

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

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

120-130 million

12% of the population

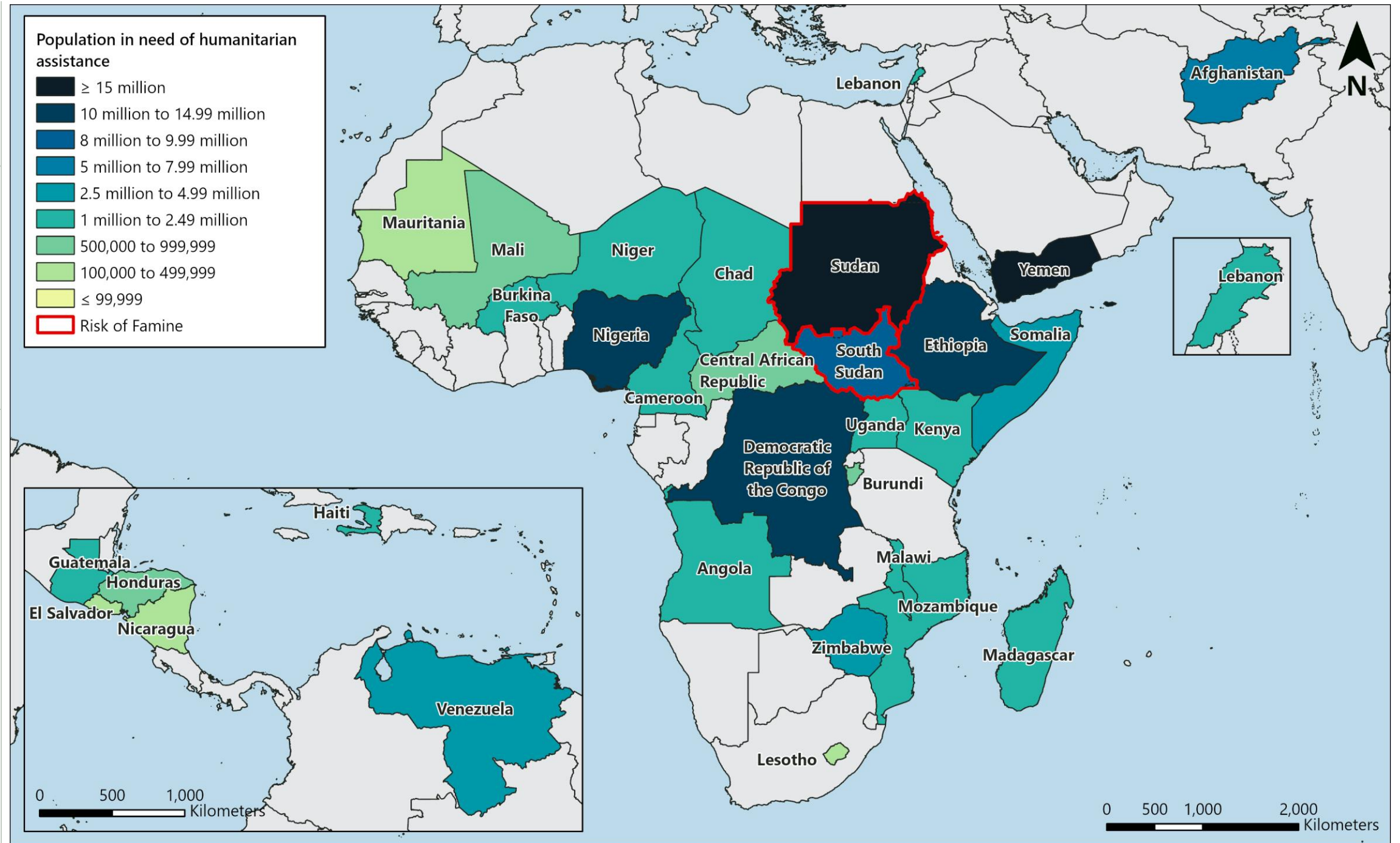
Total humanitarian food assistance needs across FEWS NET-monitored countries in October 2024 are projected to be:

Higher than needs in October 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

