



Food Assistance Outlook Brief

May 2023

Projected Food Assistance Needs for November 2023

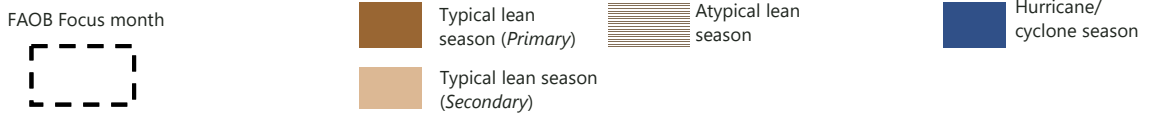
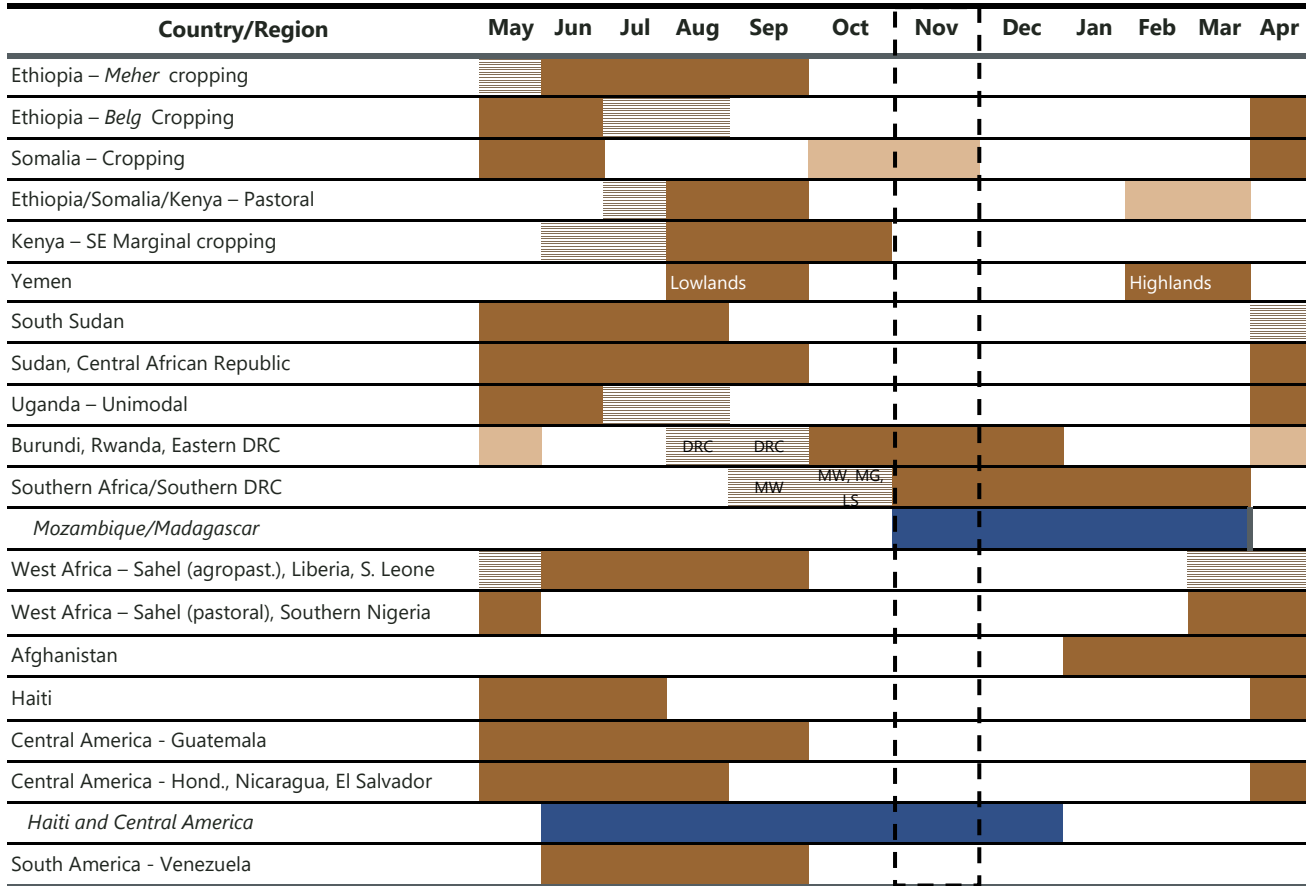
This brief summarizes FEWS NET's most forward-looking analysis of projected emergency food assistance needs in FEWS NET coverage countries. The projected size of each country's acutely food insecure population (IPC Phase 3 and higher) is compared to last year and the recent five-year average and categorized 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, NOV.)	External needs in NOV. ?	NOV. versus last year	NOV. versus 5-year avg.	Highest likely severity (area) in NOVEMBER	Key upcoming lean season	
17.0-17.99 million YEMEN	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis (!)	Lowlands: Aug. - Sep. 2023 In November, many rural households will continue to benefit from the main harvest, with agricultural production likely to be slightly better than last year given an improved March to May rainfall forecast and recent slight fuel price declines. However, millions of households will likely continue to face below-average income earning and above-average prices. Crisis! (IPC Phase 3!) outcomes are expected in most areas, with some households in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) or worse.	
14.0-14.99 million NIGERIA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	North: April - September 2023 The main harvest ongoing in November is expected to drive improvements in food security for millions of households. Although, conflict and poor economic conditions will continue to reduce household access to food and income across the north, where Crisis (IPC Phase 3) is expected to persist. Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes are likely in areas that remain inaccessible to humanitarians as household ability to access agricultural inputs for agricultural production is limited.	
13.0-13.99 million ETHIOPIA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency (!)	Meher cropping: May - Sept. 2023 The meher harvest is expected to improve food availability and access for millions of households. However, there is increasing concern for the potential of a below-average June to September kiremt which would negatively affect agricultural labor and food prices. In November, Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes will likely persist in southern and southeastern (S/SE) areas. Although the March to May gu/genna rains are somewhat favorable to date, pastoralists who suffered large livestock losses will not rapidly recover this key food and income source. The worst drought-affected areas, such as Borena, Dawa, Liban, and Afder zones, could face worse outcomes if humanitarian aid substantially declines or is not delivered.	
