

FOOD ASSISTANCE OUTLOOK BRIEF

July 2020

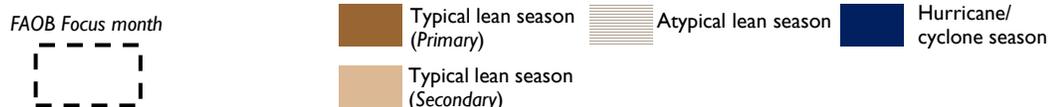
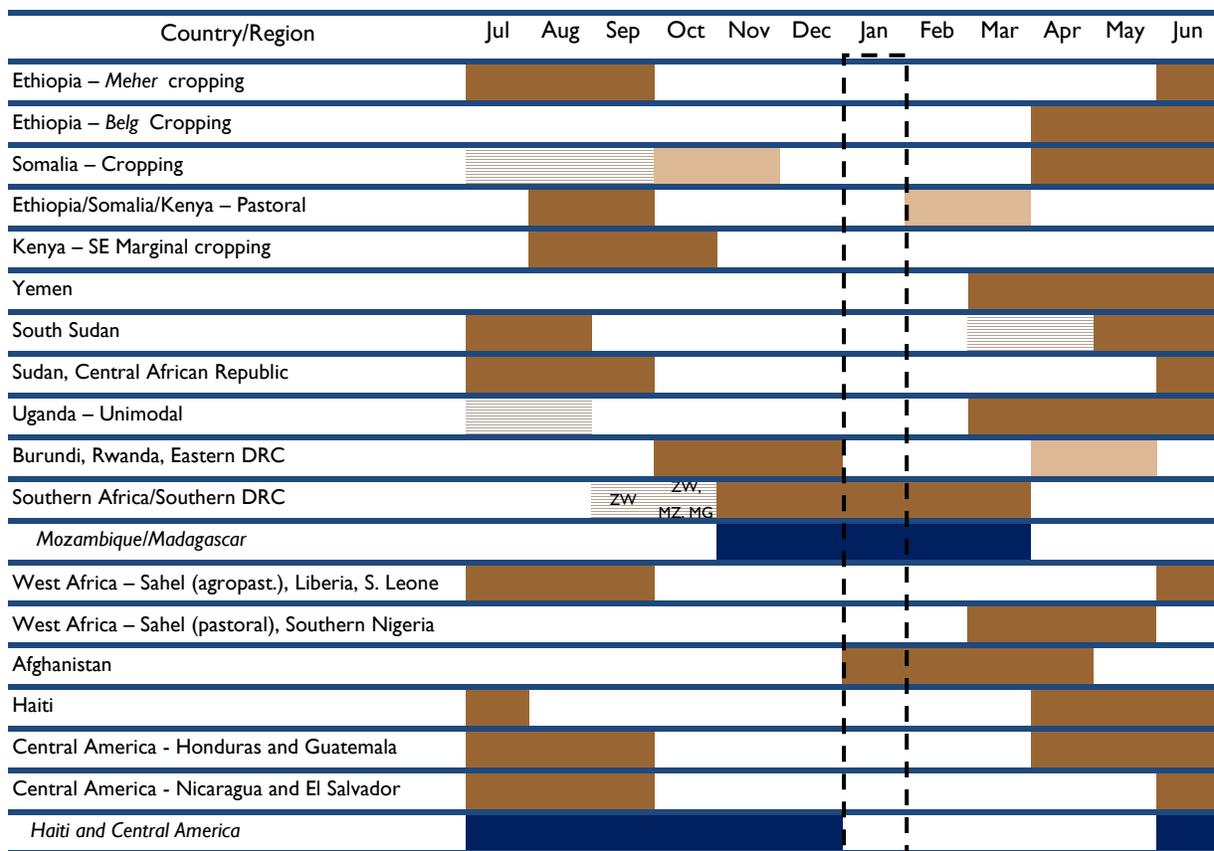
PROJECTED FOOD ASSISTANCE NEEDS FOR January 2021

