

Projected population in need in **April 2024** across FEWS NET monitored countries:

100 - 110 million

11% of the population

Total humanitarian food assistance needs across FEWS NET-monitored countries in April 2024 are projected to be:

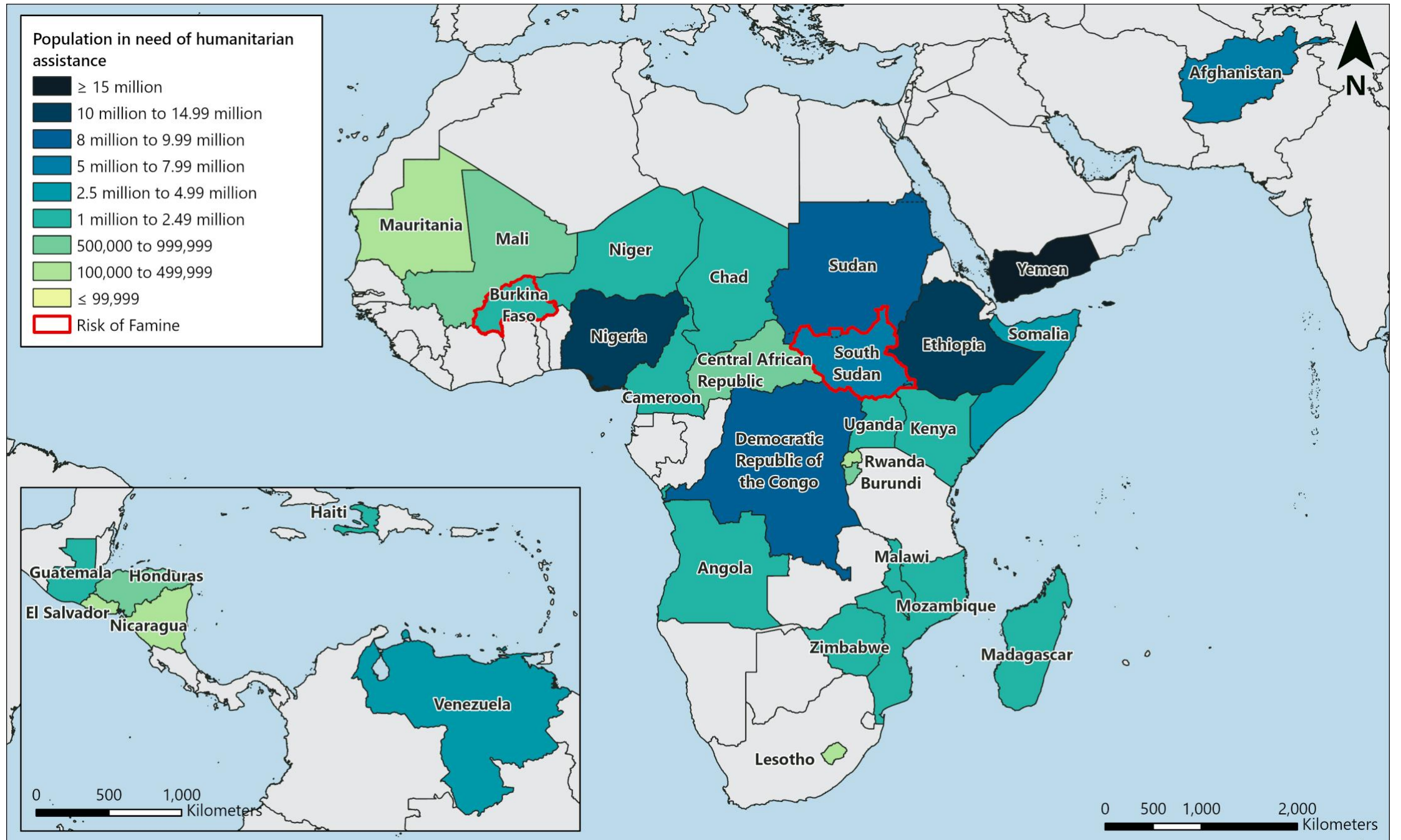
Similar to needs in Apr. 2023

Higher than the five-year average

This brief summarizes FEWS NET's projection of the population in need of urgent food assistance and the severity of anticipated acute food insecurity in FEWS NET-monitored countries seven months into the future. The projected size of each country's population experiencing acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 and higher) is compared to last year and the recent five-year average, categorized as **Higher**, **Similar**, or **Lower**. Additional information is provided for countries with large food insecure populations, an expectation of high severity, or where other key issues warrant further context. Analytical confidence is lower in FEWS NET's remotely monitored countries, indicated by "RM." Visit www.fews.net for detailed country reports.

FEWS NET defines the total **PIN** of urgent humanitarian food assistance as the combined number of people facing Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse acute food insecurity outcomes, regardless of whether they are receiving assistance, *plus* any populations in lower IPC Phases who would likely be in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse in the absence of humanitarian food assistance. The IPC follows a different approach to estimate the PIN, which can be found [here](#).

FEWS NET's projected population in need (PIN) of urgent food assistance in Apr. 2024*

