

FOOD ASSISTANCE OUTLOOK BRIEF

October 2016

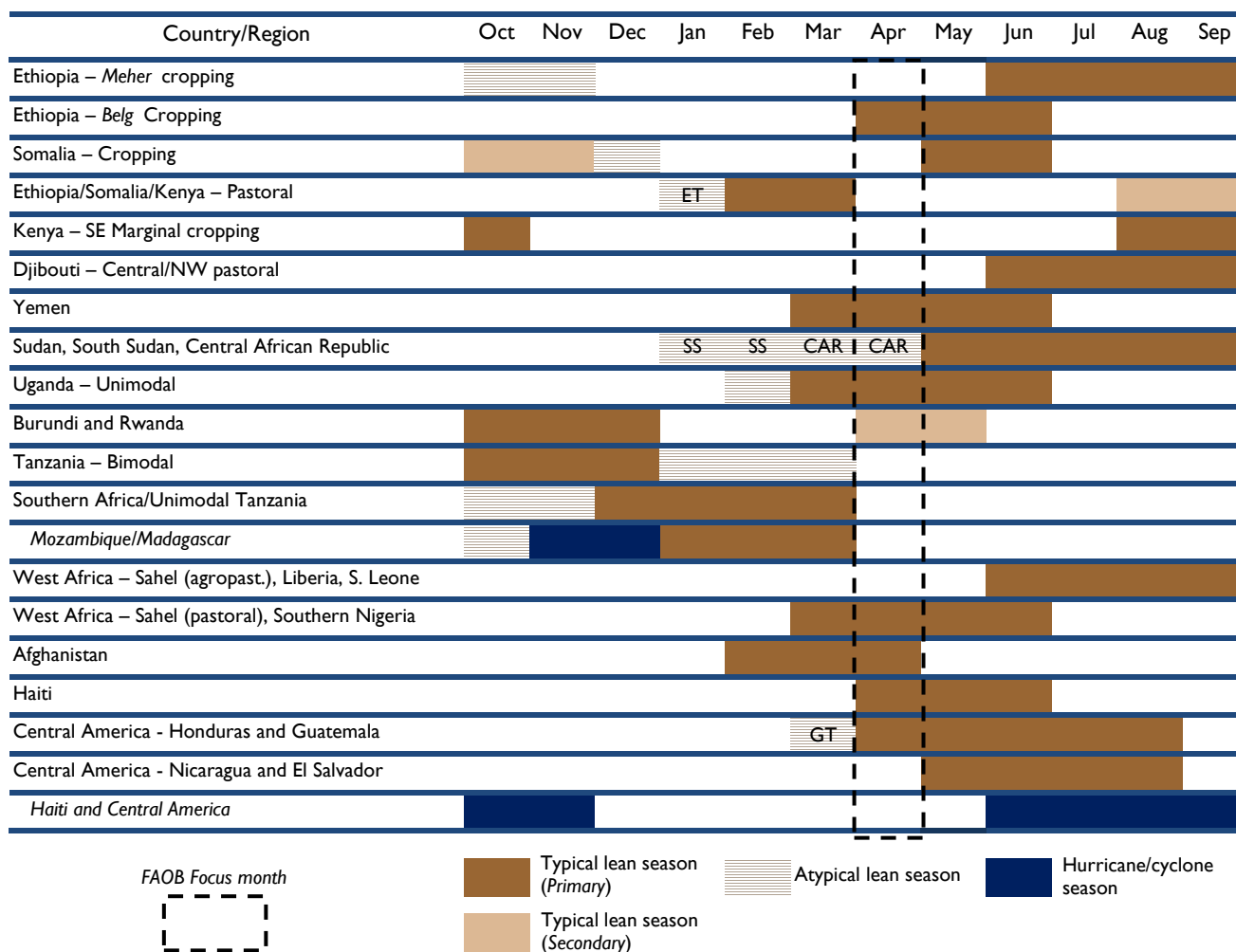
PROJECTED FOOD ASSISTANCE NEEDS FOR APRIL 2017

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, APR.)	External needs in APR. ?	APR. versus last year	APR. versus 5-year avg.	Highest likely severity (area) in APRIL	Key upcoming lean season	
5.0 – 9.9 million	YEMEN	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	March - June 2017
	A major food security emergency is ongoing as the protracted war and deteriorating macroeconomic situation severely disrupt livelihoods and markets and limit poor households' food access. While humanitarian assistance is lessening the severity of food insecurity in many areas, Emergency (IPC Phase 4) or Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes will likely continue in the western half of the country.					
2.5 – 4.9 million	SOUTH SUDAN	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	January - July 2017
	Food insecurity is increasing in Greater Equatoria, Western Bahr el Ghazal, and Unity as ongoing insecurity disrupts livelihoods and causes displacement. Emergency (IPC Phase 4) conditions persist in many areas of Greater Upper Nile and Greater Bahr el Ghazal and a small number of households in Northern Bahr el Ghazal are likely in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5). The ongoing harvest is expected to be below average in many areas and will only slightly improve food security.					
	SUDAN	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	June - September 2017
Harvests will contribute to improvements in food access in many areas. However, IDPs in conflict-affected areas of South Kordofan, Blue Nile, and Jebel Marra, and new refugees from South Sudan, largely concentrated in East Darfur and White Nile, will also continue to require emergency assistance.						
AFGHANISTAN	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	February - April 2017	
The number of people in need of humanitarian assistance during the 2017 lean season is likely to be somewhat higher than in 2016. Although agricultural production and market conditions are similar to last year, many people displaced by conflict or repatriated from Pakistan will need assistance given the weak labor market since 2015.						
1.0 – 2.49 million	ETHIOPIA	Yes	▼	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	June - September 2017
	In southern pastoral areas of Somali and SNNP Regions, below-average rainfall between October and December is likely to limit pasture regeneration, livestock production, and income from the sale of livestock. This will lead to an early lean season and increases in the number of people in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse.					
	NIGERIA	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	NE: March - September 2017
Data consolidated for the August Cadre Harmonisé indicate Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes in conflict-affected areas of the Northeast in Borno, Yobe, and Adamawa states, with the possibility that households in inaccessible areas are facing Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5). The number of non-displaced households in need of emergency assistance will start to decline with October harvests, but IDPs will continue to face severe food insecurity.						
SOMALIA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	May - December 2016	
In the Northwest, above-average <i>GulKaran</i> production is improving outcomes to Stressed (IPC Phase 2). In southern and central areas, many poor households have exhausted their stocks from the below-average <i>Gu</i> harvest and are in Crisis (IPC Phase 3). Food security will likely only improve slightly in January given the expected below-average <i>Deyr</i> production.						