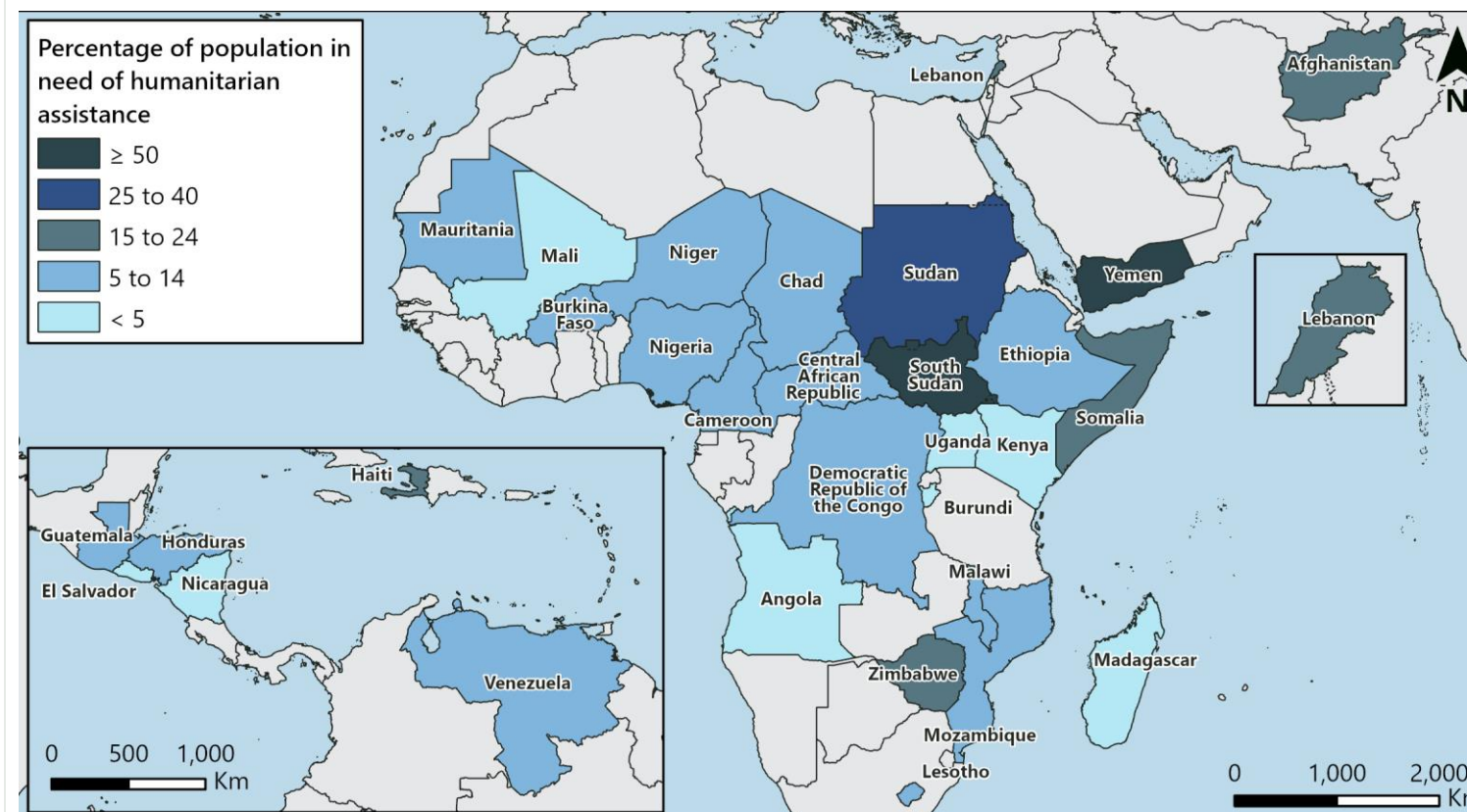
In October 2024, FEWS NET expects the number of people in need of humanitarian food assistance to be highest in the countries of **Yemen, Sudan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Nigeria, and Ethiopia**.