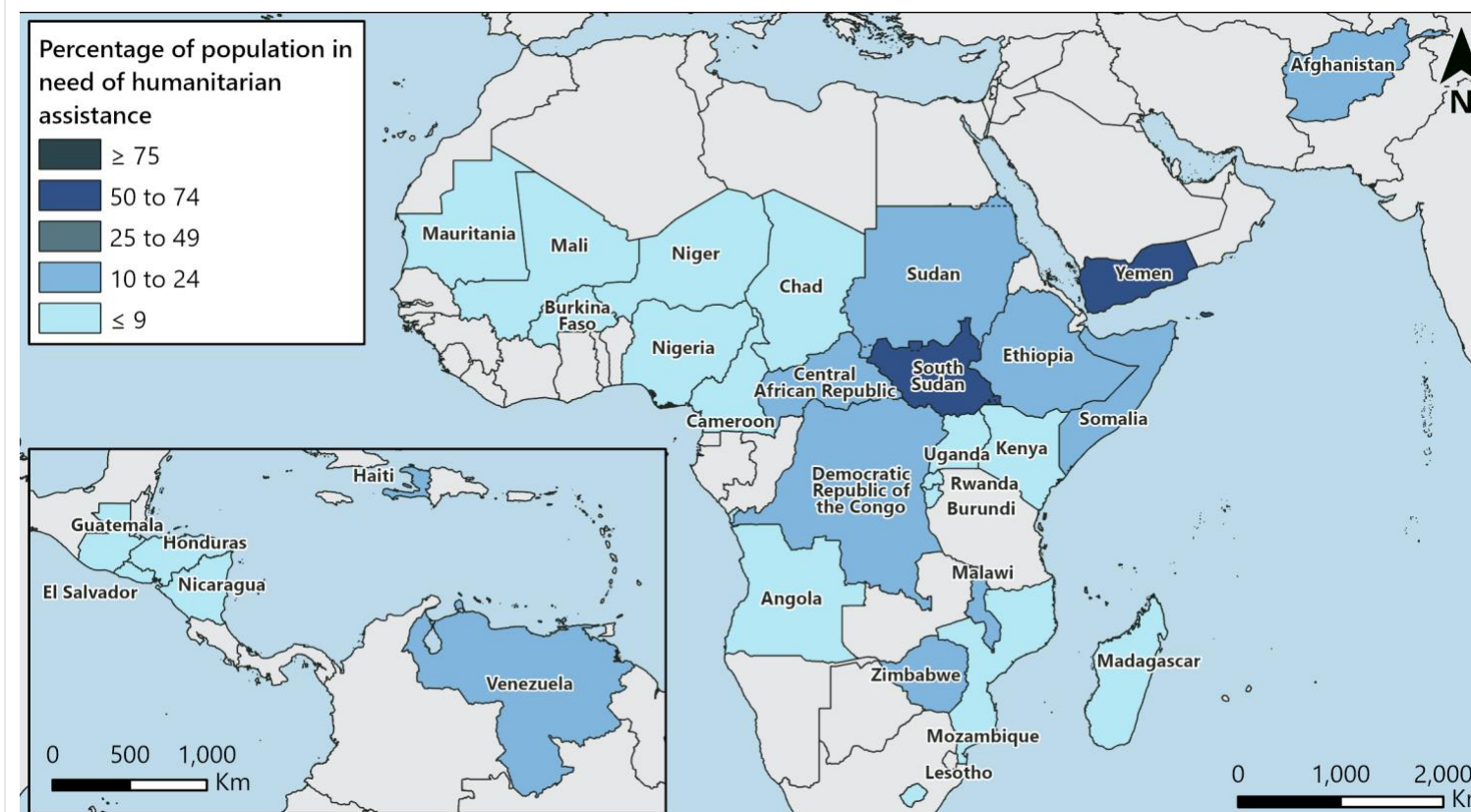


*For visual purposes, wider ranges are represented in the map above. For narrower ranges, refer to the table on page three.

