

FOOD ASSISTANCE OUTLOOK BRIEF

July 2021

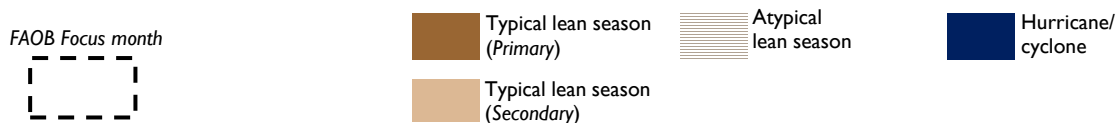
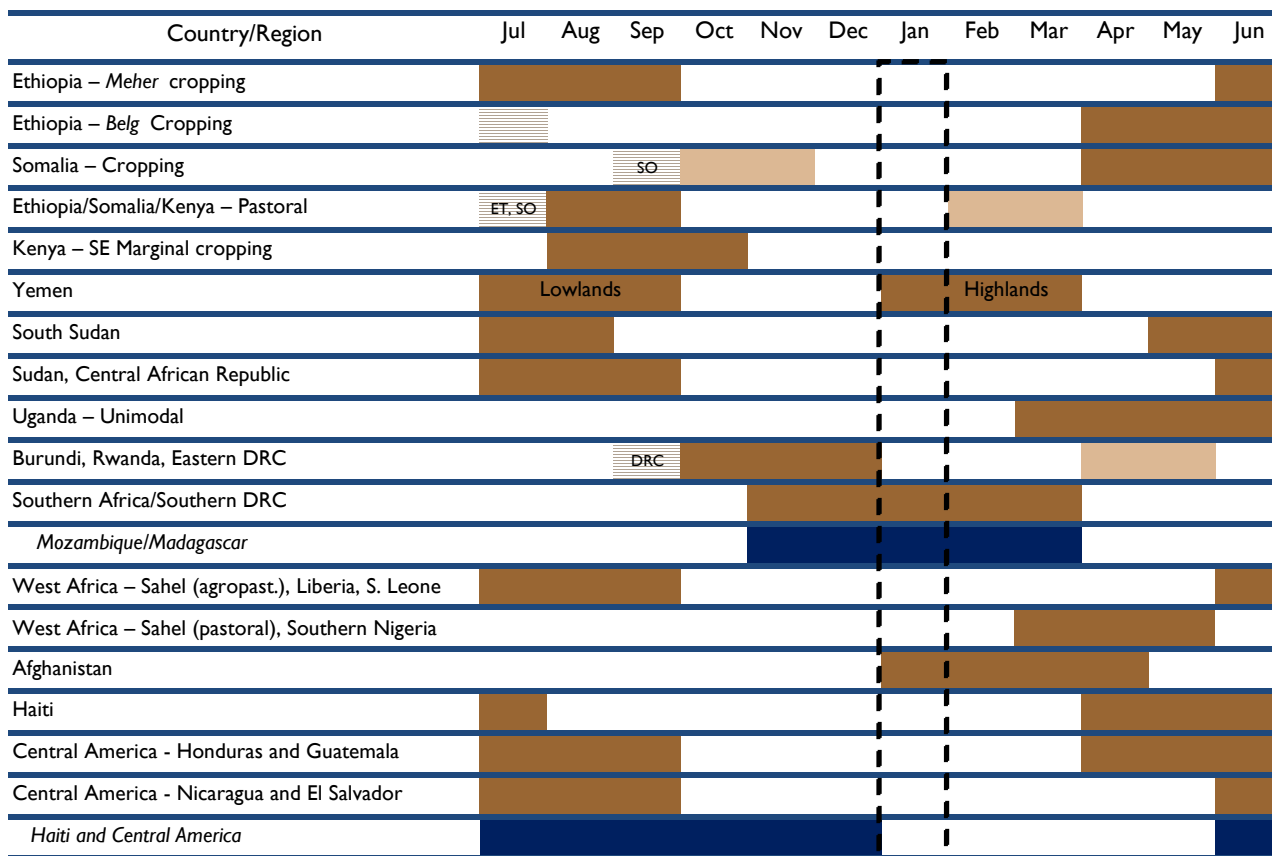
PROJECTED FOOD ASSISTANCE NEEDS FOR January 2022

