

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

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

120-130 million

12% of the population

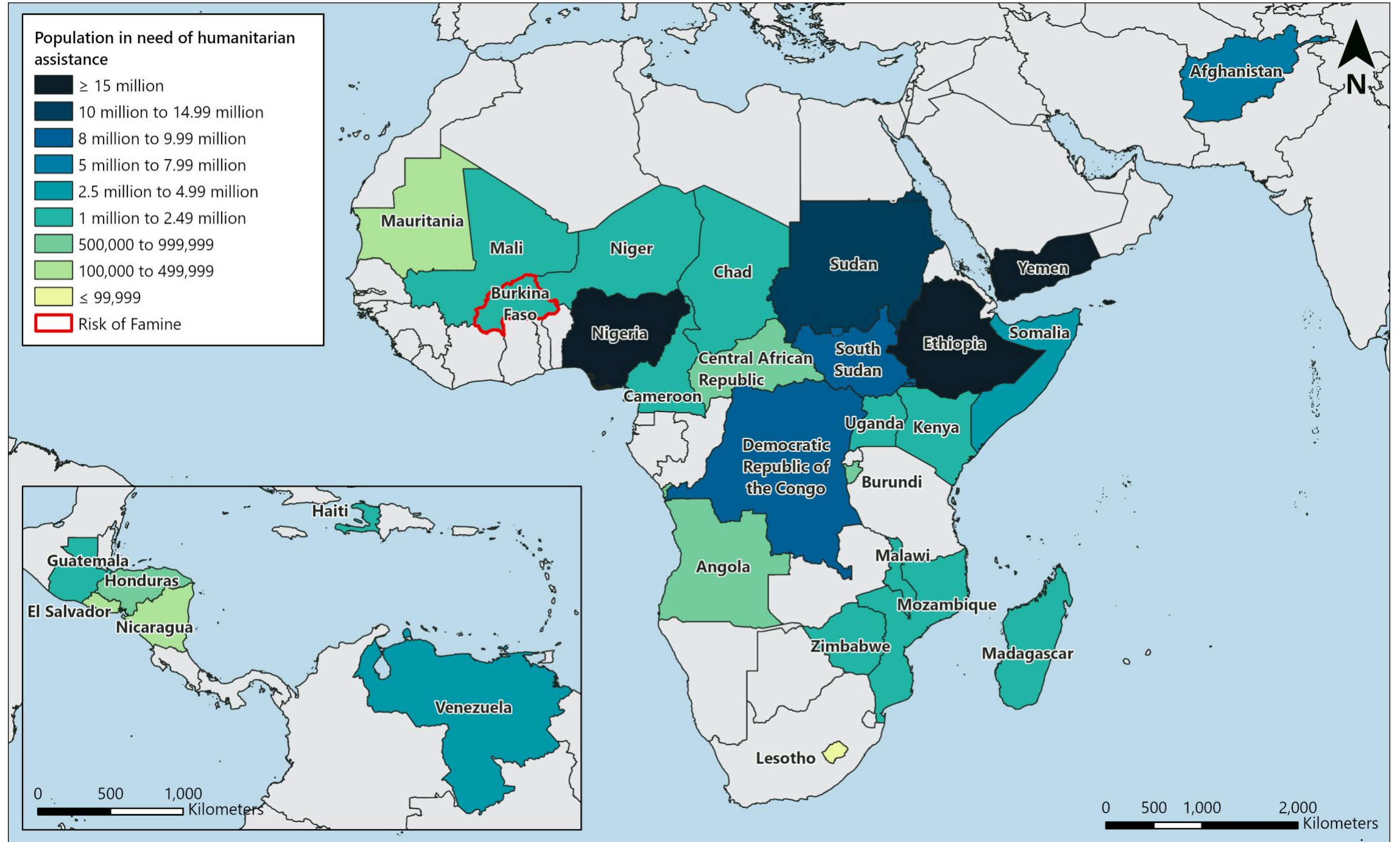
Total humanitarian food assistance needs across FEWS NET-monitored countries in July 2024 are projected to be:

Similar to needs in July 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](#).