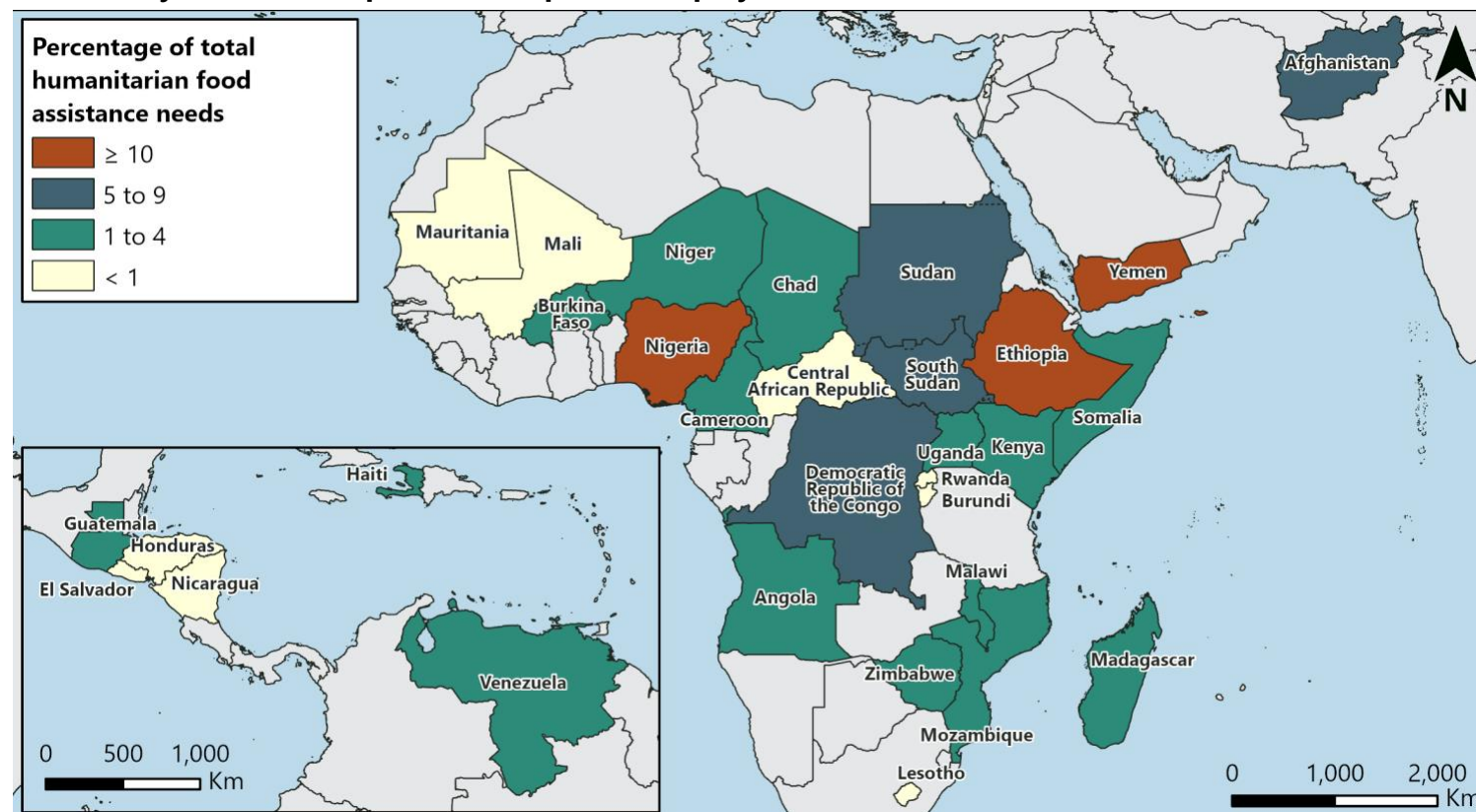
Key Messages

- In April 2024, FEWS NET expects the number of people in need of humanitarian food assistance to be highest in the countries of **Yemen, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Sudan, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo**.
- When food assistance needs are expressed as a percent of the total population of each respective FEWS NET-monitored country, FEWS NET expects the share of the population that needs humanitarian food assistance to be highest in **Yemen and South Sudan**, where **over 50 percent** of each country's population will most likely need food assistance, followed by **Afghanistan, Somalia, and Sudan**, where **15-25 percent** of the country's population will most likely need food assistance.
- Out of the projected total of 100-110 million people in need across FEWS NET-monitored countries, **Yemen, Ethiopia, and Nigeria** are each expected to contribute **over 10 percent** of total food assistance needs. **Sudan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Afghanistan, and South Sudan** are each expected to contribute **5-9 percent** of total food assistance needs.
- In comparison to April of last year, FEWS NET expects the number of people in need of food assistance to be **higher** in **Sudan, Malawi, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Niger, Chad, and El Salvador**. In contrast, FEWS NET expects the number of people in need of food assistance is expected to be **lower** in **Ethiopia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Afghanistan, South Sudan, Somalia, and Kenya**. In all other countries, food assistance needs are expected to be similar to last year.