9.0-9.99 mil DRC	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	NE/CE: August - December 2023 In November, at the peak of the lean season, most households will depend on the market as their main source of food amid persistently high food prices; Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are anticipated in conflict-affected areas of the northeast.	
7.0-7.99 million	SUDAN	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	June - September 2023 The eruption of conflict since April 15th and the significant disruption to humanitarian aid is expected to drive an increase in the acutely food insecure population, particularly in the main urban centers, among the newly displaced, and in the greater Darfur region. In other rural areas, levels of acute food insecurity are likely to be atypically high in November if the conflict continues, given likely negative impacts on crop production and overall harvests. Current estimates do not yet reflect the full impacts of conflict; however, the arrows reflect confidence of increasing need with further analysis forthcoming.
	SOUTH SUDAN	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 4: Emergency & risk of Famine	March - August 2023 The conflict in Sudan is contributing to an unanticipated influx of tens of thousands of South Sudanese returnees along the northern border and disrupting cross-border trade flows. This is likely to continue as long as the conflict persists. While food assistance needs are typically seasonally declining in November across unimodal South Sudan with the arrival of the harvest, they will remain high in conflict- and flood-affected areas, particularly in southern Upper Nile, northern Jonglei, and Pibor, and amongst the newly and protracted displaced.
6.0-6.99 million SOMALIA	Yes	▼	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency & risk of Famine	Cropping: March - June 2023 Despite the improved April-June gu rainfall forecast, millions of people will remain destitute and in need of sustained multisectoral assistance given the impacts of the historic five-season drought on assets and livelihoods. Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes are likely to remain widespread. Risk of Famine (IPC Phase 5) persists in central pastoral areas and in IDP settlements, and would be possible if food aid does not reach populations of concern.	