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 3: Crisis (!) & risk of Famine	Lowlands: July - September 2021
	All future rounds of Yemen's letter of credit import financing mechanism have been put on hold. Food prices are expected to continue increasing in the coming months, further constraining household purchasing power. Widespread Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are likely to persist, with some households facing worse outcomes. Should food supply be cut off from particular areas for a prolonged period, Famine (IPC Phase 5) would be possible.					
7.5- 10.0 million	ETHIOPIA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	Meher cropping: June to Sept. 2021
	While conflict and insecurity is most severe in Tigray, the high levels of conflict across the country is also driving displacement and disrupting economic activity and engagement in the ongoing agricultural season in other areas. The delayed start to the belg and gu is expected to drive low belg production and a below-average Oct.-Dec. deyr is forecast.					
5.0 - 7.49 million	DRC	Yes	▼	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	NE/SE: September - November 2021
	In January, the ongoing harvest will improve food security. However, poor households, particularly in North Kivu and Ituri provinces, affected by conflict and without access to cropping land are expected to remain in Crisis (IPC Phase 3).					
	SOUTH SUDAN	Yes	▶	▲		February - August 2021
	Although the 2021 main season harvest will marginally alleviate the severity of current acute food insecurity, Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes will likely persist in conflict-affected areas and areas likely to be affected by forecast flooding in mid-to-late 2021, such as Jonglei, Warrap, and Upper Nile.					
	NIGERIA	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency & risk of Famine	North: April - September 2021
	Food access among poor households in northwestern and northeastern conflict-affected areas is expected to remain limited the agricultural season has been disrupted. Moreover, the high levels of conflict are resulting in the displacement of millions, many of whom are likely to have difficulty meeting their food needs. The continued high food prices will drive below-average purchasing power. In the Northeast, Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes are likely in hard-to-reach areas. Famine (IPC Phase 5) could occur in a worst-case scenario if conflict spiked and isolated households for a prolong period of time.					
	SUDAN	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	April-September 2021
	Food prices remain atypically high in July. The ongoing macroeconomic crisis is anticipated to contribute to relatively high assistance needs through the lean season. In January, the millet and sorghum harvest will improve food access.					
	AFGHANISTAN	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	December - April 2022
	In January, an increasing number of rural households will be exhausting food stocks, especially in areas impacted by below-average crop and livestock production. Given this and below-average access to income from labor and remittances, alongside escalated conflict and displacement, Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are likely for many poor rural households.					

