

FOOD ASSISTANCE OUTLOOK BRIEF

September 2016

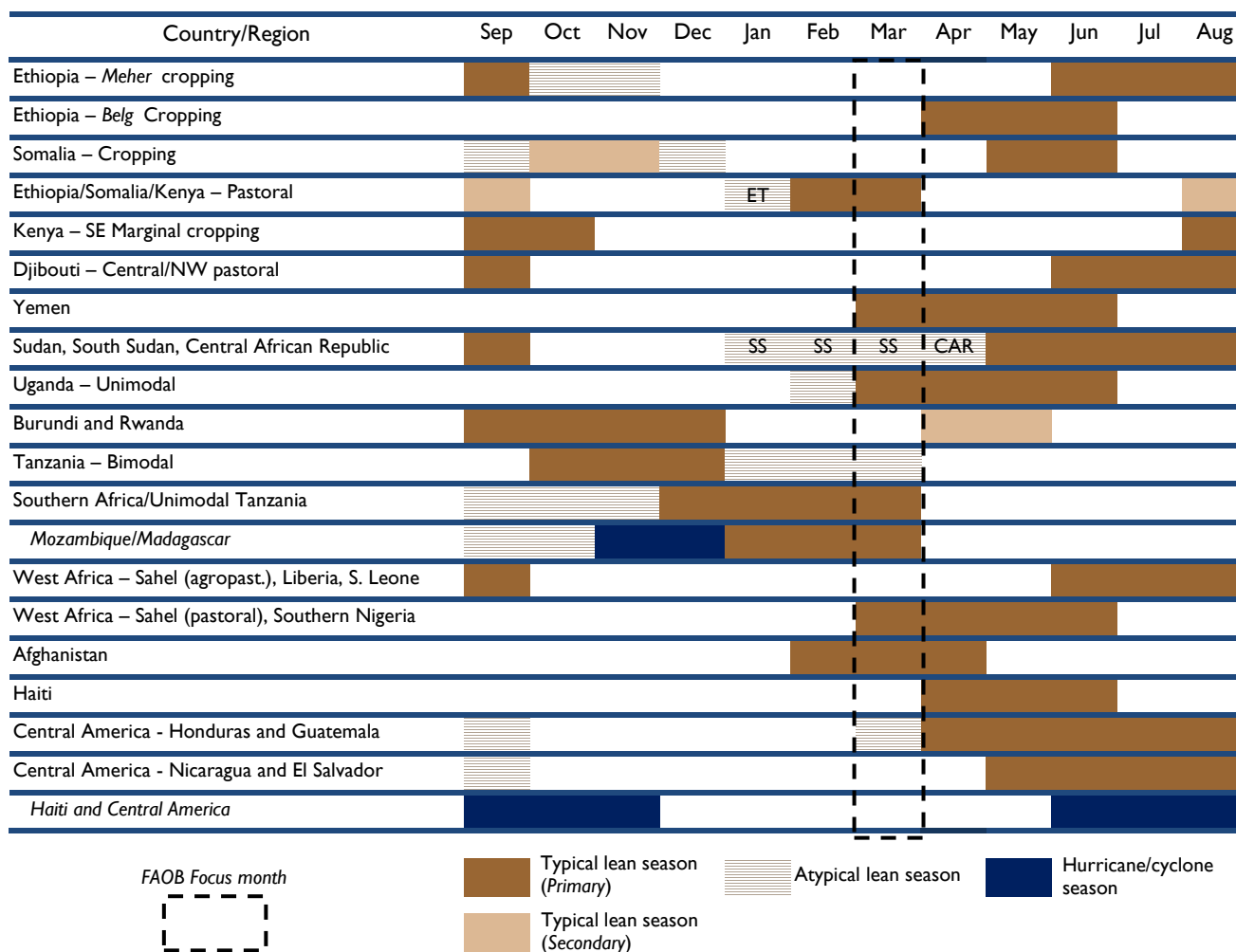
PROJECTED FOOD ASSISTANCE NEEDS FOR MARCH 2017

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, MAR.)	External needs in MAR. ?	MAR. versus last year	MAR. versus 5-year avg.	Highest likely severity (area) in MARCH	Key upcoming lean season	
5.0 – 9.9 million YEMEN	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	March - June 2017	
<p>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.</p>						
2.5 – 4.9 million MALAWI	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	September 2016 - March 2017	
	<p>Food access will continue to be constrained by abnormally high food prices during the peak lean season in March. Poor households will require food assistance for most of the 2016/17 consumption year to protect livelihoods and fill food gaps.</p>					
	ZIMBABWE	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	September 2016 - March 2017
	<p>Poor households relying on food purchases will continue to face livelihoods protection deficits and food gaps during the peak of the lean season in March, even with ongoing safety-net programs.</p>					
	AFGHANISTAN	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	February - April 2017
	<p>Widespread, conflict-induced displacement throughout 2016, forced repatriation from Pakistan, weak non-agricultural labor markets, and reduced terms of trade are likely to lead to more severe food security outcomes during the 2017 lean season than in recent years.</p>					
2.5 – 4.9 million SOUTH SUDAN	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	January - July 2017	
	<p>Emergency (IPC Phase 4) food security outcomes persist in parts of Greater Upper Nile and Northern and Western Bahr el Ghazal States. In Northern Bahr el Ghazal, a small number of households are likely in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5). Poor households in Greater Upper Nile and Greater Bahr el Ghazal are expected to exhaust food stocks four months earlier than normal in January, leading to a much earlier than normal start to the lean season.</p>					
	SUDAN	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	June - September 2017
<p>Harvests starting in October 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 concentrated largely in East Darfur and White Nile, will also continue to require emergency assistance.</p>						
2.5 – 4.9 million NIGERIA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	NE: March - September 2016	
	<p>Data consolidated for the August Cadre Harmonisé indicate Emergency (IPC Phase 4) 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.</p>					
1.0 – 2.49 million MOZAMBIQUE	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	August 2016 - March 2017	
	<p>Poor households in the southern and central areas will likely remain in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) through the peak of the lean season in March, with some worst-affected households facing Emergency (IPC Phase 4). Green harvests in March will start to improve household food access, but staple food prices will likely remain extremely high.</p>					

