

FOOD ASSISTANCE OUTLOOK BRIEF

January 2015

PROJECTED FOOD ASSISTANCE NEEDS FOR JULY 2015

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, JULY)	External needs in JULY ?	JULY versus last year	JULY versus 5-year avg.	Highest likely severity (area) in JULY	Key upcoming lean season	
2.5 – 4.9 million	SOUTH SUDAN	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	March - July
	IDPs continue to rely on host communities for food in Greater Upper Nile. Increased reliance on alternative food sources like fishing and wild foods collection in the coming months will not be sufficient to offset early depletion of household food stocks, and food consumption gaps will continue grow. Humanitarian aid is expected to improve with increased accessibility during the dry season, although insecurity will continue to limit access in many areas.					
	YEMEN	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis (!)	January - June
	Political instability and conflict continue to disrupt livelihoods. Internally displaced people and those formerly displaced that have returned to their places of origin are among those that will be in need of assistance. Households most affected by					
1.0 - 2.5 million	SUDAN	Yes	▼	▼	PHASE 3: Crisis	May - September
	IDP households in Darfur are benefiting from declining cereal prices due to above-average harvests, but intensified conflict has limited access to labor and other income generating opportunities. Conflict is expected to continue in Darfur and cause renewed displacement in the coming months, increasing emergency assistance needs.					
	NIGERIA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	Northeast: March - September
Conflict-affected households will stretch their stocks and incomes but will remain in Crisis though at least September 2015. IDPs living with host families or in informal camps in urban areas of Borno, Yobe, and Adamawa and neighboring states in Nigeria will also need assistance in meeting their livelihoods and survival needs.						
ETHIOPIA	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	Southern Oromia: February - March	
Due to below average <i>Meher</i> production, needs during the primary lean season will be higher than usual in the Tekeze River catchment in eastern Amhara and Tigray, some areas along the Rift Valley in SNNPR, and central and eastern Oromia. Needs will also be found in pastoral areas in northeastern Afar and southern Oromia due to below average livestock production. Southern Oromia was dry during both rainy seasons in 2014.						
0.5 - 0.99 million	Central African Rep (RM)	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - August
	Civil insecurity has led to a second consecutive year of below-average crop production, food stock levels, and household incomes across the country. During the peak of the lean season in July 2015, poor households in worst-affected zones will likely face food consumption gaps, with the most severe outcomes amongst IDP populations.					
	Senegal (RM)	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	Center and North: April - Sept.
	Poor households affected by poor seasonal performance will continue to face difficulty meeting their food needs due to the longer than normal purchase period and significantly below-average incomes.					
SOMALIA	Yes	▶	▼	PHASE 3: Crisis	Riverine areas: May - July	
Likely river flooding during the <i>Gu</i> , most likely in Middle Juba and Middle Shabelle is likely to delay planting of maize from April to July in these areas. Most of these areas also flooded in October and November of last year, meaning households will enter the rainy season with fewer food stocks than usual.						
MAURITANIA	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	South/central: March - September 2015	
Poor households in south-central Mauritania affected by poor 2014 seasonal rains will continue to face difficulty meeting their above-average market purchase needs through at least October due to limited seasonal incomes.						