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 over 25 percent** of the country's population will most likely need food assistance. In **Lebanon, Zimbabwe, Haiti, Somalia, and Afghanistan, 15-24 percent** of the country's population will most likely need food assistance.

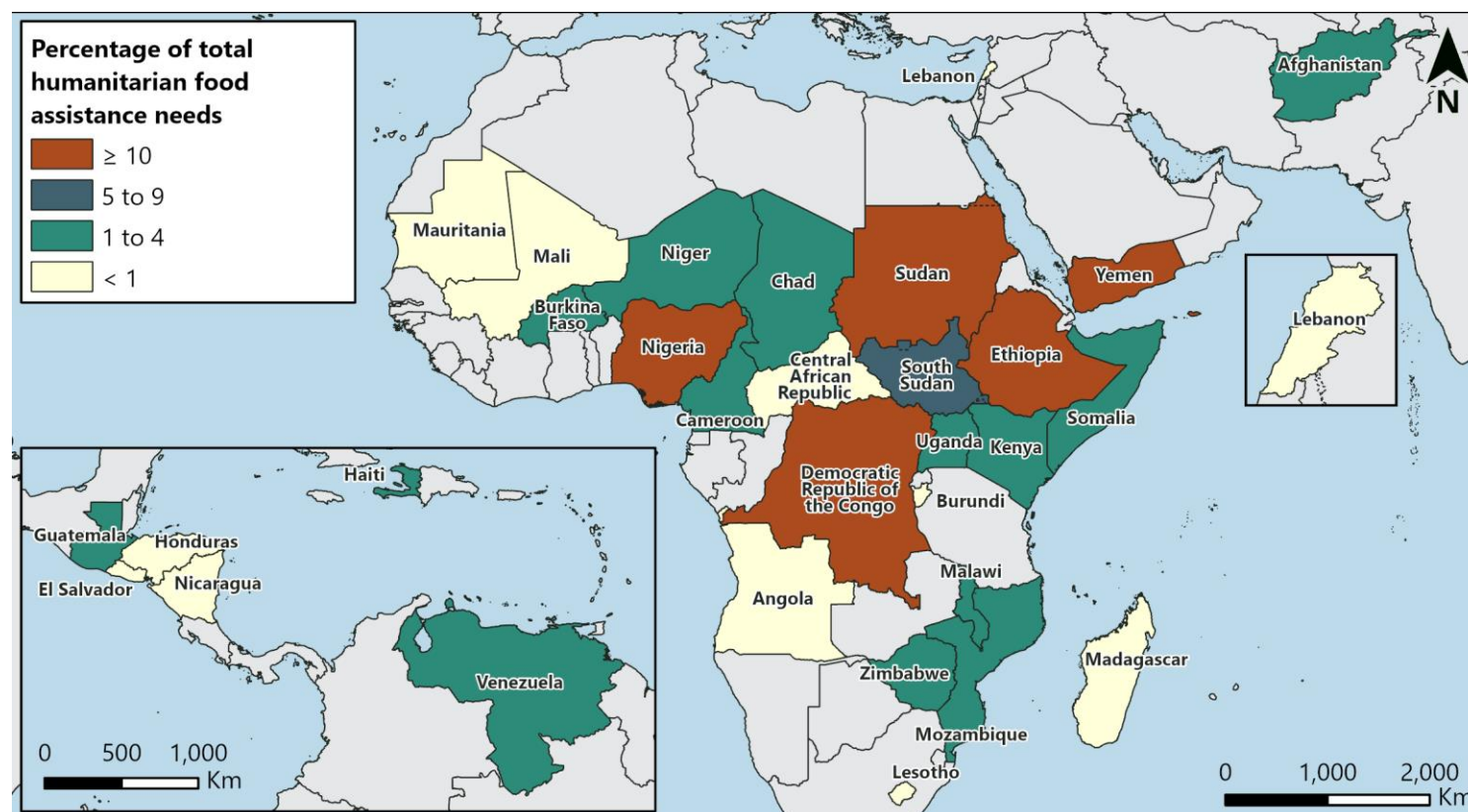
Out of the projected total 120-130 million people in need across FEWS NET-monitored countries, **Yemen, Sudan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Nigeria, and Ethiopia** are each expected to contribute **over 10 percent** of total food assistance needs. **South Sudan** is expected to contribute **5-9 percent** of total food assistance needs.