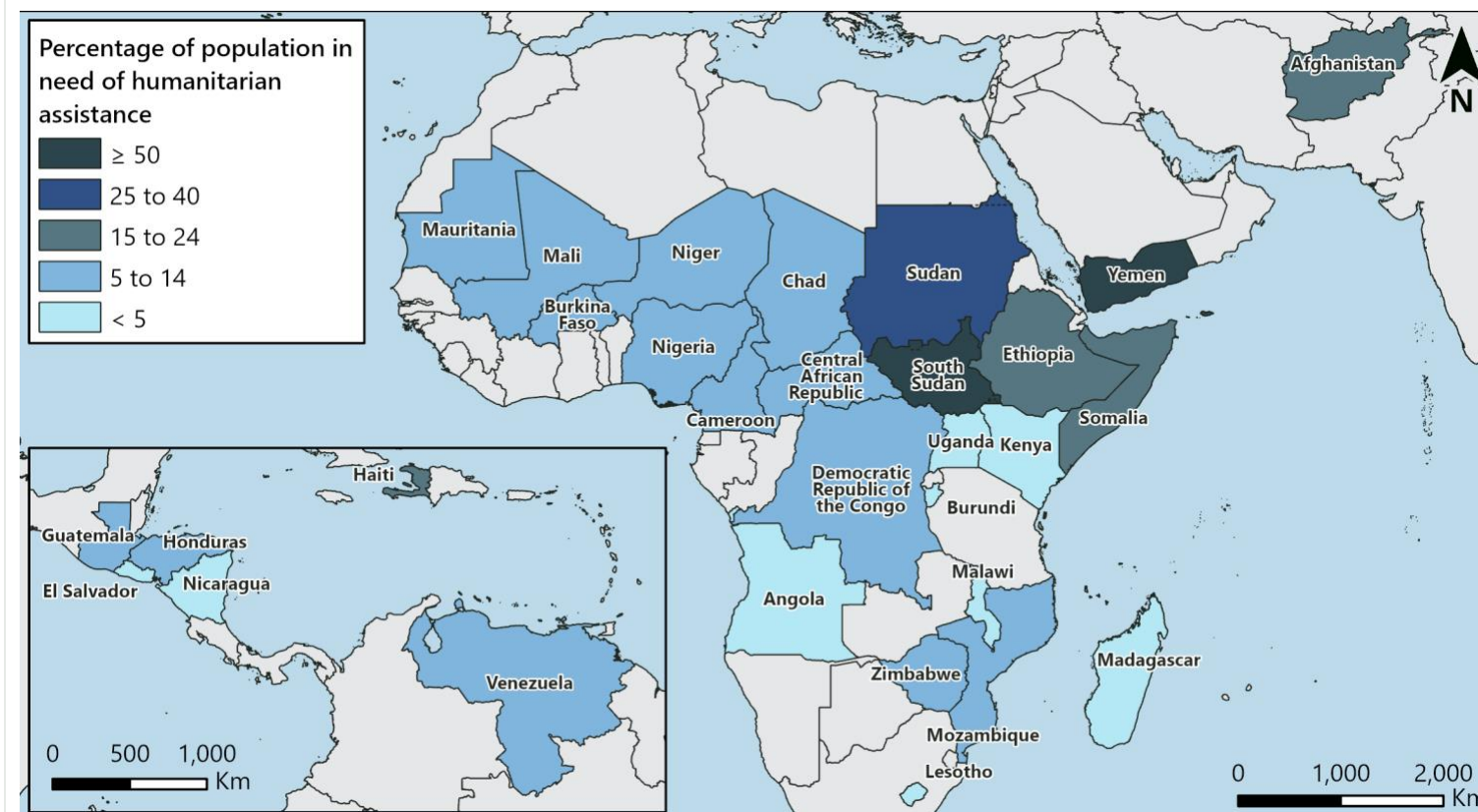


*For visual purposes, wider ranges are represented in the map above. For narrower ranges, refer to the table on page three.