	Country (In order of estimated food insecure population, MAR.)	External needs in MAR. ?	MAR. versus last year	MAR. versus 5-year avg.	Highest likely severity (area) in MARCH	Key upcoming lean season
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 an increase in the number of people in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse.
	SOMALIA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	May - December 2016 Poor households in southern agropastoral areas, where <i>Gu</i> harvests were below average, are experiencing an atypically long lean season. Food security is not expected to improve significantly by March, given the forecast for below-average <i>Deyr</i> rainfall which is expected to lead to below-average production in January.
	GUATEMALA	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - August 2017 Although staple harvests are expected to be better than last year, they will still be below average for the fourth consecutive year for many smallholder producers in the western and eastern dry corridor. Income in the coffee sector is likely to be lower than normal due to coffee rust and low international coffee prices.
0.5 - 0.99 million	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 access and food security outcomes.
	Burundi (RM)	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	September - December 2016 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 and restricting market access.
	Central African Rep (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - September 2016 Civil insecurity continues to disrupt access to farm land and will likely lead to a third consecutive year of below-average production. Poor, resident households will exhaust their food stocks earlier than normal.
0.1 – 0.49 million	NIGER	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	Diffa: April - September 2016 In the Diffa Region, the Boko Haram conflict continues to cause displacement, reducing access to the main livelihoods activities (fishing, pepper production, etc.) and consequently limiting access to food and income.
	Lesotho (RM)	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	October 2016 - March 2017 Poor households will be in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) during the peak of the lean season due to the poor 2015/16 harvest, above-average food prices, and limited labor income.
	KENYA	Yes	▲	▼	PHASE 3: Crisis	August - October 2016
	HAITI	Yes	▼	▼	PHASE 2: Stressed	April - June 2017
<0.1 million	UGANDA	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	Karamoja: February - June 2017
	CHAD	Yes	▼	▲	PHASE 2: Stressed (!)	March - September 2016
	Rwanda (RM)	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 2: Stressed	October - December 2016
	SIERRA LEONE	Yes	▶	▼	PHASE 1: Minimal	May - September 2016
	Senegal (RM)	Yes	▶	▼	PHASE 1: Minimal	June - September 2016
	MALI	Yes	▶	▼	PHASE 1: Minimal	June - September 2016
	Tanzania (RM)	Yes	▼	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed (!)	Bimodal: October 2016 - March 2017
No projected Phase 3+	Djibouti (RM)	Yes	▼	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	June - September 2016
	GUINEA	Yes	▼	▼	PHASE 1: Minimal	June - September 2016
	LIBERIA	Yes	▼	▼	PHASE 1: Minimal	June - September 2016
	ZAMBIA	No	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	October - March 2017
	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 2016	
MAURITANIA	No	▼	▼	PHASE 1: Minimal	June - September 2016	

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: March 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%
Malawi	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	5.0 - 9.99 million	20-40%	5.0 - 9.99 million	40-60%
Zimbabwe	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 million	20-40%	5.0 - 9.99 million	40-60%
Afghanistan	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%	5.0 - 9.99 million	20-40%
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%
Nigeria	2.5 - 4.99 million	<5%	2.5 - 4.99 million	<5%	5.0 - 9.99 million	<5%
Mozambique	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%
Ethiopia	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%	2.5 - 4.99 million	<5%
Somalia	2.5 - 4.99 million	20-40%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	5.0 - 9.99 million	40-60%
Guatemala	<0.1 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
Madagascar	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
Burundi RM	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	20-40%
Niger	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
Lesotho RM	0.1 - 0.49 million	5-20%	0.1 - 0.49 million	5-20%	0.5 - 0.99 million	20-40%
Kenya	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%
Haiti	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%
Uganda	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%
Chad	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%
Rwanda RM	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 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%
Senegal RM	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	<0.1 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%
Mali	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%
Djibouti RM	<0.1 million	5-20%	<0.1 million	<5%	<0.1 million	5-20%
Guinea	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%
Zambia	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	None	0	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
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%
Mauritania	<0.1 million	<5%	None	0	<0.1 million	<5%