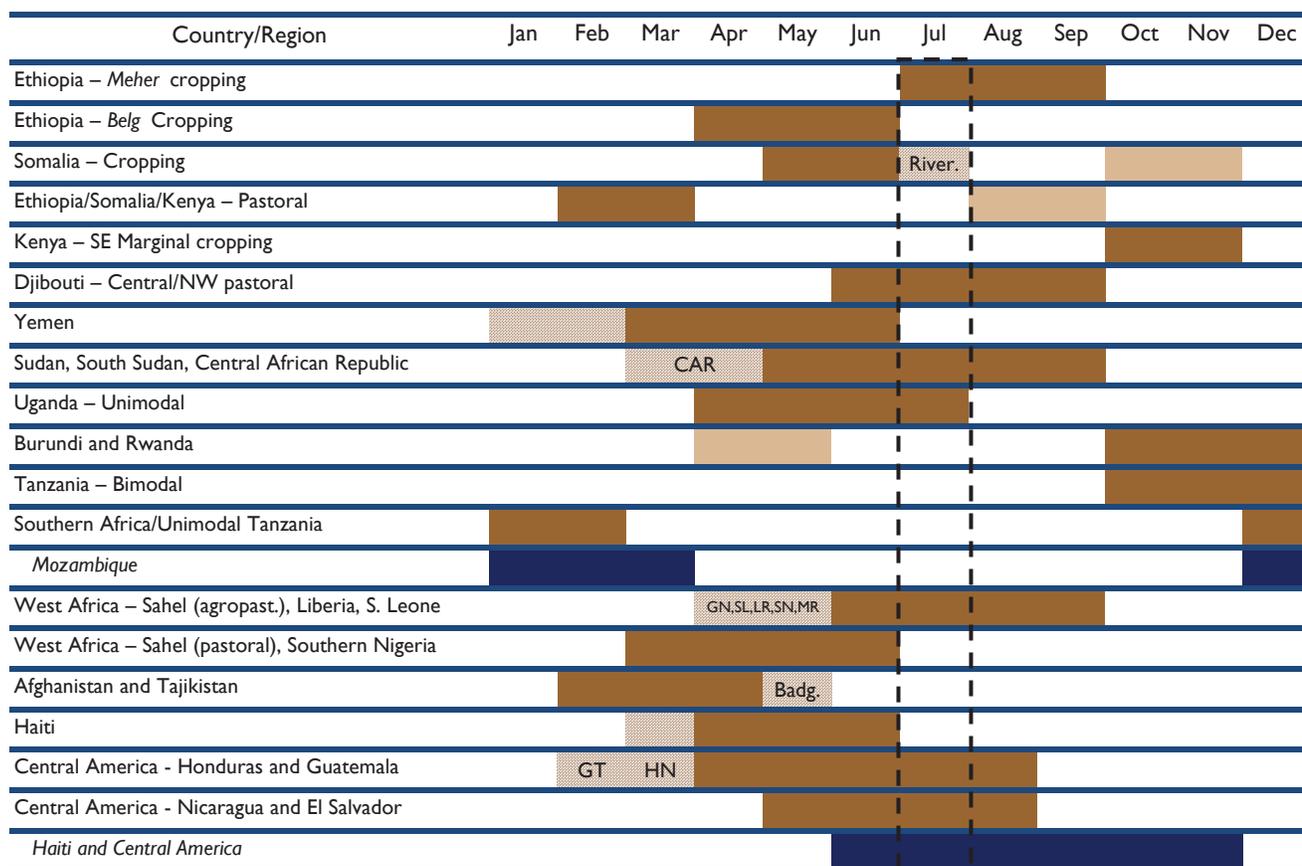
Country (In order of estimated food insecure population, JULY)	External needs in JULY ?	JULY versus last year	JULY versus 5-year avg.	Highest likely severity (area) in JULY	Key upcoming lean season
Sierra Leone (RM)	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	April - September
Ebola-related fears and official restrictions on population movements have significantly disrupted market functioning and household incomes. For households directly impacted by Ebola and for poor households in zones where disruptions have been most severe, food consumption gaps are likely during the 2015 lean season.					
AFGHANISTAN	Yes	▲	▼	PHASE 2: Stressed (!)	Badghis Province: February - May
MALI	Yes	▼	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	North riverine areas: May - Aug.
The lakes region of Goundam as well as Gao, Bourem, and Niafunké suffered the worst harvest deficits in Mali following the 2014 season. Affected poor households will begin to face food consumption gaps beginning in May.					
Guinea (RM)	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 2: Stressed	Forest Zone: April - September
Food access will likely be constrained during the 2015 lean season in zones affected by Ebola-related market and household income disruptions, such as the regions of Nzerekore, Labe, Kindia, and Conakry.					
Liberia (RM)	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 2: Stressed	April - September
While many movement restrictions have recently been lifted, Ebola-related fears and a general economic slowdown continue to disrupt household incomes and market functioning, leading to reduced food access.					
NIGER	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	Diffa: April - September
Refugees and retournees displaced by the Boko Haram conflict in northeast Nigeria to the Diffa Region of Niger will continue to need assistance meeting their essential food and non-food needs.					
CHAD	Yes	▼	▼	PHASE 2: Stressed (!)	Guéra/Kanem: April - September
KENYA	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	Isoilo, Garissa, Wajir: Feb. - Mar.
In pastoral areas, conditions are expected to improve during the March to May long rains, if these rains are normal. However, in the Southeast, food security will start to deteriorate by July as households exhaust their stocks and following the end of labor opportunities associated with the March to May long rains.					
Honduras (RM)	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - August
Although <i>Postrera</i> season harvests are partially mitigating the significant losses of the 2014 <i>Primera</i> season, some households in areas of southwestern Honduras may begin to enter Crisis in March and until the beginning of the 2015 <i>Primera</i> harvest in August.					
GUATEMALA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	February - August
Households in areas of the western highlands that experienced poor 2014 staple harvests and whose livelihoods are affected by the continued impact of coffee rust are expected to be in Crisis after the seasonal decline in income-earning opportunities in March and until the 2015 harvest beginning in November.					
HAITI	Yes	▼	▼	PHASE 2: Stressed	March - June
Poor households are expected to remain in Stressed (IPC Phase 2) through June due to consecutive below-average spring and fall harvests, particularly in southern Haiti, that have reduced income for poor households.					
BURKINA FASO	No	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	Séno/Soum: March - September
DJIBOUTI	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed (!)	June - September
Tajikistan (RM)	No	▶	▼	PHASE 1: Minimal	February - April
Tanzania (RM)	No	▶	▼	PHASE 2: Stressed	October- December
Angola (RM)	No	▼	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	November-February
Rwanda (RM)	No	▶	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal	April - June
Nicaragua (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	May - August
Burundi (RM)	No	▶	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal	April - June
UGANDA	Yes	▼	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed (!)	January - July
El Salvador (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	May - August
Lesotho (RM)	No	▶	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal	December - February
Madagascar (RM)	No	▶	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal	October - March
MALAWI	No	▶	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal	MSH/CKA/PHA: Aug. - Feb.
MOZAMBIQUE	No	▶	▼	PHASE 1: Minimal	South/central: October - February
ZAMBIA	No	▶	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal	December - February
ZIMBABWE	No	▶	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal	November - February