	Country (In order of estimated food insecure population, APR.)	External needs in APR. ?	APR. versus last year	APR. versus 5-year avg.	Highest likely severity (area) in APRIL	Key upcoming lean season
0.5 - 0.99 million	HAITI	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	April - June 2017
	Hurricane Matthew directly struck southwestern Haiti, resulting in severe, widespread damage to housing, crops, and household assets. The loss of food stocks and crops, combined with reduced income-earning opportunities, will likely limit households' ability to meet their food needs during the peak of the lean season.					
	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 third consecutive year of below-average production in conflict-affected areas. IDPs, host families, and poor resident households in southwestern, northwestern, and central prefectures will be the most affected.					
	Burundi (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	October - December 2016
At the peak of the minor lean season, in April, an increasing number of households are expected to be in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) in Congo Nile Ridge and Eastern Lowlands livelihood zones where ongoing conflict, restricted movement, and poor macroeconomic conditions are reducing income-earning opportunities.						
	GUATEMALA	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - August 2017
Lower elevation areas of the Western Highlands and Eastern dry corridor will experience losses of up to 50 percent of normal production for the 2016 <i>Primera</i> season, with some areas in the East reporting total losses.						
0.1 - 0.49 million	NIGER	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	June - September 2017
	Insecurity from the Boko Haram conflict in the Diffa Region continues to limit access to the main livelihood activities.					
	MALAWI	No	▼	▼	PHASE 3: Crisis	September 2016 - March 2017
	April is normally the harvest period when food availability improves and prices are at their lowest; however, due to the stress of last season's drought on household livelihoods and the uncertainty of assistance programming in areas after December, some households are not expected to recover immediately and are expected to remain in Crisis (IPC Phase 3).					
	MADAGASCAR	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	Androy: Sept 2016 - Feb 2017
The lean season is already underway in the south due to failed harvests. Given several consecutive years of below-average production, household coping capacity is low. Food consumption deficits are expected through the end of the lean season in February. Harvests in March will begin to improve food availability and needs will likely decline.						
	UGANDA	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 2: Stressed (!)	February - June 2017
	KENYA	Yes	▲	▼	PHASE 3: Crisis	August - October 2016
	Rwanda (RM)	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 2: Stressed	October - December 2016
	CHAD	Yes	▼	▼	PHASE 2: Stressed (!)	June - September 2017
	MOZAMBIQUE	No	▼	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	August 2016 - March 2017
	SIERRA LEONE	Yes	▶	▼	PHASE 1: Minimal	June - September 2017
	MALI	No	▼	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal	June - September 2017
	Senegal (RM)	Yes	▶	▼	PHASE 1: Minimal	June - September 2017
	Tanzania (RM)	Yes	▼	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed (!)	Bimodal: October 2016 - March 2017
	ZIMBABWE	No	▼	▼	PHASE 2: Stressed	September 2016 - March 2017
	Djibouti (RM)	Yes	▼	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	June - September 2017
	GUINEA	Yes	▼	▼	PHASE 1: Minimal	June - September 2017
	LIBERIA	Yes	▼	▼	PHASE 1: Minimal	June - September 2017
	MAURITANIA	Yes	▼	▼	PHASE 1: Minimal	June - September 2017
No projected Phase 3+	Honduras (RM)	No	▼	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	April - August 2017
	Nicaragua (RM)	No	▼	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	May - August 2017
	El Salvador (RM)	No	▼	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	May - August 2017
	BURKINA FASO	No	▶	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal	June - September 2017
	Lesotho (RM)	No	▼	▼	PHASE 1: Minimal	October 2016 - March 2017
	ZAMBIA	No	▶	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal	November 2016 - 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: April 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%	2.5 - 4.99 million	20-40%	5.0 - 9.99 million	40-60%
Sudan	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%
Afghanistan	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%	5.0 - 9.99 million	20-40%
Ethiopia	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%	2.5 - 4.99 million	<5%
Nigeria	2.5 - 4.99 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%	5.0 - 9.99 million	<5%
Somalia	2.5 - 4.99 million	20-40%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	5.0 - 9.99 million	40-60%
Haiti	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	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%
Burundi RM	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	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%
Niger	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	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%
Madagascar	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%
Uganda	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%
Kenya	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%
Rwanda RM	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%
Chad	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%
Mozambique	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	<0.1 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%
Sierra Leone	0.5 - 0.99 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%
Senegal 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%
Zimbabwe	0.1 - 0.49 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%
Guinea	<0.1 million	<5%	<0.1 million	<5%	<0.1 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%
Honduras RM	0.1 - 0.49 million	5-20%	None	0	0.1 - 0.49 million	5-20%
Nicaragua RM	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	None	0	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%
El Salvador RM	<0.1 million	<5%	None	0	<0.1 million	<5%
Burkina Faso	<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