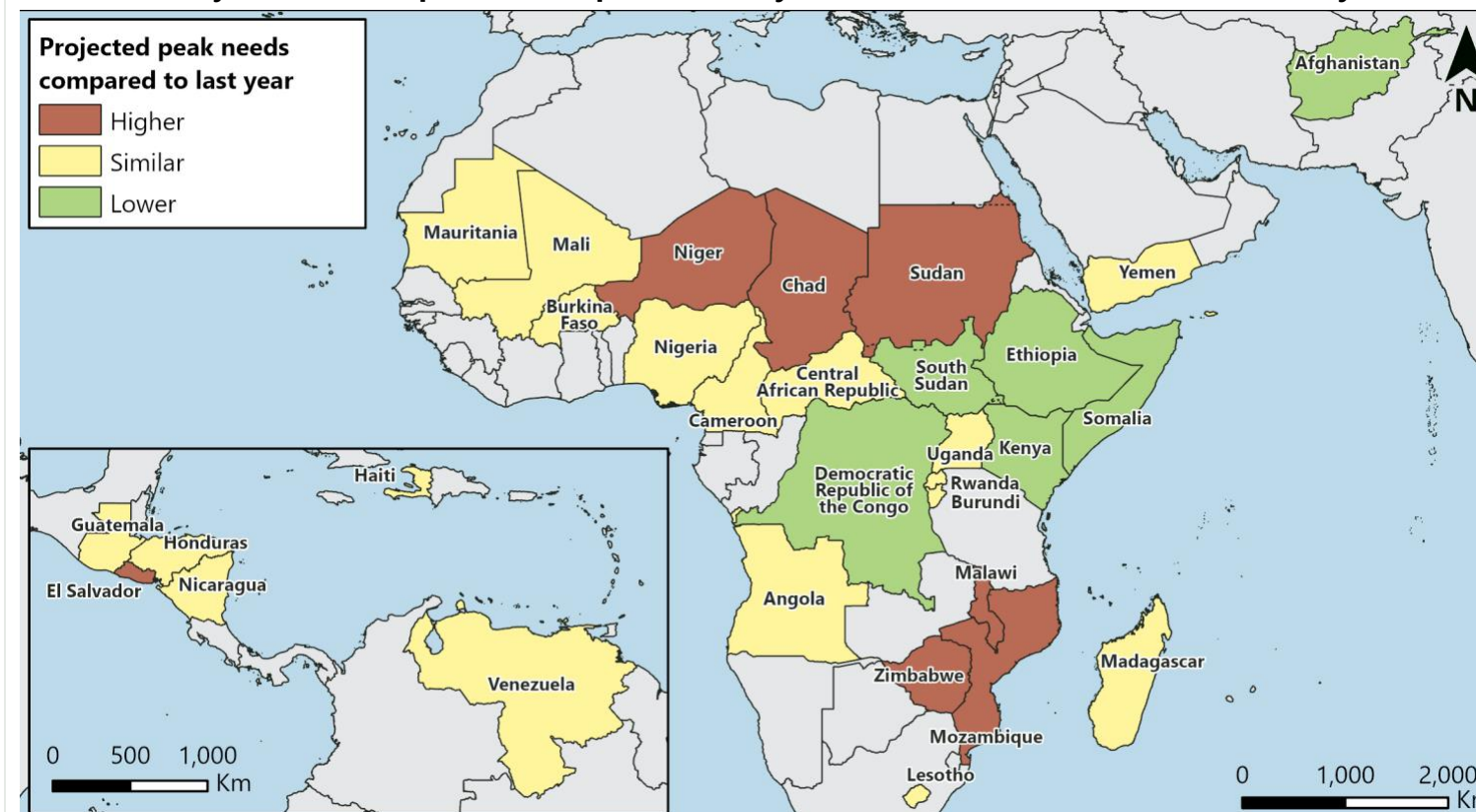
Projected PIN in Apr. 2024 as a percent of the total population in each FEWS NET-monitored country



Projected PIN in Apr. 2024 as a percent of projected total humanitarian food assistance needs



Projected PIN in Apr. 2024 compared to last year in each FEWS NET-monitored country