6.0-6.99 million	AFGHANISTAN	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	November 2022 - April 2023
	<p>Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes are likely ongoing in the higher elevated areas, notably Ghor where household ability to access food and income is minimal. In November, the harvest in high-elevation areas will begin to improve household food availability and access. Household purchasing power is also expected to remain below normal due to suppressed income from labor. Additionally, in urban areas, low purchasing power is expected to result in Crisis (IPC Phase 3).</p>					
3.0-3.49 million	KENYA	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis (!)	June - September 2023
	<p>The above-average March to May long rains are regenerating water and pasture and supporting crop production. However, high food prices and poor livestock conditions will keep pastoral purchasing power low. Government safety nets and humanitarian aid will remain key to mitigating household food consumption gaps. In November, Crisis! (IPC Phase 3!) and Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are likely in pastoral areas, with less severe outcomes in marginal agricultural areas.</p>					
2.0-2.49 million	Venezuela (RM)	Yes	▼	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	June - September 2023
	<p>Despite informal dollarization and large-scale social safety nets, poorer households struggle to meet their basic food needs without the use of Stressed (IPC Phase 2) coping strategies. Households who are paid in the local currency and who receive relatively fewer benefits or remittances are most vulnerable to the devaluation of the local currency and high inflation, resulting in pockets of the population dispersed throughout the country experiencing Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes.</p>					
1.5-1.99 million	ZIMBABWE	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	November 2023 - February 2024
	<p>In May, the ongoing harvest is improving food access. However, by November, Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are expected in southern deficit-producing areas as food stocks decline and high prices and low income limit household purchasing power.</p>					
	MALAWI	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	September 2023 - March 2024
	<p>Impacts from Tropical Cyclone Freddy have reduced harvest expectations and livelihood options, caused market disruptions, and displaced thousands of people, resulting in a likely early start to the annual lean season and above-average needs.</p>					
1.0-1.49 million	UGANDA	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	Karamoja: January - August 2023
	MOZAMBIQUE	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	November 2023 - March 2024
	HAITI	Yes	▲	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency	March - June 2023
	<p>Inflation, poor rainfall, and gang violence continue to limit poor households' access to food. Cité Soleil will likely remain in Emergency (IPC Phase 4), while many departments are expected to face Crisis (IPC Phase 3) with a rising number of households in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) in the Nord-Ouest.</p>					
	CAMEROON	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	Southern: March - May 2023
500,000-749,999	BURKINA FASO	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 4: Emergency (!) & risk of Famine	Sahel: Mar. - Sep. 2023
	<p>While the main harvest is expected to alleviate food insecurity in November, Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes will likely persist in Soum, Oudalan, and Yagha, where conflict continues to disrupt and diminish household access to food and income. There is a risk of Famine (IPC Phase 5) in Djibo commune in Soum; if an increase in conflict further restricts already low levels of crop cultivation, humanitarian aid, and market supply deliveries, Famine (IPC Phase 5) would be likely.</p>					
	MADAGASCAR	Yes	▼	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	October 2023 - March 2024
	NIGER	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	Liptako Gourma: Mar. - Sep. 2023
	GUATEMALA	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - August 2023
	CHAD	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	April - September 2023
	BURUNDI	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	October - December 2023
	Angola (RM)	Yes	▼	▼	PHASE 3: Crisis	SW: Sept. 2023 - March 2024
	Honduras (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	March - August 2023
	Central African Rep. (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	South: April - June 2023
	MALI	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	Liptako Gourma: Apr. - Sep. 2023
250,000-499,999	Lesotho (RM)	Yes	▶	▲	PHASE 3: Crisis	October 2023 - March 2024
	Mauritania (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 3: Crisis	Pastoral: March - June 2023
100,000-249,999	Rwanda (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 1: Minimal	October - December 2023
	El Salvador (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	March - August 2023
	Nicaragua (RM)	Yes	▶	▶	PHASE 2: Stressed	April - August 2023

