

FOOD ASSISTANCE OUTLOOK BRIEF

December 2014

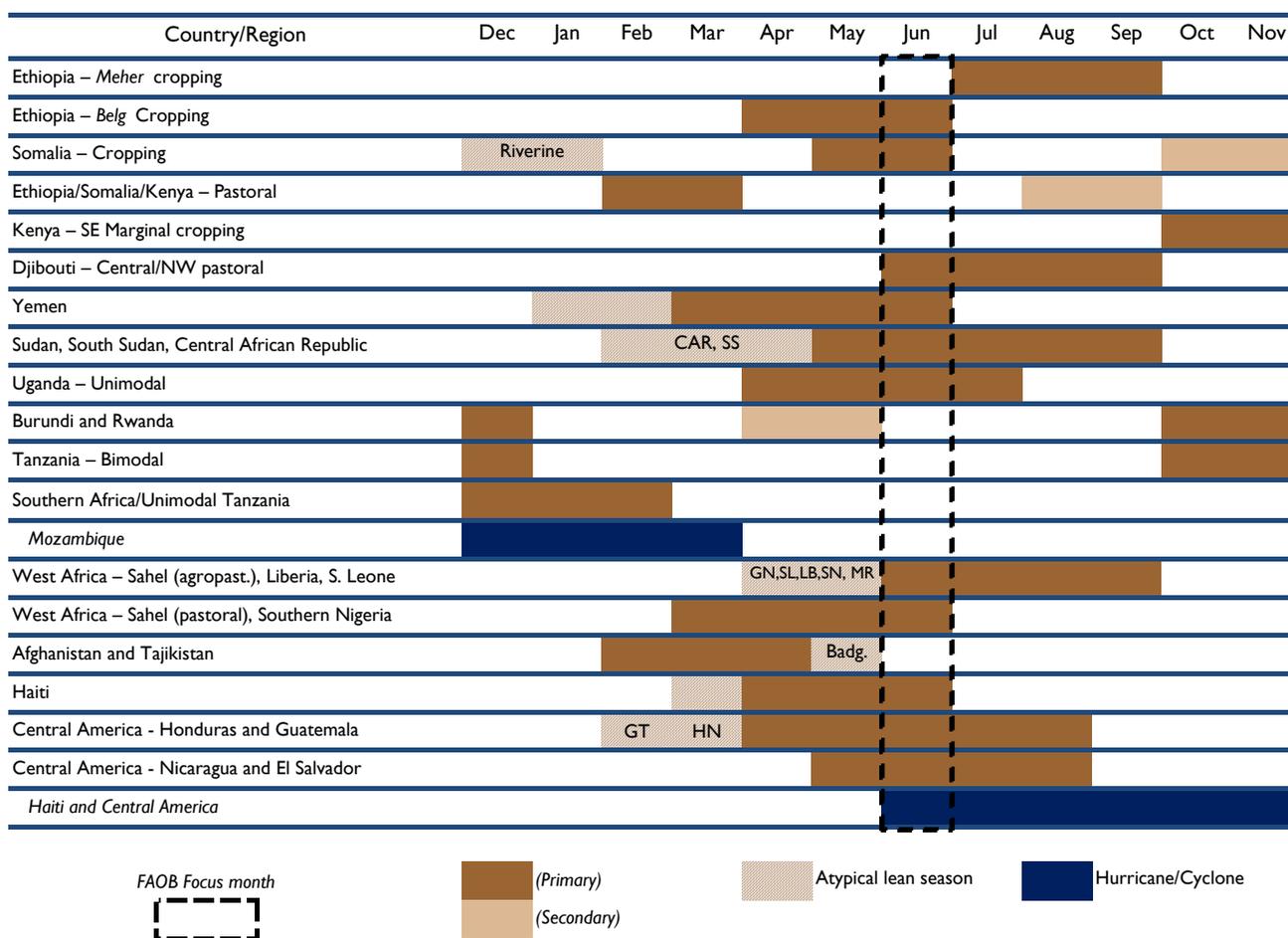
PROJECTED FOOD ASSISTANCE NEEDS FOR JUNE 2015