Countries by projected PIN, descending	CURRENT PIN in Oct. 2023	PROJECTED PIN in April 2024	Projected PIN in April 2024 as an approximate % of the pop.	Projected PIN in April 2024 compared to last year	Projected PIN in April 2024 compared to 5-yr avg.	Highest projected area-level IPC classification in April 2024 after accounting for HFA impact
Yemen	17.0-17.99 million	17.0-17.99 million	50-55%	Similar	Similar	Crisis! (IPC Phase 3!)
			The spring harvest of cereals in the highlands and the main fruit and vegetable production season in the lowlands will likely improve many rural households' access to food and income in April. In areas controlled by the internationally-recognized government, however, economic deterioration is expected to increase food prices and decrease income-earning opportunities. At the same time, humanitarian assistance provision may face further cuts. Widespread Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Crisis! (IPC Phase 3!) outcomes are expected to persist at the governorate level.			
Ethiopia	13.0-13.99 million	13.0-13.99 million	10-15%	Lower	Higher	Emergency (IPC Phase 4)
			While the end of conflict in Tigray and drought in the pastoral south/southeast (S/SE) will likely alleviate needs relative to last year, needs will remain atypically high in April. Notably, improved livestock production following forecasted above-average <i>deyr/hageya</i> rains is expected to slightly improve food consumption for some pastoralists. However, Emergency (IPC Phase 4) is still expected in multiple areas, including Tigray, where below-average <i>meher</i> harvests will be exhausted by early 2024. Amid an uncertain timeline for the end of the pause on food assistance, there is a risk of more severe outcomes in Tigray and the pastoral S/SE if seasonal increases in food and income do not materialize to the extent currently anticipated.			
Nigeria	13.0-13.99 million	12.0-12.99 million	5-10%	Similar	Higher	Emergency (IPC Phase 4)
			In the north, below-average main season harvests will be exhausted early. Spiking inflation - including high food and fuel prices - and low currency value are expected to continue to deteriorate purchasing power and increase competition for limited income-generating opportunities. Heightened insecurity due to the economic crisis is anticipated to further disrupt trade flows, limiting access to food. Emergency (IPC Phase 4) is expected in parts of the conflict-affected northeast, while Crisis (IPC Phase 3) is expected in the north-center and northwest.			
Sudan	10.0-10.99 million	9.0-9.99 million	15-20%	Higher	Higher	Emergency (IPC Phase 4)
			Food assistance needs will remain atypically elevated in the post-harvest period due to the impacts of conflict and displacement on access to income and food. With expected below-average harvests and continued disruption to trade flows from surplus to deficit-producing areas, the lean season is expected to start atypically early in April. Widespread Crisis (IPC Phase 3) is anticipated, with Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes likely to persist in the worst conflict-affected urban areas in Khartoum and parts of Greater Darfur and Greater Kordofan. West Darfur remains of highest concern, with some households likely facing Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) due to the scale of conflict, displacement, and destruction of infrastructure and assets.			
DRC	9.0-9.99 million	9.0-9.99 million	10-15%	Lower	Higher	Crisis (IPC Phase 3)