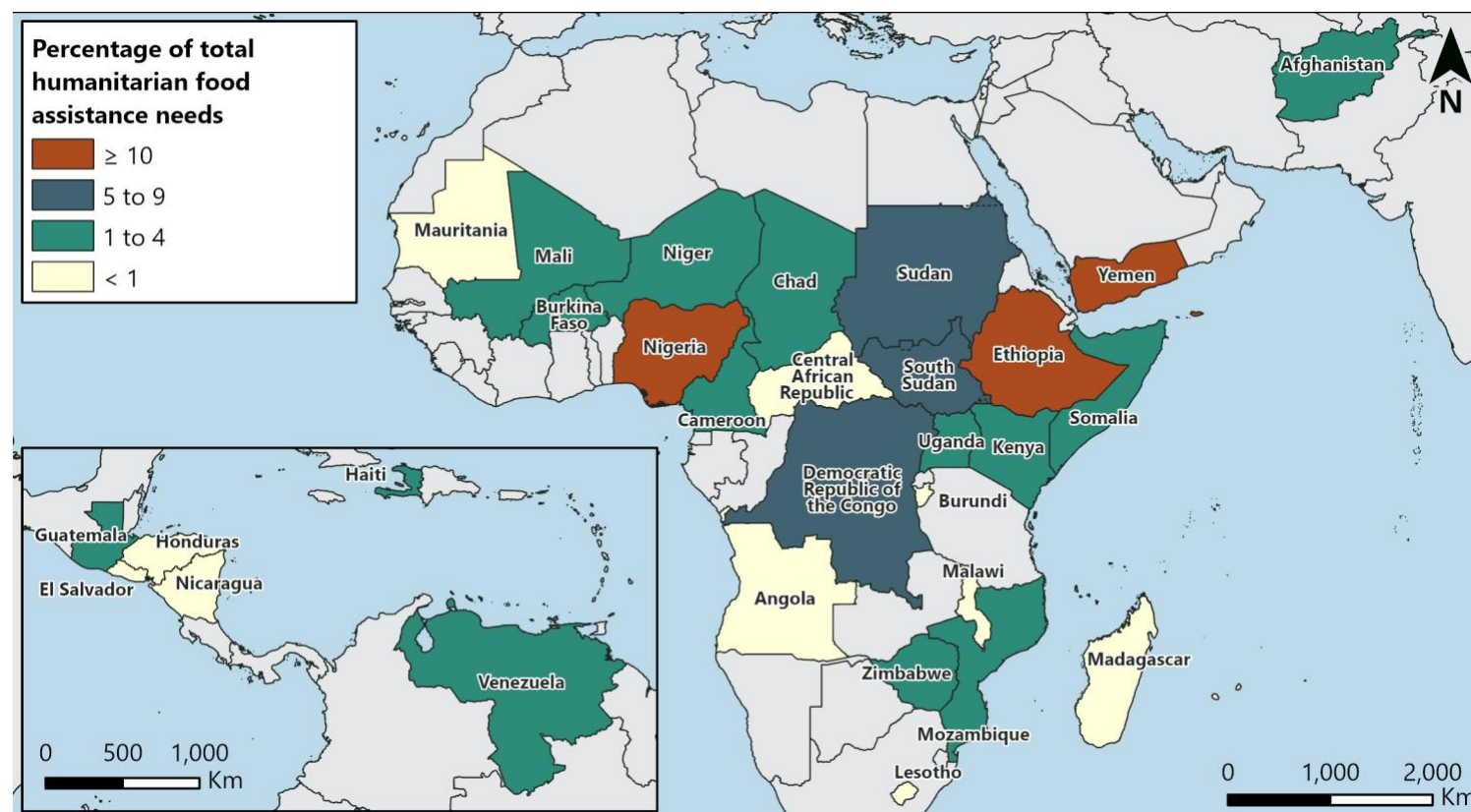
Key Messages

- In July 2024, FEWS NET expects the number of people in need of humanitarian food assistance to be highest in the countries of **Ethiopia, Yemen, 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 **South Sudan and Yemen**, where **over 50 percent** of each country's population will most likely need food assistance, followed by **Sudan**, where **25-49 percent** of the country's population will most likely need food assistance. In **Somalia, Ethiopia, Afghanistan, and Haiti**, **15-24 percent** of the country's population will most likely need food assistance.
- Out of the projected total 120-130 million people in need across FEWS NET-monitored countries, **Ethiopia, Yemen, and Nigeria** are each expected to contribute **over 10 percent** of total food assistance needs. **Sudan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and South Sudan** are each expected to contribute **5-9 percent** of total food assistance needs.
- In comparison to July of last year, FEWS NET expects the number of people in need of food assistance to be **higher** in **Ethiopia, Nigeria, Sudan, South Sudan, Venezuela, Burkina Faso, Zimbabwe, Chad, Mozambique, and Angola**. In contrast, FEWS NET expects the number of people in need of food assistance to be **lower** in **Afghanistan, Somalia, Kenya, and Malawi**. In all other countries, food assistance needs are expected to be similar to last year.

