

FOOD ASSISTANCE OUTLOOK BRIEF

December 2022

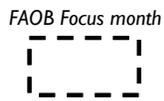
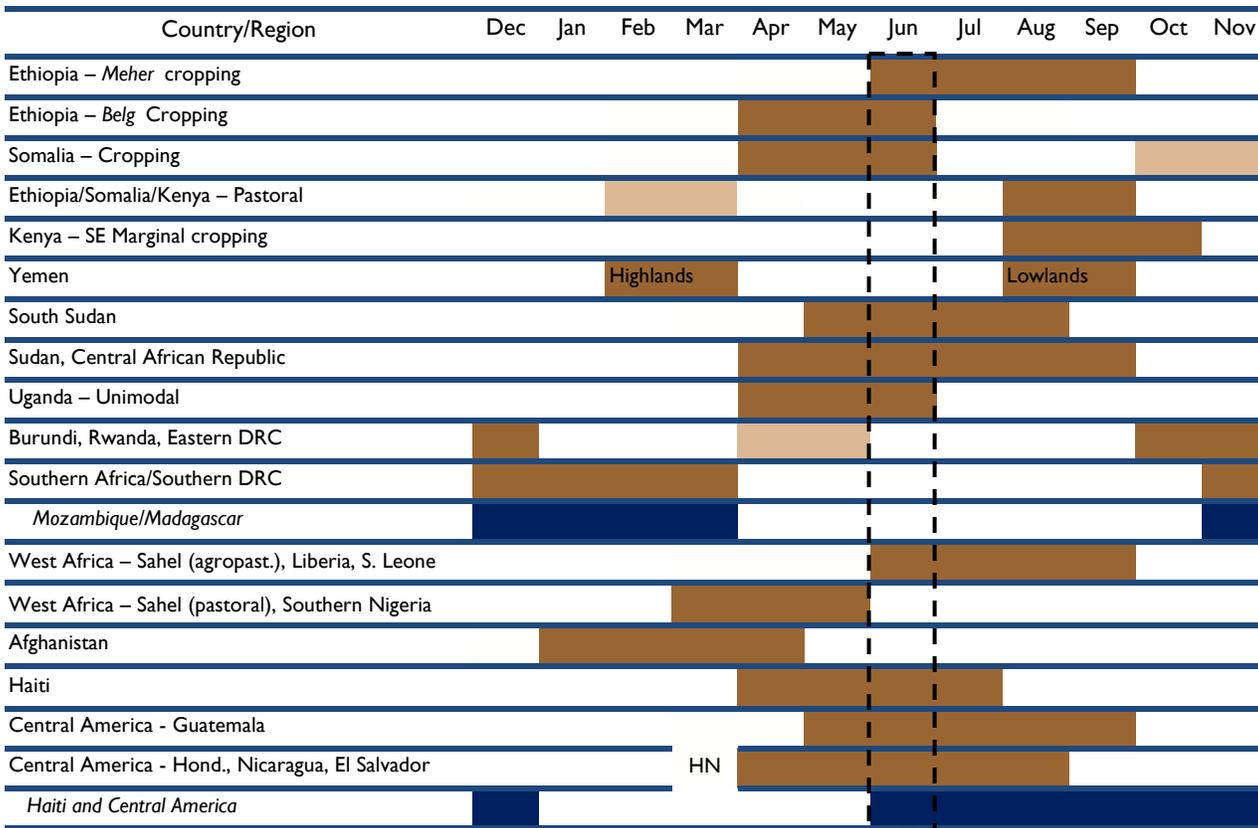
PROJECTED FOOD ASSISTANCE NEEDS FOR JUNE 2023