			Food assistance needs are expected to rise in April, which marks the start of the minor lean season between Season A and Season B. In the northeast, below-average Season A harvests and the compounding impacts of conflict and displacement will likely limit access to food. Crisis (IPC Phase 3) is anticipated in Ituri, North Kivu, and South Kivu provinces. A sub-set of the worst-affected households face Emergency (IPC Phase 4) due to minimal engagement in cultivation and poor access to alternative sources of income.			
Afghanistan	6.0-6.99 million	7.0-7.99 million	20-25%	Lower	Higher	Crisis (IPC Phase 3)
			In April, which is the peak of the lean season, Crisis (IPC Phase 3) is expected in the central and northeastern highlands and the drought-affected north. Households will have exhausted their own-produced food and will likely be unable to meet their minimum food needs given high staple food prices and low purchasing power.			
South Sudan	7.0-7.99 million	6.0-6.99 million	55-60%	Lower	Similar	Emergency (IPC Phase 4) & risk of Famine
			While the October to February harvest is anticipated to reduce the size of food consumption gaps for many households, millions will still be unable to meet their minimum kilocalorie needs. By April, food stocks will become depleted; meanwhile, sporadic conflict will likely continue to disrupt income generation and purchasing power will remain low. The high burden of returnees that fled Sudan will likely also place pressure on food and income sources. Emergency (IPC Phase 4) is expected in counties bordering Sudan and other parts of Jonglei, GPAA, Unity, Upper Nile, and Eastern Equatoria. In the Jonglei-Upper Nile border region, there is a risk of Famine (IPC Phase 5) if conflict or flooding isolates households from food sources for a prolonged time.			
Somalia	4.0-4.99 million	4.0-4.99 million	20-25%	Lower	Similar	Emergency (IPC Phase 4)
			In the near-term, Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes are expected in riverine areas, low-lying agropastoral areas, and some IDP settlements in the south due to the anticipated impacts of flooding during the October-December rains on population displacement and agricultural production. By April, however, flood-recession production and improvements in livestock saleability and milk production are expected to reduce food consumption gaps among riverine and pastoral populations. In contrast, needs are expected to remain elevated in agropastoral areas in April, which marks the main agropastoral lean season. Emergency (IPC Phase 4) is also expected among the conflict-affected population in Laascanood district.			
<i>Venezuela (RM)</i>	2.5-2.99 million	3.0-3.49 million	10-15%	Similar	Similar	Stressed (IPC Phase 2)
Malawi	2.0-2.49 million	2.0-2.49 million	10-15%	Higher	Higher	Crisis (IPC Phase 3)
			The onset of the harvest in April is expected to relatively improve household food availability and income; however, the harvest is expected to be below-average in the south due to poor and erratic rainfall driven by El Niño conditions. Crisis (IPC Phase 3) is expected to persist in the south, as staple prices will also remain high and income-generating opportunities are limited.			
Zimbabwe	2.0-2.49 million	2.0-2.49 million	10-15%	Higher	Similar	Crisis (IPC Phase 3)
			The start of the main season harvest in April is anticipated to provide seasonal, short-term improvements in food availability and income; however, the harvest is expected to be below-average due to poor and erratic rainfall driven by El Niño conditions. Some deficit-producing areas will likely be in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) due to insufficient household food stocks and high staple prices.			

