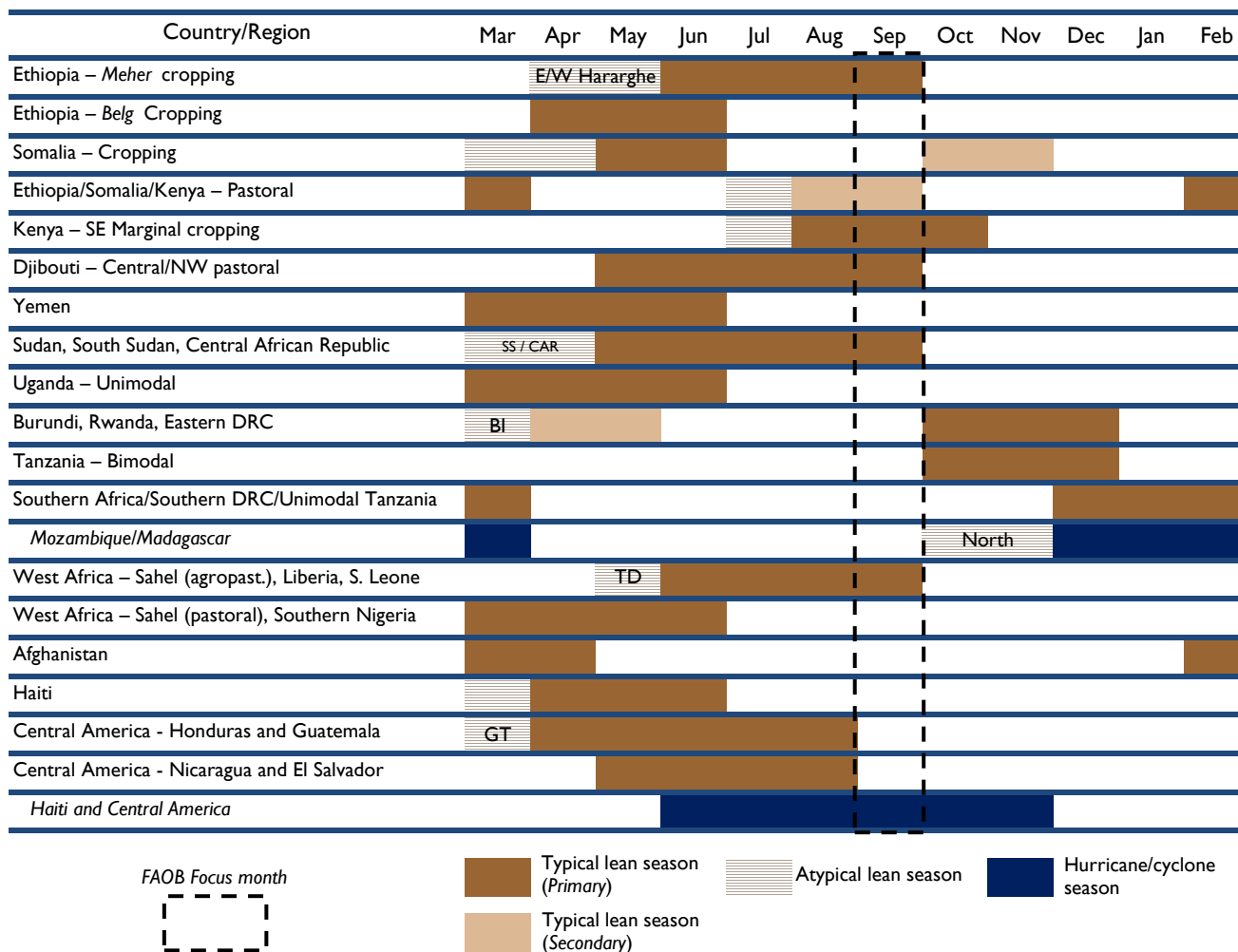
PROJECTED FOOD ASSISTANCE NEEDS FOR SEPTEMBER 2017

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, SEPT)	External needs in SEPT. ?	SEPT. versus last year	SEPT. versus 5-year avg.	Highest likely severity (area) in SEPTEMBER	Key upcoming lean season	
10+ million	YEMEN	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	March - June 2017
	Conflict is the primary driver of the largest food security emergency in the world. The ongoing macroeconomic crisis and recent conflict has led to concerns about future food imports, particularly into Al Hudaydah port. In a worst-case scenario where food imports drop substantially or where conflict prevents market flows, Famine (IPC Phase 5) is possible.					
5.0 – 9.9 million	SOUTH SUDAN	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	January - July 2017
	It is likely Famine (IPC Phase 5) is ongoing in Leer. In the absence of humanitarian assistance, Famine (IPC Phase 5) is possible in Koch, Manyendit, and Panyijiar between now and July 2017. Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes are expected in Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Western Bahr el Ghazal, Upper Nile, Jonglei, and Central Equatoria through the lean season. Food security is expected to improve slightly in September 2017 with the arrival of the harvest.					
2.5 – 4.9 million	NIGERIA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	NE: March - September 2017
	There is an elevated risk Famine (IPC Phase 5) is ongoing and could continue in the inaccessible areas of Borno State. Nutrition and mortality data continue to indicate Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes in many accessible neighboring areas of the northeast. Although humanitarian intervention is improving outcomes for some, millions remain in need of assistance.					
	ETHIOPIA	Yes	▼	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	E/W Hararghe: April - Sept 2017
	Crisis (IPC Phase 3) is expected to continue through September in southeastern pastoral areas of Ethiopia, with some households in Emergency (IPC Phase 4). Food security in lowland areas of eastern and central Oromia and northern SNNP regions will likely deteriorate during the lean season, following poor harvests in 2015 and 2016.					