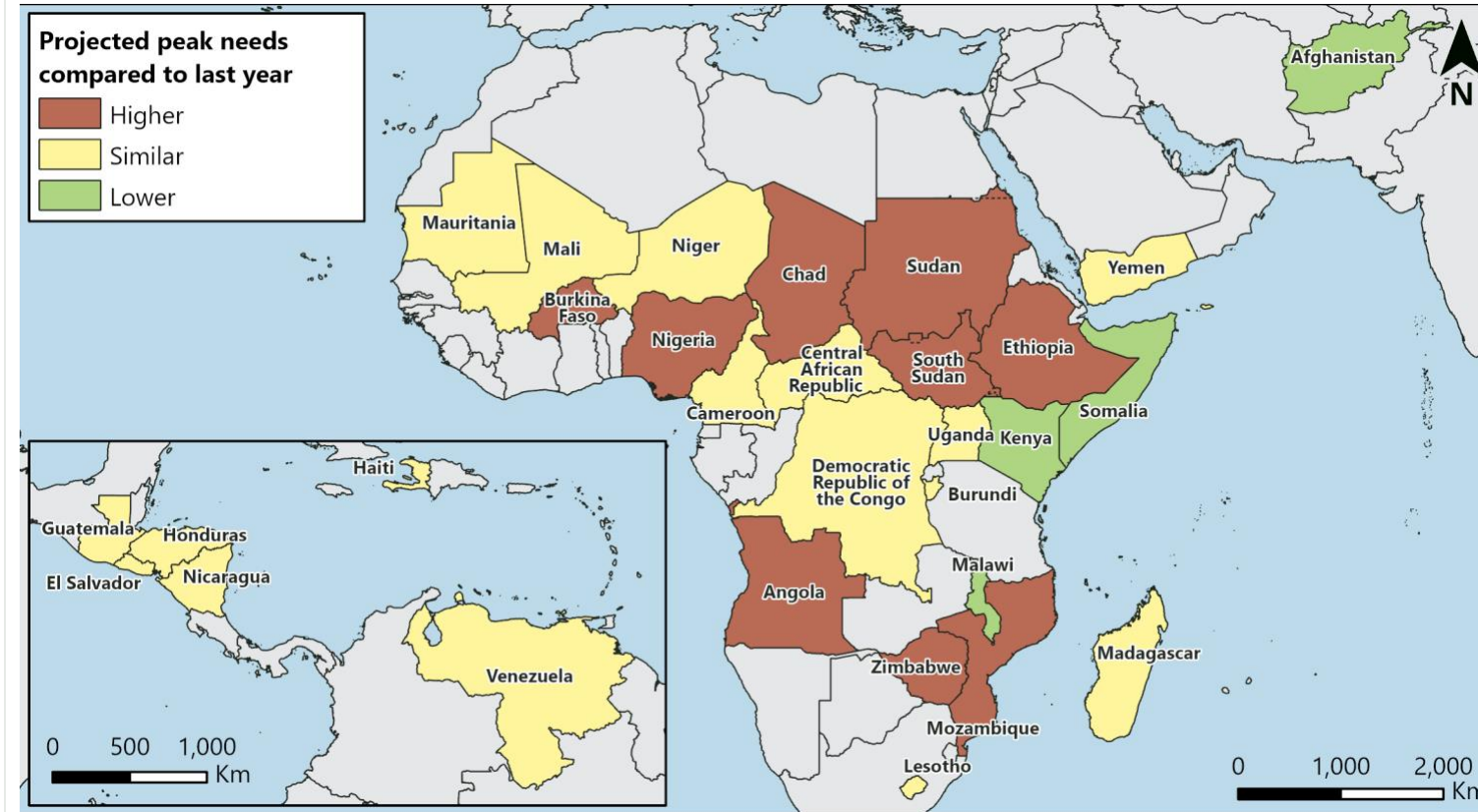
Projected PIN in July 2024 as a percent of the total population in each FEWS NET-monitored country