			less than 5%	Lower	Lower	Stressed (IPC Phase 2)
Kenya	4.0-4.99 million	2.0-2.49 million				Stressed (IPC Phase 2)
			less than 5%	Lower	Lower	Stressed (IPC Phase 2)
			While episodic heavy rains and flash floods may impede agricultural production in the short-term, the short rains in late 2023 and long rains in early 2024 are expected to improve agricultural production and labor income overall, driving improvement from Crisis (IPC Phase 3) to Stressed (IPC Phase 2) across pastoral and marginal agricultural areas by April. However, very poor pastoral households in areas worst affected by prior drought will likely continue to face Crisis (IPC Phase 3) as they face greater difficulty recovering their livestock assets and paying off debts.			
Mozambique	1.5-1.99 million	1.5-1.99 million	5-10%	Higher	Higher	Crisis (IPC Phase 3)
			5-10%	Higher	Higher	Crisis (IPC Phase 3)
			While the start of the harvest in April is anticipated to provide seasonal, short-term improvements in food availability and income, the harvest is expected to be below-average in southern and central Mozambique due to poor and erratic rainfall driven by El Niño conditions. Insufficient food stocks and reduced income from agricultural labor will likely result in Crisis (IPC Phase 3).			
Burkina Faso	1.5-1.99 million	1.5-1.99 million	5-10%	Similar	Higher	Emergency (IPC Phase 4) & risk of Famine
			5-10%	Similar	Higher	Emergency (IPC Phase 4) & risk of Famine
			Most households in northern Burkina Faso will have depleted their below-average main season harvests from by April. As the number of blockaded areas proliferate, market supplies in these areas are also expected to decrease while households will have limited access to income-generating activities. Emergency (IPC Phase 4) is expected to persist in Soum, Oudalan, and Yagha. There is a risk of Famine (IPC Phase 5) in Djibo commune in Soum if an increase in conflict further restricts the already low levels of cultivation, humanitarian aid, and market supply.			
Uganda	1.5-1.99 million	1.5-1.99 million	less than 5%	Similar	Similar	Crisis (IPC Phase 3)
			less than 5%	Similar	Similar	Crisis (IPC Phase 3)
			Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are expected in Tillabery, Diffa, Tahoua, and Maradi as conflict continues to disrupt livelihoods and market functionality and drive the displacement of thousands of people. The economic sanctions imposed following the coup in July 2023, which have driven atypical increases in staple food prices, are anticipated to weaken by April.			
Niger	2.0-2.49 million	1.5-1.99 million	5-10%	Higher	Higher	Crisis (IPC Phase 3)
			5-10%	Higher	Higher	Crisis (IPC Phase 3)
			Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are expected in Tillabery, Diffa, Tahoua, and Maradi as conflict continues to disrupt livelihoods and market functionality and drive the displacement of thousands of people. The economic sanctions imposed following the coup in July 2023, which have driven atypical increases in staple food prices, are anticipated to weaken by April.			
Haiti	1.5-1.99 million	1.5-1.99 million	10-15%	Similar	Higher	Emergency (IPC Phase 4)
			10-15%	Similar	Higher	Emergency (IPC Phase 4)
			Emergency (IPC Phase 4) is expected in Cité Soleil and among poor households in Nord-Ouest, Ouest, Grand'Anse, and Nippes in April, which marks the start of the lean season. Ongoing insecurity in the capital is expected to continue to disrupt income-generating activities and market functionality, while the below-average 2023 harvests will be exhausted within a few months.			
Cameroon	1.0-1.49 million	1.5-1.99 million	5-10%	Similar	Similar	Crisis (IPC Phase 3)
