

# FOOD ASSISTANCE OUTLOOK BRIEF

May 2014

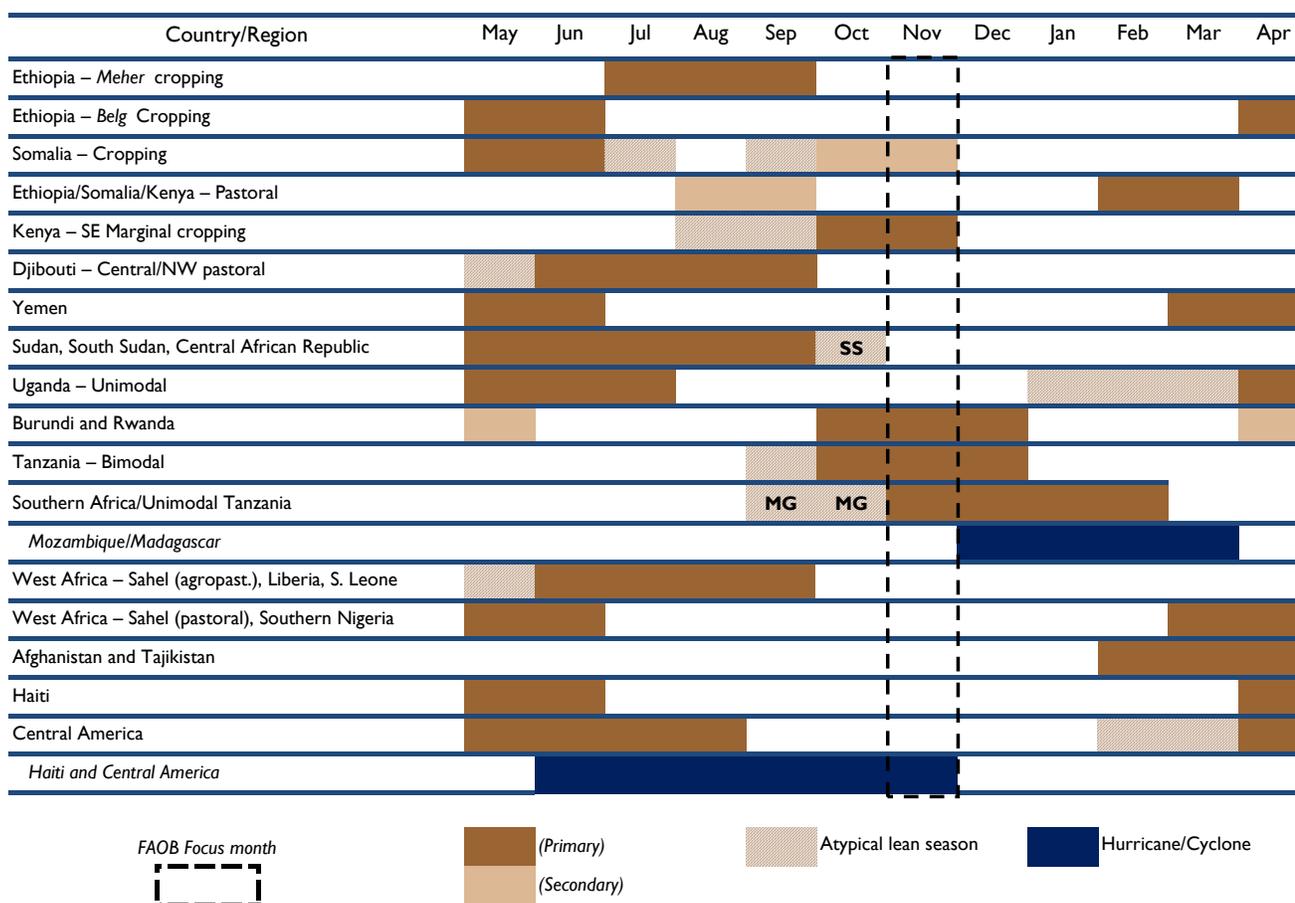
## PROJECTED FOOD ASSISTANCE NEEDS FOR NOVEMBER 2014

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](http://www.fews.net) for detailed country reports.