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



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



Countries by projected PIN, descending	CURRENT PIN in Jan. 2024	PROJECTED PIN in July 2024	Projected PIN in July 2024 as an approximate % of the pop.	Projected PIN in July 2024 compared to last year	Projected PIN in July 2024 compared to 5-yr avg.	Highest projected area-level IPC classification in July 2024 after accounting for planned and likely deliveries of humanitarian food assistance
Ethiopia	11.0-11.99 million	19.0-19.99 million	15-20%	Higher	Higher	Emergency (IPC Phase 4)
			In July, national food assistance needs will be approaching the annual peak. Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes will be widespread in the south/southeast (S/SE) and north, with some households likely in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5). The impacts of conflict in Amhara and the below-average 2023 <i>meher</i> rains on crop production, coupled with low productive capacity in areas recovering from conflict in the north and drought in the pastoral S/SE, will result in atypically low access to food. If seasonal food and income do not materialize in early 2024 as anticipated in the pastoral S/SE, or if food prices rise higher and household coping capacity is lower than projected at the peak of the lean season in Tigray, then worse outcomes could occur.			
Yemen	17.0-17.99 million	18.0-18.99 million	50-55%	<i>Similar</i>	<i>Similar</i>	Emergency (IPC Phase 4)
			Needs are anticipated to remain very high nationwide. In rural lowland areas, household access to income will decline with the onset of the agricultural off-season. In areas controlled by the internationally-recognized government, rising food prices and declining access to income will likely drive an increase in households facing kilocalorie deficits and Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse outcomes. Emergency (IPC Phase 4) is anticipated in several governorates controlled by the Sana'a-based authorities amid the pause of humanitarian assistance that began in December 2023.			
Nigeria	10.0-10.99 million	16.0-16.99 million	5-10%	Higher	Higher	Emergency (IPC Phase 4)
			The compounding impacts of the below-average harvest, macroeconomic crisis, and heightened levels of conflict will likely drive atypically high needs ahead of the peak of the lean season. Widespread Crisis (IPC Phase 3) is expected in the north, with the most conflict-affected inaccessible areas in the northeast likely facing Emergency (IPC Phase 4).			
Sudan	10.0-10.99 million	12.0-12.99 million	25-30%	Higher	Higher	Emergency (IPC Phase 4)
			Food assistance needs are rising more sharply than previously projected due to the shift in the SAF-RSF war into heavily populated areas of the southeast since December, which is displacing thousands and disrupting trade and harvesting in Sudan's breadbasket, posing a significant threat to national food availability. By July, when the lean season approaches its peak, Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes are expected to expand in the worst conflict-affected areas in parts of Khartoum, Greater Darfur, and Greater Kordofan. Areas of highest concern remain parts of Khartoum (particularly Omdurman, Jebel Awlia, and downtown Khartoum) amid reports of intermittent blockades and continued fighting, as well as El Geneina of West Darfur following recent atrocities.			
DRC	9.0-9.99 million	8.0-8.99 million	10-15%	<i>Similar</i>	Higher	Crisis (IPC Phase 3)
			High levels of conflict associated with the M23 rebellion in North Kivu and surrounding areas are displacing households, disrupting season A cultivation, and limiting access to food and income, particularly in Masisi territory. Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are expected, with some households in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) in parts of Ituri, North Kivu, and South Kivu provinces.			