	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	SOMALIA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	Pastoral: July - September 2021
	<p>Food assistance needs will most likely remain high and above average in early 2022 due to the impacts of multi-season drought, which is expected to persist through the October-December 2021 <i>deyr</i>, on crop and livestock production. Crisis (IPC Phase 3) will likely be widespread, and some poor households will likely be in Emergency (IPC Phase 4).</p>					
	KENYA	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	June - October 2021
1.0-2.49 million	ZIMBABWE	Yes	▼	▼	PHASE 3: Crisis	November 2021 - February 2022
	<p>In January, Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are expected in most typical deficit areas as own-produced food crops deplete and households rely on markets with below-average purchasing power due to high food prices.</p>					
	UGANDA	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis (!)	Karamoja: February - August 2021
	<p>Although the delayed, main season harvest in Karamoja and the second bimodal harvest in late 2021 will alleviate food insecurity for most of the population, access to food and income among refugees and poor households in Karamoja remains low, exacerbated by new COVID-19 restrictions. Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes and high needs will persist.</p>					
	MOZAMBIQUE	Yes	▼	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	October 2021-February 2022
	Honduras (RM)	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - August 2021
0.5 - 0.99 million	<p>In parts of the Dry Corridor in Honduras, smallholder farmers are expected to have both <i>primera</i> and <i>postrera</i> crop losses due to irregular rainfall. The population in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) will remain high given that many farmers have yet to fully recover from the impacts of multiple shocks on household food and income in recent years.</p>					
	MADAGASCAR	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	September 2021 - March 2022
	<p>In the absence of assistance, Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes are likely in Ampanihy and Ambovombe by January given the impacts of consecutive droughts and forecasted below-average start to the rainy season from October to December 2021.</p>					
	CAMEROON	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	Far North: June - September 2021
	NIGER	Yes	▼	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - September 2021
	BURKINA FASO	Yes	▼	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - September 2021
	<p>In January, most households will continue to benefit from anticipated average 2021 harvest and gradual economic recovery from COVID-19 driving lower needs in urban and some rural areas compared to last year. However, increased insecurity in the Sahel region is disrupting typical livelihoods. While fairly widespread Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are likely in conflict-affected areas, IDPs and poor households that have atypically sold their livestock and did not cultivate will face worse outcomes.</p>					
0.1 - 0.49 million	GUATEMALA	Yes	▼	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - August 2021
	<p>The <i>primera</i> and <i>postrera</i> harvests are expected to be near average, driving a decline in the Crisis (IPC Phase 3) population compared to last year. However, income from labor and activities linked to tourism are not expected to return to pre-pandemic levels, and needs will remain above normal in the Dry Corridor and hurricane-affected areas.</p>					
	HAITI	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - June 2022
	BURUNDI	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	April - May 2021
	MALAWI	Yes	▼	▼	PHASE 3: Crisis	December 2021 - March 2022
	Central African Rep (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	East: April - August 2021
	CHAD	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	April-September 2021
	Nicaragua (RM)	Yes	▼	▲	PHASE 2: Stressed	March - August 2021
	Lesotho (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	December 2021 - March 2022
	El Salvador (RM)	Yes	▼	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - August 2021
<0.1 millio	MALI	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 2: Stressed	March - September 2021
	Rwanda (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal	October-December 2021
	Mauritania (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal	Pastoral: February - July 2021

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

2022

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	>60%	>15.0 million	>60%
Ethiopia	5.0 - 9.99 million	5-20%	5.0 - 9.99 million	5-20%	>10.0 million	5-20%
DRC	5.0 - 9.99 million	5-20%	5.0 - 9.99 million	5-20%	>10.0 million	20-40%
South Sudan	2.5 - 4.99 million	20-40%	5.0 - 9.99 million	40-60%	5.0 - 9.99 million	>60%
Afghanistan	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%	5.0 - 9.99 million	5-20%	>10.0 million	20-40%
Nigeria	>10.0 million	5-20%	5.0 - 9.99 million	<5%	>10.0 million	5-20%
Sudan	5.0 - 9.99 million	er. Widesprea	5.0 - 9.99 million	5-20%	>10.0 million	20-40%
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	Tigray now or	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%	5.0 - 9.99 million	5-20%
Zimbabwe	2.5 - 4.99 million	20-40%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	5.0 - 9.99 million	40-60%
Uganda	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%	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	5-20%
Honduras RM	2.5 - 4.99 million	ood needs. Th	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	5.0 - 9.99 million	40-60%
Madagascar	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	5-20%	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%
Niger	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	<5%	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%
Burkina Faso	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	2.5 - 4.99 million	5-20%
Guatemala	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 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%
Burundi	0.5 - 0.99 million	5-20%	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%	1.0 - 2.49 million	5-20%
Malawi	0.5 - 0.99 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%	0.1 - 0.49 million	5-20%	1.0 - 2.49 million	20-40%
Chad	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	0.5 - 0.99 million	<5%
Nicaragua RM	1.0 - 2.49 million	20-40%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	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%
El Salvador 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%
Rwanda RM	<0.1 million	<5%	<0.1 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%
Mauritania RM	0.1 - 0.49 million	<5%	<0.1 million	<5%	0.1 - 0.49 million	5-20%