In comparison to October of last year, FEWS NET expects the number of people in need of food assistance to be **higher** in **Sudan, Nigeria, Ethiopia, South Sudan, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Chad, and Angola**. In contrast, FEWS NET expects the number of people in need of food assistance to be **lower** in **Somalia, Kenya, and Niger**. In all other countries, food assistance needs are expected to be similar to last year.

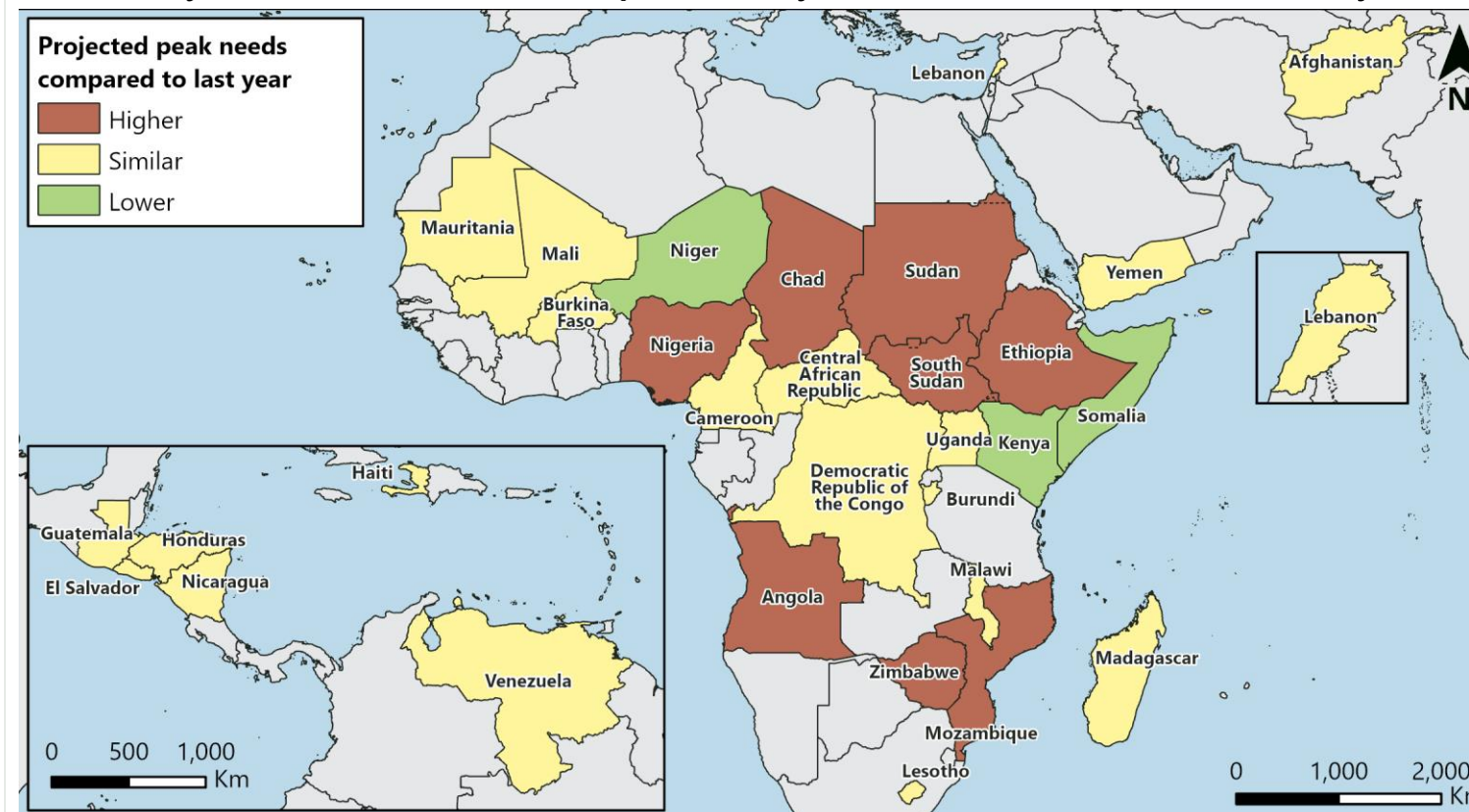
Projected PIN in October 2024 as a percent of the total population in each FEWS NET-monitored country