	SUDAN	Yes	▼	▶	PHASE 4: Emergency	June - September 2017
	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 seasonal migration in search of alternative sources of food and income. Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes are likely in key conflict-affected areas during the peak of the lean season.					
1.0 – 2.49 million	KENYA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	July - October 2017
	Expected below-normal regeneration of rangeland conditions will negatively impact livestock productivity and pastoral incomes. This is likely to lead to an increasing number of poor households facing Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes, particularly in Marsabit, Turkana, Samburu, and Garissa, especially during July to September.					
	DRC	Yes	▲	▼	PHASE 3: Crisis	Tanganyika : Oct - Dec 2017
Conflict-related population movements and below-average harvests in localized areas where Season A rains were irregular or damages from pests and plant diseases were severe will drive food assistance needs during the typical post-harvest period.						
SOMALIA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	Agricultural: February - June 2017	
Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes are likely in parts of Bay, Bakool, and Northern Inland Pastoral. Over 265,000 people are newly displaced, and cholera cases are rising. In a worst-case scenario where the 2017 Gu season performs very poorly, purchasing power declines to 2010/11 levels, and humanitarian access is restricted, Famine (IPC Phase 5) would be expected.						

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	
1.0 – 2.49 million	AFGHANISTAN	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	February - April 2017
	Worsening conflict between the government and various insurgent groups, as well as the repatriation of hundreds of thousands of Afghan nationals from Pakistan and Iran, are likely to remain the primary drivers of acute food insecurity.					
	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.						
UGANDA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	February - June 2017	
Crisis (IPC Phase 3) is expected in September among South Sudanese refugees, in the absence of humanitarian assistance. Outcomes are expected to improve to Stressed (IPC Phase 2) in Karamoja in September, with the August harvest.						
0.5 – 0.99 million	GUATEMALA	Yes	▼	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	February - August 2017
	If forecasts for a poor <i>Primera</i> seasonal performance are verified, staple production among small-scale producers in the Dry Corridor will be below average, in some areas for a fifth consecutive year.					
	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.						
Central African Rep (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - September 2017	
Insecurity continues to disrupt access to livelihood activities, leading to four consecutive years of below-average production in conflict-affected areas.						
0.1 – 0.49 million	HAITI	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	March - May 2017
	Food security will start to improve after July as households begin to access food from own harvests, as increased supplies of local staples on markets reduce prices, and as second season agricultural labor begins to improve household incomes.					
	Burundi (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	March - May 2017
	The majority of poor households in Bubanza, Cankuzo, Cibitoke, Kirundo, Makamba, Muyinga, and Ruyigi provinces are likely to be Stressed (IPC Phase 2) through September, resulting from below-average Season A production.					
	Tanzania (RM)	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	Bimodal: October - December 2017
	With over half of the <i>Vuli</i> crop lost following the poor bimodal season, poor households are facing Stressed (IPC Phase 2). Burundian refugees arriving after planting for the <i>Vuli</i> season are facing Crisis (IPC Phase 3) due to funding constraints. The significantly delayed onset for the <i>Msimu</i> season has reduced area planted for maize and rice, dampening harvest prospects.					
	MALI	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	June - September 2017
Rwanda (RM)	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 1: Minimal	April - May 2017	
MADAGASCAR	Yes	▼	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	December 2017 - March 2018	
SIERRA LEONE	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	June - September 2017	
MALAWI	No	▼	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	November 2017 - February 2018	
MOZAMBIQUE	No	▼	▼	PHASE 1: Minimal	North: Oct 2017 - March 2018	
<0.1 million	Djibouti (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	May - September 2017
	MAURITANIA	Yes	▶	▼	PHASE 2: Stressed	June - September 2017
	LIBERIA	Yes	▼	▼	PHASE 1: Minimal	June - September 2017
	GUINEA	No	▼	▼	PHASE 1: Minimal	June - September 2017
No projected Phase 3+	ZIMBABWE	No	▼	▼	PHASE 2: Stressed	November 2017 - February 2018
	Honduras (RM)	No	▼	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	April - August 2017
	BURKINA FASO	No	▶	▼	PHASE 2: Stressed	June - September 2017
	Nicaragua (RM)	No	▼	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	May - August 2017
	Lesotho (RM)	No	▼	▼	PHASE 1: Minimal	December 2017 - February 2018
	El Salvador (RM)	No	▼	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal	May - August 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: September 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	40-60%	>10.0 million	>60%
South Sudan	2.5 - 4.99 million	20-40%	5.0 - 9.99 million	40-60%	5.0 - 9.99 million	>60%
Nigeria	5.0 - 9.99 million	<5%	2.5 - 4.99 million	<5%	>10.0 million	5-20%
Ethiopia	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%	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%
Kenya	1.0 - 2.49 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	20-40%
Chad	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
Uganda	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%
Guatemala	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
Niger	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	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	40-60%
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%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
Tanzania RM	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	0
Mali	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
Rwanda RM	<0.1 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%
Madagascar	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%
Sierra Leone	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%
Malawi	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%
Mozambique	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%
Djibouti RM	<0.1 million	<5%	<0.1 million	5-20%	<0.1 million	5-20%
Mauritania	<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%
Guinea	<0.1 million	<5%	<0.1 million	<5%	<0.1 million	<5%
Zimbabwe	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	None	0	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%
Honduras RM	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	None	0	0.1 - 0.49 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%
Lesotho RM	<0.1 million	<5%	None	0	<0.1 million	<5%
El Salvador RM	<0.1 million	<5%	None	0	<0.1 million	<5%
Zambia	None	0	None	0	None	0