South Sudan	7.0-7.99 million	8.0-8.99 million	60-65%	Higher	Higher	Emergency (IPC Phase 4)
			Food assistance needs will likely reach record-high levels as the peak of the lean season approaches, driven by a heavy influx of returnees from Sudan and the long-term impacts of conflict and flooding amid poor macroeconomic conditions and limited household purchasing power. Areas of highest concern include Jonglei, Pibor, and Northern Bahr el Ghazal, where Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) are expected, as well as in parts of Unity, Upper Nile, Warrap, Lakes, and Eastern Equatoria, where Emergency (IPC Phase 4) is expected.			
Afghanistan	6.0-6.99 million	5.0-5.99 million	15-20%	Lower	Higher	Crisis (IPC Phase 3)
			An anticipated average 2023/24 precipitation season will likely support favorable wheat harvests in mid-2024. In July, harvests are expected to improve access to food and income in lowland areas. In central and northeastern highlands, Crisis (IPC Phase 3) will likely persist prior to the August harvest, due to the weak labor market, high staple food prices, and poor purchasing power.			
Somalia	5.0-5.99 million	3.5-3.99 million	20-25%	Lower	Lower	Emergency (IPC Phase 4)
			In July, the <i>gu</i> harvest will end the agropastoral lean season and is anticipated to support a slight reduction in needs. However, millions of people will still need food aid due to slow recovery from the 2020-2023 drought and impacts of 2023 floods, with Crisis (IPC Phase 3) expected in riverine and central pastoral areas. Emergency (IPC Phase 4) is likely among conflict-affected IDPs in Sool region.			
<i>Venezuela (RM)</i>	1.5-1.99 million	3.0-3.49 million	10-15%	<i>Similar</i>	Lower	Stressed (IPC Phase 2)
Burkina Faso	1.5-1.99 million	2.0-2.49 million	10-15%	Higher	Higher	Emergency! (IPC Phase 4!) & risk of Famine
			The impacts of conflict are expected to continue driving Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) in northern and eastern Burkina Faso. Of highest concern are blockaded areas, especially Djibo of Soum Province, where most food sources will be unavailable in July due to market supply shortages and exhaustion of the 2023 harvest, wild foods, and irrigated gardens. Furthermore, insecurity renders humanitarian access and food assistance delivery highly volatile. In Djibo, it is anticipated that food assistance delivery will be prioritized during the lean season in order to mitigate levels of hunger, acute malnutrition, and mortality, resulting in Emergency! (IPC Phase 4!); however, if food aid is not delivered in sufficient quantities, then Famine (IPC Phase 5) would likely occur.			
Guatemala	1.5-1.99 million	2.0-2.49 million	10-15%	<i>Similar</i>	<i>Similar</i>	Crisis (IPC Phase 3)
			Low subsistence crop yields due to the impacts of El Niño, combined with high food prices, are expected to result in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) in the Dry Corridor, Altiplano, and Alta Verapaz.			
Niger	1.0-1.49 million	2.0-2.49 million	10-15%	<i>Similar</i>	<i>Similar</i>	Crisis (IPC Phase 3)
			The impacts of conflict in Liptako-Gourma region, Lake Chad Basin, and Maradi region, including population displacement and disruptions to livelihoods and market functionality, will drive atypically high food assistance needs at the July/August peak of the lean season. Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are expected in these areas, with pockets of very poor households in Emergency (IPC Phase 4).			
Zimbabwe	2.5-2.99 million	2.0-2.49 million	10-15%	Higher	Higher	Crisis (IPC Phase 3)
			The 2024 harvest, which concludes in July, is expected to be below-average due to El Niño-related rainfall deficits. Seasonal improvements in food availability and income-earning opportunities will be limited, resulting in elevated food assistance needs. Deficit-producing areas, where food stocks will be lowest and staple food prices highest, are expected to face Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes.			