Madagascar	1.0-1.49 million	1.0-1.49 million	5-10%	Similar	Higher	Crisis (IPC Phase 3)
Guatemala	1.0-1.49 million	1.0-1.49 million	5-10%	Similar	Similar	Crisis (IPC Phase 3)
			5-10%	Similar	Similar	Crisis (IPC Phase 3)
			Crisis (IPC Phase 3) is expected in the eastern provinces, where the influx of Sudanese refugees and Chadian returnees is placing pressure on food and income sources, and in the north, where insecurity is disrupting trade flows. Below-average off-season harvests, atypical variations in market supply, and high food prices will likely limit food access ahead of the lean season.			
Chad	750,000-999,999	1.0-1.49 million	5-10%	Higher	Higher	Crisis (IPC Phase 3)
			5-10%	Higher	Higher	Crisis (IPC Phase 3)
<i>Angola (RM)</i>	750,000-999,999	1.0-1.49 million	less than 5%	Similar	Higher	Crisis (IPC Phase 3)
<i>Honduras (RM)</i>	500,000-749,999	500,000-749,999	5-10%	Similar	Similar	Crisis (IPC Phase 3)
Burundi	500,000-749,999	500,000-749,999	less than 5%	Similar	Similar	Stressed (IPC Phase 2)
<i>CAR (RM)</i>	500,000-749,999	500,000-749,999	10-15%	Similar	Similar	Crisis (IPC Phase 3)
			10-15%	Similar	Similar	Crisis (IPC Phase 3)
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Mali	500,000-749,999	500,000-749,999	less than 5%	Similar	Similar	Crisis (IPC Phase 3)
			less than 5%	Similar	Similar	Crisis (IPC Phase 3)
			Increasing conflict in northern and central Mali is constraining access to typical food and income sources for poor households in Menaka, Gao, Tombouctou, and Kidal. However, near-average main and off-season production in southern Mali in 2023 is supporting national food availability and access, sustaining similar needs compared to last year and the five-year average.			
<i>Mauritania (RM)</i>	250,000-499,999	250,000-499,999	5-10%	Similar	Similar	Stressed (IPC Phase 2)
<i>Lesotho (RM)</i>	100,000-249,999	100,000-249,999	5-10%	Similar	Similar	Crisis (IPC Phase 3)
<i>El Salvador (RM)</i>	100,000-249,999	100,000-249,999	less than 5%	Higher	Similar	Stressed (IPC Phase 2)
<i>Nicaragua (RM)</i>	100,000-249,999	100,000-249,999	less than 5%	Similar	Similar	Stressed (IPC Phase 2)
<i>Rwanda (RM)</i>	100,000-249,999	100,000-249,999	less than 5%	Similar	Similar	Minimal (IPC Phase 1)

IPC (Version 3.1) Acute Food Insecurity Reference Table for Area Classification

Minimal (IPC Phase 1)	Stressed (IPC Phase 2)	Crisis (IPC Phase 3)	Emergency (IPC Phase 4)	Famine (IPC Phase 5)
Households are able to meet essential food and non-food needs without engaging in atypical and unsustainable strategies to access food and income.	Households have minimally adequate food consumption but are unable to afford some essential non-food expenditures without engaging in stress-coping strategies.	Households either: Have food consumption gaps which are reflected by high or above-usual acute malnutrition; - or - Are marginally able to meet minimum food needs but only by depleting essential livelihood assets or through crisis-coping strategies.	Households either: Have large food consumption gaps which are reflected in very high acute malnutrition and excess mortality; - or - Are able to mitigate large food consumption gaps but only by employing emergency livelihood strategies and asset liquidation.	Households have an extreme lack of food and/or other basic needs even after full employment of coping strategies. Starvation, death, destitution, and extremely critical acute malnutrition levels are evident. (For Famine Classification, area needs to have extreme critical levels of acute malnutrition and mortality.)
			Urgent Action Required	

! Indicates area would likely be at least one phase worse without current or planned humanitarian food assistance.