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, JAN.)	External needs in JAN. ?	JAN. versus last year	JAN. versus 5-year avg.	Highest likely severity (area) in January	Key upcoming lean season	
15+ million	YEMEN	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency & risk of Famine	March - June 2021
	Deteriorating macroeconomic conditions are expected to result in further food prices increases throughout the projection period, reducing purchasing power for many. Meanwhile, cuts to humanitarian assistance in Houthi-controlled areas are restricting access to food. Widespread Crisis! (IPC Phase 3!) outcomes are expected, with Emergency (IPC Phase 4) likely in worst-affected areas. Should food supply be cut off for a prolonged period, Famine (IPC Phase 5) would be possible.					
5.0 - 9.99 million	DRC	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	NE/SE: August - November 2020
	Conflict and flooding are leading to another poorer than normal harvest in the northeast and central-east. Movement restrictions in urban areas are limiting access to informal labor, and will drive high acute food insecurity in urban areas. In Djuju territory of Ituri Province, high levels of conflict are driving displacement and limiting access to food, which is anticipated to result in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes during the lean season.					
	ZIMBABWE	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	September 2020 - March 2021
	In January, some households in surplus producing parts of the country will still be consuming own food from the better than anticipated harvest. Poor production and COVID-19 restrictions are exacerbating the impacts of continued macroeconomic deterioration and are expected to drive Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes in many areas. Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes are expected among some households.					
2.5 - 4.99 million	SOUTH SUDAN	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency & risk of Famine	February - August 2020
	Although the main harvest and seasonal milk, fish, and wild foods availability will marginally improve food security outcomes beginning in October, Emergency (IPC Phase 4) will most likely persist through January in areas where intercommunal conflict or floods constrain crop and livestock production. Famine (IPC Phase 5) would be possible in a worst-case scenario where households are unable to access typical food sources for a prolonged period of time.					
2.5 - 4.99 million	AFGHANISTAN	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	January - April 2021
	COVID-19 impacts on prices and income-earning opportunities continue to drive below average purchasing power in urban areas. In rural areas, Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are expected to expand in January 2021 as the lean season progresses, with the Central Highlands worst affected.					
	SUDAN	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	May - September 2020
Harvests in October should improve food access for households in agricultural and agropastoral areas. However, COVID-19-related restrictions on movement are likely to drive reductions in labor income, while staple food prices will remain atypically high. Humanitarian assistance needs are expected to remain much higher than normal even during the harvest period.						
ETHIOPIA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	Meher cropping: Jun. - Sept. 2020	
COVID-19 related movement restrictions are lowering income earning opportunities, while conflict continues to displace households and disrupt livelihoods. The desert locust upsurge and below-average Oct.-Dec. <i>deyr</i> forecast is expected to lead to below-average production. In January, Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are anticipated in many southern and eastern areas.						