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, JUNE)	External needs in JUNE ?	JUNE versus last year	JUNE versus 5-year avg.	Highest likely severity (area) in JUNE	Key upcoming lean season	
2.5 – 4.9 million	SOUTH SUDAN	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	February - June
	Despite the harvest, staple food availability remains limited in Greater Upper Nile. Cereal prices in conflict-affected areas are currently three to four times higher than in the rest of the country. IDP and poor host community households are expected to exhaust food stocks by December.					
	YEMEN	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis (!)	January - June
	Continuing conflict in some areas, including in Al-Bayda Governorate, as well as possible expansion of conflict to additional areas is likely to disrupt livelihoods and cause further displacement. The households most affected by displacement and recurrent shocks may be in Emergency (IPC Phase 4).					
1 – 2.5 million	SUDAN	Yes	▼	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	May/June - September
	National 2014/15 main season production is expected to be 30 percent above average. Despite expected overall improvements in food security through March, high levels of acute food insecurity are expected to persist in Darfur, South Kordofan, and Blue Nile, especially among the displaced.					
	NIGERIA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	Northeast: March - September
Because of continuing conflict, market access will remain significantly limited in the Northeast. Households who remain in areas affected by conflict and IDPs will continue to face difficulty meeting their food needs.						
ETHIOPIA	Yes	▶	▼	PHASE 3: Crisis	Eastern lowlands: April - June	
In June as the lean season peaks in Belg -dominant area and approaches in Meher -dominant areas, needs are likely to be concentrated in eastern Tigray and Amhara Regions along the Tekeze River, in the lowlands of West Arsi and East and West Hararge in Oromia, in lowlands along the Rift Valley in SNNPR, and in northeastern Afar.						
0.5 - 0.99 million	<i>Central African Rep (RM)</i>	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	February - August
	Due to population displacements, below-average incomes, and a second consecutive low harvest, food access will be severely limited during the 2015 lean season, particularly for IDPs, returnees, and the poor in conflict zones.					
	SOMALIA	Yes	▶	▼	PHASE 4: Emergency	Flooded Riverine areas: Oct. - Feb.
	By June, most areas will have improved following expected near-normal April to June Gu rains, though some areas along the Juba and Shabelle Rivers may flood. IDPs in Mogadishu and Kismayo will continue to have needs.					
	<i>Senegal (RM)</i>	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	Center and North: March - September
Large cropping losses, limited off-season activities, and decreased incomes from livestock sales are expected.						
MAURITANIA	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	South/central: March - September 2015	
In addition to below-average and delayed harvests, households will continue to earn below-average incomes.						
<i>Sierra Leone (RM)</i>	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	April - September	
Official restrictions on population movements and Ebola-related fears have significantly disrupted livelihoods and market functioning. Below-average incomes and an atypical early dependence on market purchases will cause poor households to face difficulties accessing food by June 2015.						

Country (In order of estimated food insecure population, JUNE)	External needs in JUNE ?	JUNE versus last year	JUNE versus 5-year avg.	Highest likely severity (area) in JUNE	Key upcoming lean season	
0.1 – 0.49 million	AFGHANISTAN	Yes	▲	▼	PHASE 2: Stressed (!)	Badghis: February - May
	Guinea (RM)	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 2: Stressed	Forest Zone: April - September
	Ebola-related fears will reduce agricultural exports from the forest zone to other areas of Guinea and neighboring countries. This, along with the economic slowdown, will lead to below-average incomes and reduced food access.					
	HAITI	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - June
	Significantly below-average rainfall during much of the August to December second rainy season, particularly in the southern peninsula, is expected to result in the second consecutive below-average harvest.					
	UGANDA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 2: Stressed (!)	Karamoja: February - July
	Liberia (RM)	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 2: Stressed	April - September
	In the areas worst-affected by Ebola, 2014/15 crop production is estimated to be slightly below average. This, along with a significant decline in household purchasing power, will lead to increased humanitarian assistance needs.					
	MALI	Yes	▼	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	North riverine areas: Apr. - Aug.
	In northern riverine areas, early depletion of household stocks and price increases in April will likely reduce household food access. Additionally, pastoralists in the same areas will face low terms of trade for their livestock.					
KENYA	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	Pastoral areas: February - March	
NIGER	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	June - September	
Honduras (RM)	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - August	
Despite expectations for a normal <i>Postrera</i> harvest, which started in November, households who lost much of the <i>Primera</i> crops and have limited income-earning opportunities may be in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) by June 2015.						
GUATEMALA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	February - August	
In parts of the Western Highlands, the ongoing harvest is expected to be well below average.						
<0.1 million	DJIBOUTI	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	June - September
	Tajikistan (RM)	No	▶	▼	PHASE 1: Minimal	February - April
No populations projected at IPC Phase 3 or higher	BURKINA FASO	No	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	June - September
	CHAD	No	▼	▼	PHASE 2: Stressed	Kanem and BEG: Feb. - June
	Angola (RM)	No	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	November - February
	Tanzania (RM)	No	▲	▼	PHASE 2: Stressed	February - July
	RWANDA	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal	April - June
	Nicaragua (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	May - August
	Burundi (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal	April - June
	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

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 coping strategies or humanitarian assistance.
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: June 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	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	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%	2.5 - 4.99 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	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	40-60%
Somalia	1.0 - 2.49 million	20-40%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	20-40%
Senegal RM	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
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%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%
Guinea RM	2.5 - 4.99 million	20-40%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	2.5 - 4.99 million	20-40%
Haiti	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
Uganda	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%
Liberia RM	1.0 - 2.49 million	20-40%	0.1 - 0.49 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	40-60%
Mali	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%
Kenya	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%
Niger	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 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%
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 - 0.49 million	<5%
Burkina Faso	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	None	0	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
Chad	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	None	0	1.0 - 2.49 million	0
Angola RM	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	None	0	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%
Tanzania RM	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	None	0	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%
Rwanda	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%
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