Country (In order of estimated food insecure population, NOV.)	External needs in NOV. ?	NOV. versus last year	NOV. versus 5-year avg.	Highest likely severity (area) in NOVEMBER	Key upcoming lean season	
2.5 – 4.9 million	<b>SOUTH SUDAN</b>	Yes	▲	▲	<b>PHASE 4: Emergency</b>	Agricultural: <b>March - October</b>
	Food insecurity is at Emergency in large portions of South Sudan. Further deterioration is likely during the June to August period. In the absence of improved humanitarian response, Famine (IPC Phase 5) is possible in localized areas of Jonglei and Unity States. In November, the severity of food insecurity will depend on humanitarian assistance, and the size of main season harvests. Famine remains possible during this period.					
	<b>SUDAN</b>	Yes	▶	▼	<b>PHASE 3: Crisis</b>	Agricultural: <b>April - August</b>
November is the start of the main season harvest and 2014/15 production is forecast to be near average. Therefore, food security in non-conflict areas is likely to improve in November. In conflict-affected areas (Darfur, Blue Nile, South Kordofan) needs are likely to remain high due to continued displacement, reduced cultivated area, and the early onset of the lean season.						
1.0 - 2.49 million	<b>Yemen (RM)</b>	Yes	▶	▶	<b>PHASE 3: Crisis</b>	March - June
	<b>SOMALIA</b>	Yes	▲	▼	<b>PHASE 4: Emergency</b>	Riverine Shabelle Valley: <b>Sep. - Nov.</b>
In the densely populated, riverine areas of the Shabelle Valley, households in conflict-affected areas are likely to have very little income and food by July, when the <i>Gu</i> harvest typically arrives, due to low planted area, poor access to labor opportunities, constrained market access, and limited trade between rural areas and towns.						
0.5 – 0.99 million	<b>KENYA</b>	Yes	▲	▲	<b>PHASE 3: Crisis</b>	SE Marginal: <b>August - November</b>
	In southeastern and coastal marginal cropping areas, the lean season will likely start as early as August. Due to last year's well below average short rains harvest and limited ability to recuperate lost harvest and weeding labor opportunities, even with some coping, households are unlikely to be able to meet all food needs.					
	<b>NIGERIA</b>	Yes	▲	▲	<b>PHASE 2: Stressed</b>	Northeast: <b>March - September</b>
In northeast Nigeria, cropping activities during the upcoming season are expected to again be negatively impacted as conflict continues in the region. Poor households in Borno and Yobe States most affected by the conflict will experience the most significant harvest deficits in October/November.						
0.1 – 0.49 million	<b>Central African Rep (RM)</b>	Yes	▲	▲	<b>PHASE 2: Stressed</b>	Areas of conflict: <b>March - August</b>
	2014/15 harvests in conflict areas are expected to be below average due to households' limited access to inputs and fields. In November, IDPs and poor households unable to cultivate will continue to require assistance.					
	<b>GUATEMALA</b>	Yes	▲	▶	<b>PHASE 3: Crisis</b>	W. Highlands/East: <b>February - August</b>
	Poor households in the Highlands will face Crisis (IPC Phase 3) due to an early start to the lean season, following two years of below-average harvests and significantly decreased income due to coffee rust.					
<b>HAITI</b>	Yes	▼	▼	<b>PHASE 3: Crisis</b>	North: <b>February - June</b>	
The strong probability of below-average rainfall associated with El Niño, along with a late start of sowing activities, will negatively impact crop production, especially in localized areas of the north. Affected poor and very poor households will be in Crisis and will require emergency assistance in November.						
<b>AFGHANISTAN</b>	Yes	▶	▼	<b>PHASE 2: Stressed (!)</b>	February - April 2015	
Needs are likely to be concentrated among IDPs, including those displaced by conflict and spring floods.						