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



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



Countries by projected PIN, descending	CURRENT PIN in April 2024	PROJECTED PIN in October 2024	Projected PIN in October 2024 as an approximate % of the pop.	Projected PIN in October 2024 compared to last year	Projected PIN in October 2024 compared to 5-yr avg.	Highest projected area-level IPC classification in October 2024 after accounting for planned and likely deliveries of humanitarian food assistance
Yemen	18.0-18.99 million	17.0-17.99 million	50-55%	Similar	Similar	Emergency (IPC Phase 4)
			In October, the main cereal harvest will improve food availability in rural areas. However, poor economic conditions and low purchasing capacity among middle-income and better-off households will continue to constrain income-earning opportunities for poor households by reducing demand for labor and petty trade; meanwhile, high food prices will also continue to limit access to food. Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse outcomes are expected in most governorates, with Emergency (IPC Phase 4) likely to persist in some areas where humanitarian food assistance is paused.			
Sudan	13.0-13.99 million	16.0-16.99 million	30-35%	Higher	Higher	Emergency (IPC Phase 4) & risk of Famine
			Severe and widespread acute food insecurity will likely persist across Sudan in October due to the anticipated, significant impact of conflict on the 2024 agricultural season. Emergency (IPC Phase 4) is expected in heavily conflict-affected areas, urban centers, and IDP sites across Greater Darfur, Greater Kordofan, Khartoum, and parts of the southeast. If actions by armed groups escalate such as to completely isolate areas, cut off the flow of food, or otherwise severely restrict population movement in search of food or income, then Famine (IPC Phase 5) would be anticipated.			
DRC <i>National coverage began March 2024</i>	14.0-14.99 million	14.0-14.99 million	10-15%	Similar	Higher	Crisis (IPC Phase 3)
			Atypically high staple food prices will likely limit household access to food, driving widespread Stressed (IPC Phase 2) outcomes. In eastern DRC, however, Crisis (IPC Phase 3) is expected in the worst conflict-affected areas of Ituri and North and South Kivu, where protracted conflict continues to displace households, disrupt income-generating activities, and limit physical access to food.			
Nigeria	13.0-13.99 million	14.0-14.99 million	5-10%	Higher	Higher	Emergency (IPC Phase 4)
			The main harvest in October will increase access to food and income for millions. However, needs will likely be higher than last year due to the economic crisis, expanding conflict, and anticipated below-average agricultural production. In the north, widespread Crisis (IPC Phase 3) is likely. Emergency (IPC Phase 4) is expected in parts of the NE, and among some households in the NW.			
Ethiopia	17.0-17.99 million	14.0-14.99 million	10-15%	Higher	Higher	Emergency (IPC Phase 4)
			In conflict and drought-affected northern Ethiopia, Crisis! (IPC Phase 3!) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes are expected until October, when the onset of the <i>meher</i> harvest will begin to alleviate the severity of food insecurity across much of the country. Furthermore, more severe outcomes could occur in Tigray and northeastern Amhara until the harvest is fully available if food aid and social support are not sustained. The degree of improvement that will occur during the <i>meher</i> harvest will ultimately depend on access to inputs and rainfall performance, which FEWS NET is closely monitoring; so far, long-range rainfall forecasts suggest positive prospects. In other areas of concern, Stressed (IPC Phase 2) and Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are likely in October.			
South Sudan	7.0-7.99 million	8.0-8.99 million	60-65%	Higher	Higher	Emergency (IPC Phase 4) & risk of Famine
			Although the main harvest and other seasonal food sources will begin to alleviate food insecurity in some areas by October, Emergency (IPC Phase 4) will persist in many areas given a high returnee burden, severe flooding under projected La Niña conditions, deteriorating economic conditions, and a likely increase in violent conflict in advance of the December 2024 elections. Areas of highest concern include central and northern Unity, Jonglei, Pibor, and parts of Upper Nile and Northern Bahr El Ghazal. There is a risk of Famine (IPC Phase 5) in parts of north-central Unity and Upper Nile if flooding and conflict converge to isolate households and restrict their mobility to search for food, particularly in areas hosting high numbers of returnees with low coping capacity.			