Country	Population	Projected Assistance	Change (%)	Change	Change	IPC Phase
Kenya	3.5-3.99 million	2.0-2.49 million	less than 5%	Lower	Lower	Stressed (IPC Phase 2)
Haiti	1.5-1.99 million	1.5-1.99 million	15-20%	Similar	Higher	Emergency (IPC Phase 4)
			Insecurity in Port-au-Prince, Artibonite, and along main supply routes is expected to continue to disrupt market functionality and exacerbate poor macroeconomic conditions, limiting household access to food and income. Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes are expected in Cité de Soleil and among pockets of very poor households in <i>Ouest</i> , Artibonite, and <i>Nord-Ouest</i> departments.			
Chad	1.0-1.49 million	1.5-1.99 million	5-10%	Higher	Higher	Crisis (IPC Phase 3)
			The influx of Sudanese refugees and Chadian returnees in the east is outpacing available sources of food and income, leading to atypically high food assistance needs. Crisis (IPC Phase 3) is expected in Ouaddai, Sila, and Wadi Fira, with a rising share of households in Emergency (IPC Phase 4). Crisis (IPC Phase 3) will likely persist in northern and western areas affected by conflict and insecurity.			
Mozambique	1.5-1.99 million	1.5-1.99 million	5-10%	Higher	Higher	Crisis (IPC Phase 3)
			The 2024 harvest in southern and central Mozambique is expected to be below average due to El Niño-related rainfall deficits, which will likely limit the degree of seasonal improvements in household food availability and income, resulting in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) in several areas. Meanwhile, food assistance is expected to support Stressed! (IPC Phase 2!) outcomes in Cabo Delgado.			
Uganda	1.5-1.99 million	1.5-1.99 million	less than 5%	Similar	Lower	Crisis (IPC Phase 3)
			The first season harvest in June/July in bimodal areas is anticipated to be favorable, which is expected to improve access to food and income in most areas. However, Crisis (IPC Phase 3) will likely persist in Karamoja ahead of the annual harvest in August and among refugees living in settlements due to limited access to arable land and high competition for income-earning opportunities.			
Cameroon	1.0-1.49 million	1.0-1.49 million	5-10%	Similar	Similar	Crisis (IPC Phase 3)
Mali	250,000-499,999	1.0-1.49 million	5-10%	Similar	Higher	Emergency (IPC Phase 4)
			Conflict in northern and central Mali is likely to constrain access to food and income during the 2024 lean season. Emergency (IPC Phase 4) is expected in Ménaka, where over half the population is displaced and have lost access to typical livelihood activities and humanitarian access is constrained due to high levels of insecurity. Crisis (IPC Phase 3) is expected in Gao, Kidal, and Tombouctou.			
Madagascar	1.0-1.49 million	1.0-1.49 million	less than 5%	Similar	Similar	Crisis (IPC Phase 3)
			While El Niño-related rainfall deficits are expected to result in a below-average 2024 cereal harvest, these cereal stocks coupled with the roots/tubers harvest in July are anticipated to support Stressed (IPC Phase 2) outcomes in most of southern Madagascar. However, in parts of Toliara II, the impacts of insecurity on household food and income sources will likely drive Crisis (IPC Phase 3).			
Malawi	2.5-2.99 million	1.0-1.49 million	5-10%	Lower	Higher	Crisis (IPC Phase 3)
			Crisis (IPC Phase 3) will likely persist in the south due to the anticipated below-average 2024 harvest. However, needs will likely be lower than last year, when a tropical cyclone devastated the south.			
<i>Angola (RM)</i>	750,000-999,999	750,000-999,999	less than 5%	Higher	Similar	Crisis (IPC Phase 3)
<i>Honduras (RM)</i>	500,000-749,999	500,000-749,999	5-10%	Similar	Similar	Crisis (IPC Phase 3)
<i>CAR (RM)</i>	500,000-749,999	500,000-749,999	10-15%	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>Mauritania (RM)</i>	100,000-249,999	250,000-499,999	5-10%	Similar	Similar	Stressed (IPC Phase 2)
<i>El Salvador (RM)</i>	100,000-249,999	100,000-249,999	less than 5%	Similar	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>Lesotho (RM)</i>	100,000-249,999	less than 100,000	less than 5%	Similar	Similar	Stressed (IPC Phase 2)

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.)
<p>! Indicates area would likely be at least one phase worse without current or planned humanitarian food assistance.</p>			Urgent Action Required	

FEWS NET assesses and communicates a “risk of Famine” when there is one or more credible alternative scenarios in which Famine (IPC Phase 5) is likely to occur but is not the most likely acute food insecurity outcome. When multiple credible alternative scenarios exist that would likely lead to Famine, FEWS NET encourages communicating these scenarios when planning for and responding to food crises. Consult FEWS NET’s reports to understand alternative scenarios; risk of Famine is not captured in regular food security mapping in order to maintain clarity about the most likely scenario. The IPC follows different guidance to assess a risk of Famine, which can be found [here](#).