Country (In order of estimated food insecure population, NOV.)	External needs in NOV. ?	NOV. versus last year	NOV. versus 5-year avg.	Highest likely severity (area) in NOVEMBER	Key upcoming lean season	
<b>&lt;0.1 million</b>	NIGER	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal	March - September
	ETHIOPIA	Yes	▼	▼	PHASE 3: Crisis	NE Afar: June - July
	Poor, pastoral households in northeastern Afar have been unable to recover from several seasons of poor rainfall.					
	MALAWI	Yes	▼	▼	PHASE 3: Crisis	November - February
	Households in localized areas in the north and south that experienced a late onset of rains, periods of extended dryness, and early cessation of rains will face Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes due to reduced food production, and limited labor opportunities, coupled with above average food prices.					
	DJIBOUTI	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed (!)	NW Pastoral: May - September
New assistance funding and a likely normal July to September <i>Karan/Karma</i> rains should improve outcomes.						
MALI	Yes	▼	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal	North riverine areas: June - August	
Liberia (RM)	Yes	▶	▼	PHASE 1: Minimal	June - September	
Tanzania (RM)	No	▶	▼	PHASE 2: Stressed	Central Bimodal: Sep. - Dec.	
Some bimodal areas, including Dodoma, Mwanza, and Mara, have had two successive drier than average seasons.						
ZIMBABWE	No	▼	▼	PHASE 2: Stressed	November-February	
Madagascar (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	September - March	
Angola (RM)	No	▼	▼	PHASE 1: Minimal (!)	November-February	
UGANDA	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	Karamoja: January - July 2015	
With a somewhat erratic rainfall season so far, the lean season is likely to start early in Karamoja next year.						
<b>No populations projected at IPC Phase 3 or higher</b>	CHAD	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	Sahelian zone: April - September
	Senegal (RM)	Yes	▶	▼	PHASE 1: Minimal	June - September
	Lesotho (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal	November - February
	Guinea (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal	June - September
	MAURITANIA	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal	March - September
	Honduras (RM)	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 2: Stressed	February - August
	El Salvador (RM)	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 2: Stressed	February - August
	BURKINA FASO	No	▶	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal	July - September
	MOZAMBIQUE	No	▼	▼	PHASE 1: Minimal	South: October - December
	Nicaragua (RM)	No	▶	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal	February - August
	RWANDA	No	▶	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal	October - December
	Burundi (RM)	No	▶	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal	October - December
	Sierra Leone (RM)	No	▶	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal	June - September
	Tajikistan (RM)	No	▼	▼	PHASE 1: Minimal	February - April 2015
	ZAMBIA	No	▶	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal	November - February

### 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 expenditure without a reliance on 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
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
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: November 2014

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	<0.1 million	<5%	2.5 - 4.99 million	20-40%	2.5 - 4.99 million	20-40%
Sudan	<0.1 million	<5%	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%
Yemen RM	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%
Somalia	1.0 - 2.49 million	20-40%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 million	40-60%
Nigeria	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	2.5 - 4.99 million	<5%
Kenya	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%
CAR RM	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	0.1 - 0.49 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	20-40%
Guatemala	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%
Haiti	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%
Afghanistan	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%
Niger	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	<0.1 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%
Ethiopia	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	<0.1 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%
Malawi	<0.1 million	<5%	<0.1 million	<5%	<0.1 million	<5%
Djibouti	<0.1 million	5-20%	<0.1 million	<5%	<0.1 million	5-20%
Mali	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	<0.1 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%
Liberia RM	None	0	<0.1 million	<5%	<0.1 million	<5%
Tanzania RM	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	None	0	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%
Zimbabwe	<0.1 million	<5%	None	0	<0.1 million	<5%
Madagascar 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%
Uganda	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	None	0	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%
Chad	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	None	0	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%
Senegal RM	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	None	0	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%
Lesotho RM	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	None	0	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%
Guinea RM	<0.1 million	<5%	None	0	<0.1 million	<5%
Mauritania	<0.1 million	<5%	None	0	<0.1 million	<5%
Honduras RM	<0.1 million	<5%	None	0	<0.1 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%
Burundi RM	None	0	None	0	None	0
Rwanda	None	0	None	0	None	0
Mozambique	None	0	None	0	None	0
Sierra Leone RM	None	0	None	0	None	0
Tajikistan RM	None	0	None	0	None	0
Zambia	None	0	None	0	None	0
Nicaragua RM	None	0	None	0	None	0