0.1 - 0.49 million

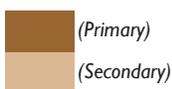
<0.1 million

No populations projected at IPC Phase 3 or higher

LEAN SEASONS IN FEWS NET MONITORED COUNTRIES AND REGIONS



FAOB Focus month



IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY PHASE DESCRIPTIONS (AREA)

PHASE 1 Minimal	Households are able to meet basic food needs and afford essential non-food expenditure 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:

July 2015

Country	Pop. in IPC Phase 2		Pop. in IPC Phase 3 or higher		Total Acutely food insecure population	
	#	% of pop.	#	% of pop.	#	% of pop.
South Sudan	2.5 - 4.99 million	20-40%	2.5 - 4.99 million	20-40%	5.0 - 9.99 million	40-60%
Yemen RM	1.0 - 2.49 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%
Nigeria	2.5 - 4.99 million	<5%	2.5 - 4.99 million	<5%	5.0 - 9.99 million	<5%
Ethiopia	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%
CAR RM	1.0 - 2.49 million	20-40%	0.5 - 0.99 million	20-40%	2.5 - 4.99 million	40-60%
Senegal RM	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
Somalia	1.0 - 2.49 million	20-40%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	20-40%
Mauritania	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	0.5 - 0.99 million	20-40%
Sierra Leone RM	1.0 - 2.49 million	20-40%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 million	40-60%
Afghanistan	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%
Mali	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
Guinea RM	2.5 - 4.99 million	20-40%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	2.5 - 4.99 million	20-40%
Liberia RM	1.0 - 2.49 million	20-40%	0.1 - 0.49 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	40-60%
Niger	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%
Chad	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
Kenya	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%
Honduras RM	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%
Guatemala	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
Haiti	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	<0.1 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%
Burkina Faso	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	<0.1 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%
Djibouti	<0.1 million	5-20%	<0.1 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	5-20%
Tajikistan RM	<0.1 million	<5%	<0.1 million	<5%	<0.1 million	<5%
Tanzania RM	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	None	0	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%
Angola RM	<0.1 million	<5%	None	0	<0.1 million	<5%
Rwanda RM	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	None	0	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%
Nicaragua RM	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	None	0	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%
Burundi RM	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	None	0	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%
Uganda	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	None	0	<0.1 million	<5%
El Salvador RM	<0.1 million	<5%	None	0	<0.1 million	<5%
Lesotho RM	None	0	None	0	None	0
Madagascar RM	None	0	None	0	None	0
Malawi	None	0	None	0	None	0
Mozambique	None	0	None	0	None	0
Zambia	None	0	None	0	None	0
Zimbabwe	None	0	None	0	None	0