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
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
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
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

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	8.0-8.99 million	20-40%	17.0-17.99 million	40-60%	22.0-22.99 million	>60%
Nigeria	25.0-25.99 million	5-20%	14.0-14.99 million	5-20%	39.0-39.99 million	5-20%
Ethiopia	13.0-13.99 million	5-20%	13.0-13.99 million	5-20%	30.0-30.99 million	20-40%
DRC	13.0-13.99 million	20-40%	9.0-9.99 million	5-20%	22.0-22.99 million	20-40%
Sudan	9.0-9.99 million	20-40%	7.0-7.99 million	5-20%	17.0-17.99 million	20-40%
South Sudan	2.5-2.99 million	20-40%	7.0-7.99 million	40-60%	10.0-10.99 million	>60%
Somalia	3.5-3.99 million	20-40%	7.0-7.99 million	20-40%	10.0-10.99 million	>60%
Afghanistan	15.0-15.99 million	40-60%	6.0-6.99 million	5-20%	22.0-22.99 million	>60%
Kenya	5.0-5.99 million	5-20%	6.0-6.99 million	5-20%	12.0-12.99 million	20-40%
Venezuela RM	8.0-8.99 million	20-40%	3.5-3.99 million	5-20%	11.0-11.99 million	40-60%
Zimbabwe	3.5-3.99 million	20-40%	2.0-2.49 million	5-20%	5.0-5.99 million	40-60%
Malawi	3.0-3.49 million	20-40%	2.0-2.49 million	5-20%	5.0-5.99 million	20-40%
Uganda	2.0-2.49 million	<5%	1.5-1.99 million	<5%	3.5-3.99 million	5-20%
Mozambique	5.0-5.99 million	5-20%	1.5-1.99 million	<5%	7.0-7.99 million	20-40%
Haiti	3.0-3.49 million	20-40%	1.5-1.99 million	5-20%	4.0-4.99 million	40-60%
Cameroon	5.0-5.99 million	5-20%	1.0-1.49 million	5-20%	6.0-6.99 million	20-40%
Burkina Faso	3.0-3.49 million	5-20%	1.5-1.99 million	5-20%	4.0-4.99 million	20-40%
Madagascar	3.0-3.49 million	5-20%	1.0-1.49 million	<5%	4.0-4.99 million	5-20%
Niger	2.5-2.99 million	5-20%	1.0-1.49 million	<5%	3.5-3.99 million	5-20%
Guatemala	1.5-1.99 million	5-20%	1.0-1.49 million	5-20%	3.0-3.49 million	5-20%
Chad	1.0-1.49 million	5-20%	500,000-749,999	<5%	2.0-2.49 million	5-20%
Burundi	750,000-999,999	5-20%	500,000-749,999	5-20%	1.5-1.99 million	5-20%
Angola RM	1.0-1.49 million	<5%	500,000-749,999	<5%	1.5-1.99 million	5-20%
Honduras RM	1.0-1.49 million	5-20%	500,000-749,999	5-20%	1.5-1.99 million	20-40%
CAR RM	750,000-999,999	5-20%	250,000-499,999	5-20%	1.0-1.49 million	20-40%
Mali	1.0-1.49 million	<5%	500,000-749,999	<5%	1.5-1.99 million	5-20%
Lesotho RM	250,000-499,999	5-20%	100,000-249,999	5-20%	500,000-749,999	20-40%
Mauritania RM	250,000-499,999	5-20%	250,000-499,999	5-20%	500,000-749,999	5-20%
Rwanda RM	100,000-249,999	<5%	100,000-249,999	<5%	250,000-499,999	<5%
El Salvador RM	750,000-999,999	5-20%	100,000-249,999	<5%	750,000-999,999	5-20%
Nicaragua RM	1.0-1.49 million	5-20%	100,000-249,999	<5%	1.0-1.49 million	5-20%