	Country (In order of estimated food insecure population, JAN.)	External needs in JAN. ?	JAN. versus last year	JAN. versus 5-year avg.	Highest likely severity (area) in January	Key upcoming lean season
2.5 - 4.99 million	NIGERIA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency & risk of Famine	April - September 2020
	Declines in oil prices and associated depreciation of the NGN is likely to put upward pressure on the prices of staple foods. Due to COVID-19 related movement restrictions, poor urban and some rural households are facing declines in income. Conflict in the Northeast, Northwest, and North-Central states and impacts from the COVID-19 related restrictions are expected to contribute to a below-average harvest in October. Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse area-level outcomes are anticipated in conflict-affected areas and a risk of Famine (IPC Phase 5) persists in the Northeast.					
	SOMALIA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	Riverine: April - September 2020
	Needs will be atypically high in the January post-harvest period, driven by consecutive seasons of below-average <i>gu</i> and <i>deyr</i> crop production; the effect of below-average <i>deyr</i> rainfall and the desert locust upsurge on livestock production; and the economic impacts of COVID-19 on remittances, exports, labor demand, and imported food prices.					
1.0 - 2.49 million	KENYA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	July-October 2020
	Poor urban households remain in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) due to a loss of income linked to COVID-19 restrictions. Due to the below average Oct.-Dec. short rains, Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are likely in some pastoral and marginal agricultural areas. Refugee settlements will likely be Stressed! (IPC Phase 2!).					
	UGANDA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis (!)	Karamoja: March - September 2020
	WFP anticipates ration amounts to refugees will fall to 50% in July, and Crisis! (IPC Phase 3!) outcomes are likely. COVID-19 restrictions will likely constrain refugees' access to other food and income sources, which are limited even in a normal year. By Jan., some households in Karamoja may be in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) due to the below-average 2020 harvest.					
	MOZAMBIQUE	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	October 2020 - March 2021
	GUATEMALA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	February - August 2020
	The spread of COVID-19 is delaying the lifting of mitigation measures, driving negative impacts longer than initially expected. Urban households will continue to face low income, and rural households are also impacted due to their reliance on urban centers for income and markets. This and past poor seasons will result in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) in the Dry Corridor.					
Burkina Faso (RM)	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	Sahel: February - Sept. 2020	
Conflict in the north and COVID-19 restrictions in urban area are disrupting households' access to typical income sources.						
CAMEROON	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	Far North: June-September 2020	
Honduras (RM)	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	February - September 2020	
NIGER	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - September 2020	
Crisis (IPC Phase 3) is expected in Tillabery and Tahoa where conflict is driving displacement and disrupting livelihoods.						
0.5 - 0.99 million	HAITI	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - June 2021
	The lifting of restrictions related to COVID-19 will increase economic activity and income earning opportunities. By January, the fall harvest and beginning of the winter season will provide some improvement to food insecurity.					
	MADAGASCAR	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	South: October 2020 - March 2021
	MALAWI	Yes	▼	▼	PHASE 3: Crisis	December 2020 - March 2021
Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are currently present in urban areas due to impacts of COVID-19. As the lean season progresses, area-level Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are expected to emerge in some rural areas that registered localized production shortfalls and loss of income due to below-average production of cash crops.						
0.1-0.49 million	Central African Rep (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	East: April - August 2020
	El Salvador (RM)	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	February - September 2020
	Lesotho (RM)	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	December 2020-March 2021
	CHAD	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 2: Stressed (!)	April-September 2020
	BURUNDI	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	October - December 2020
	Nicaragua (RM)	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 2: Stressed	February - September 2020
	MALI	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 2: Stressed	May - September 2020
	Mauritania (RM)	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 2: Stressed	February - July 2020
	Rwanda (RM)	Yes	▲	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal	October-December 2020

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 engaging in atypical, 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 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

January

2021

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%	>10.0 million	>60%	>10.0 million	>60%
DRC	5.0 - 9.99 million	5-20%	5.0 - 9.99 million	5-20%	>10.0 million	5-20%
Zimbabwe	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%	5.0 - 9.99 million	40-60%	5.0 - 9.99 million	>60%
Afghanistan	5.0 - 9.99 million	5-20%	5.0 - 9.99 million	5-20%	>10.0 million	20-40%
Sudan	5.0 - 9.99 million	5-20%	5.0 - 9.99 million	5-20%	>10.0 million	20-40%
Ethiopia	2.5 - 4.99 million	<5%	2.5 - 4.99 million	<5%	5.0 - 9.99 million	5-20%
Nigeria	5.0 - 9.99 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 million	<5%	>10.0 million	5-20%
Somalia	2.5 - 4.99 million	20-40%	2.5 - 4.99 million	20-40%	5.0 - 9.99 million	40-60%
Kenya	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%	5.0 - 9.99 million	5-20%
Uganda	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%
Mozambique	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	5.0 - 9.99 million	20-40%
Guatemala	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	5.0 - 9.99 million	20-40%
Burkina Faso RM	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%
Cameroon	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%
Honduras RM	1.0 - 2.49 million	20-40%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 million	20-40%
Niger	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%
Haiti	2.5 - 4.99 million	20-40%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 million	40-60%
Madagascar	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
Malawi	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
CAR RM	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	20-40%
El Salvador RM	1.0 - 2.49 million	20-40%	0.1 - 0.49 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	20-40%
Lesotho RM	0.1 - 0.49 million	5-20%	0.1 - 0.49 million	5-20%	0.5 - 0.99 million	20-40%
Chad	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%
Burundi	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%
Nicaragua RM	1.0 - 2.49 million	20-40%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	20-40%
Mali	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%
Mauritania RM	0.1 - 0.49 million	5-20%	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%