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	
15+ million	YEMEN	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	Highlands: February - March 2023 If conflict gradually re-escalates as expected given the expiration of the truce, the resultant constraints on movement and access are likely to again disrupt livelihoods and business activity. With millions of households facing reduction to humanitarian assistance and below-average purchasing power, Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Crisis! (IPC Phase 3!) outcomes remain widespread while Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes are likely in Marib and Hajjah in early 2023.
	ETHIOPIA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency (!)	SE/S pastoral: Dec. - March 2023 In June, food assistance needs are expected to approach an annual peak with widespread Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes, with some households in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5). If humanitarian assistance is absent or declines, there is a risk of more extreme outcomes in the worst drought-affected areas, especially with the forecast of a sixth poor rainy season in early 2023. In northern Ethiopia, conflict is expected to subside, but many households will likely still have large food consumption deficits due to impacts of conflict on the harvest and other livelihood activities.
10.0 - 15.0 million	NIGERIA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	North: April - September 2023 Food assistance needs are likely to be persistently high as conflict and continued poor economic conditions have negatively impacted households' access to food and income in more densely populated areas of the Northwest and North-central regions and in areas of protracted conflict in the Northeast. Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes are likely in the Northeast, with Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes widespread across conflict-affected areas of the north.
7.5- 9.99 million	DRC	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	NE/SE: September - Dec. 2022 While total food assistance needs in June 2023 will be similar to June 2022 given improved harvests in southeastern DRC, needs in northeastern and north-central DRC are likely to increase as ongoing conflict is disrupting agricultural activities. Households in Ituri and North and South Kivu will continue to face Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes as a result.
	SOMALIA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 5: Famine	January - June 2023 Although a scale-up in food assistance has averted Famine (IPC Phase 5) in Somalia thus far, the forecasted six-season drought is still resulting in widespread severe hunger, destitution, displacement, and disease outbreaks. Famine (IPC Phase 5) is projected to emerge in April-June 2023 among rural and internally displaced people (IDPs) in Baidoa and Burhakaba districts in Bay Region and among IDPs in Mogadishu if current high levels of multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance are not sustained. Additional rural areas and IDP settlements also face a risk of Famine (IPC Phase 5).
	Afghanistan (RM)	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis (!)	November 2022 - April 2023 The harvest is likely to be ongoing in June, especially in areas of lower elevation, which will likely increase household access to food and income from crop production and agricultural labor. However, due to the continued restricted food and income access in some higher elevated areas, Crisis! (IPC Phase 3!) outcomes are expected to persist.
	SOUTH SUDAN	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 4: Emergency & risk of Famine	March - September 2023 Conflict and a fourth consecutive year of widespread flooding will result in a national cereal deficit and an early start of the 2023 lean season, while high food prices and macroeconomic challenges will constrain household capacity to purchase sufficient food. Planned levels of food assistance are likely insufficient to prevent Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes, and some households in hard-to-reach areas will likely be in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5). There is a risk of Famine (IPC Phase 5) if subnational conflict escalates and isolates households from food and income for a long time.

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 - 4.99 million	SUDAN	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis (!)	June - September 2023
In June, the start of the lean season will increase households' dependency on market purchases as food stocks diminish, and the start of the rainy season will likely increase localized violence and displacement. Ongoing political instability, poor macroeconomic conditions, and high food and fuel prices are expected to drive Crisis! (IPC Phase 3!) outcomes.						
1.0 - 2.49 million	KENYA	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	January - March 2023
	Emergency (IPC Phase 4) is likely in drought-affected northern and eastern pastoral areas, following the forecasted sixth consecutive below-average rainy season in March-May 2023. Government safety nets, food aid, and labor income are currently expected to prevent further deterioration in acute food insecurity outcomes. In marginal agricultural areas, the long rains harvest in June and associated labor income will improve food access.					
	UGANDA	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	Karamoja: January - August 2023
	The start of the 2023 first-season harvest in June will boost household access to food and income in bimodal areas. However, Crisis (IPC Phase 3) is expected in Karamoja, where the lean season will be intensifying. Among refugees, large-scale assistance will likely continue to support Stressed! (IPC Phase 2!) outcomes.					
	BURKINA FASO	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	March - September 2023
	Due to worsening conflict, Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes are likely to persist across most of the Sahel Region, and some households in blockaded municipalities will likely be in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5). While neighboring provinces are less severely affected, conflict is also expected to disrupt agricultural activities, resulting in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes.					
	NIGER	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	June - September 2023
	In June, Tillabéry and North Tahoua regions will be in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) due to persistent insecurity, severely limiting poor households and IDPs' access to planned and funded food assistance. However, food assistance is likely to mitigate outcomes in Diffa and South Maradi, resulting in Stressed! (IPC Phase 2!) outcomes in those areas.					
	GUATEMALA	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - August 2023
	Needs are expected to rise during the peak of the lean season when worst-affected households are likely to experience Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes due to persistently high inflation and below-average income.					
CAMEROON	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	Northern zone: June - Aug. 2023	
In the Far North, Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes will persist into June 2023, driven by protracted insecurity, flooding, localized drought, and cereal production deficits, with worst-affected households in Emergency (IPC Phase 4).						
HAITI	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	March - June 2023	
In Cite Soleil, where increased gang violence has halted income-generating activities and reduced supply to markets, poor households will likely liquidate their productive assets to mitigate the widening size of large food consumption gaps, resulting in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes. Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes will persist elsewhere.						
MOZAMBIQUE	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	October 2022 - March 2023	
MALAWI	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 2: Stressed	November 2022 - March 2023	
ZIMBABWE	Yes	▼	▼	PHASE 2: Stressed	August 2022 - March 2023	
Following several years of macroeconomic and/or weather-related shocks, a positive outlook for the 2022/23 agricultural season and relative macroeconomic stability will reduce needs and drive Stressed (IPC Phase 2) outcomes.						
0.5 - 0.99 million	MALI	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	June - September 2023
	Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are expected during the lean season, especially in conflict-affected areas, where insecurity has displaced people and eroded livelihoods. Ménaka is of highest concern. Limited humanitarian access and limited basic services, along with high prices and declining purchasing power are also contributing to this decline.					
	MADAGASCAR	Yes	▼	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	September 2022 - March 2023
	Angola (RM)	Yes	▼	▼	PHASE 3: Crisis	September 2022 - March 2023
	Honduras (RM)	Yes	▼	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	March - August 2023
Central African Rep (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	April - August 2023	
0.1 - 0.49 million	BURUNDI	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	October 2022 - January 2023
	CHAD	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	April - September 2023
	Mauritania (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	Pastoral: March - June 2023
	Rwanda (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal	October - December 2022
	Nicaragua (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	April - August 2023
	El Salvador (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	April - August 2023
	Lesotho (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	November 2022 - March 2023

LEAN SEASONS IN FEWS NET MONITORED COUNTRIES AND REGIONS



Typical lean season (Primary)
 Typical lean season (Secondary)

Atypical lean season

Hurricane/cyclone season

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

June

2023

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%	>15.0 million	40-60%	>15.0 million	>60%
Ethiopia	>10.0 million	5-20%	>15.0 million	5-20%	>15.0 million	20-40%
Nigeria	>15.0 million	5-20%	>10.0 million	5-20%	>15.0 million	5-20%
DRC	>10.0 million	5-20%	5.0 - 9.99 million	5-20%	>15.0 million	20-40%
Somalia	2.5 - 4.99 million	20-40%	5.0 - 9.99 million	40-60%	>10.0 million	>60%
Afghanistan	>15.0 million	40-60%	5.0 - 9.99 million	20-40%	>15.0 million	>60%
South Sudan	2.5 - 4.99 million	20-40%	5.0 - 9.99 million	>60%	>10.0 million	>60%
Sudan	5.0 - 9.99 million	20-40%	5.0 - 9.99 million	5-20%	>15.0 million	20-40%
Kenya	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%	5.0 - 9.99 million	5-20%
Uganda	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%
Burkina Faso	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	5.0 - 9.99 million	20-40%
Niger	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	5.0 - 9.99 million	20-40%
Guatemala	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%
Cameroon	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	5.0 - 9.99 million	20-40%
Haiti	2.5 - 4.99 million	20-40%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 million	40-60%
Mozambique	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%	5.0 - 9.99 million	5-20%
Malawi	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
Zimbabwe	2.5 - 4.99 million	20-40%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 million	20-40%
Mali	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%
Madagascar	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%
Angola RM	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
Honduras RM	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	20-40%
CAR RM	1.0 - 2.49 million	20-40%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	20-40%
Burundi	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
Chad	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
Mauritania RM	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	0.1 - 0.49 million	5-20%	0.5 - 0.99 million	20-40%
Rwanda RM	<0.1 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%
Nicaragua RM	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	20-40%
El Salvador RM	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%