Afghanistan	7.0-7.99 million	6.0-6.99 million	15-20%	Similar	Similar	Crisis (IPC Phase 3)
			Favorable spring precipitation – with above-average precipitation received in March – is expected to support the summer wheat harvest in lowland areas and autumn wheat harvest in highland areas, leading to a decline in needs in October compared to early 2024. However, Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes will likely persist due to low labor demand and a decline in remittances from Iran.			
Somalia	4.0-4.99 million	3.0-3.49 million	15-20%	Lower	Lower	Emergency (IPC Phase 4)
			Livestock and crop production prospects are anticipated to be broadly favorable through September; however, seasonal flooding in riverine areas will likely cause localized displacement and crop losses. Stressed (IPC Phase 2) and Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes will likely be widespread, but Emergency (IPC Phase 4) will persist among some IDPs, including in conflict-affected Sool region.			
<i>Venezuela (RM)</i>	2.0-2.49 million	3.0-3.49 million	10-15%	Similar	Lower	Stressed (IPC Phase 2)
Zimbabwe	3.0-3.49 million	2.5-2.99 million	15-20%	Higher	Higher	Crisis (IPC Phase 3)
			An early start of the 2024/25 lean season is anticipated by October – especially in typically deficit-producing areas – following the significantly below-average 2024 harvest. Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes will become increasingly widespread as households have insufficient sources of income to cope with concurrently high staple food prices, resulting in food consumption gaps.			
Kenya	2.5-2.99 million	2.0-2.49 million	less than 5%	Lower	Lower	Stressed (IPC Phase 2)
Mozambique	1.5-1.99 million	2.0-2.49 million	5-10%	Higher	Higher	Crisis (IPC Phase 3)
			Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are expected in central and southern areas that experienced a significantly below-average 2024 harvest, with an early start of the 2024/25 lean season anticipated by September. In Cabo Delgado, Crisis (IPC Phase 3) is likely where conflict restricts humanitarian access, while accessible areas receiving assistance will likely be Stressed! (IPC Phase 2!).			
Malawi	2.5-2.99 million	2.0-2.49 million	10-15%	Similar	Higher	Crisis (IPC Phase 3)
			While the impacts of drought on the 2024 harvest were less severe than the impacts of Tropical Cyclone Freddy on the 2023 harvest, households in areas of southern Malawi will begin to exhaust their own-produced food stocks by October, prior to the 2024/25 lean season. Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Stressed! (IPC Phase 2!) outcomes are expected by October, with many relying on food aid.			

Country	Population	Projected Needs	Change	IPC Phase	Notes
Haiti	1.5-1.99 million	1.5-1.99 million	15-20%	Emergency (IPC Phase 4)	In Port-au-Prince, violent protests and heightened insecurity have led to the closure of the main port and warehouses and disrupted livelihoods, food imports, market functionality, and food assistance distributions, limiting household access to food. Emergency (IPC Phase 4) will likely persist in Cité Soleil and among poor households in Ouest, Artibonite, and Nord-Ouest in October.
Uganda	1.5-1.99 million	1.5-1.99 million	less than 5%	Crisis (IPC Phase 3)	
Burkina Faso	2.0-2.49 million	1.5-1.99 million	5-10%	Emergency (IPC Phase 4)	Although the start of main season harvests in October will improve food availability and access in many areas of Burkina Faso, food assistance needs will remain severe and atypically high due to the impacts of conflict on displacement and livelihoods across the north. Emergency (IPC Phase 4) is expected in Soum, Oudalan, and Yagha provinces where humanitarian access is limited, and insecurity restricts population movement. While FEWS NET assesses the risk of Famine is low in October, urgent humanitarian food assistance remains vital to save lives and protect livelihoods.
Guatemala	1.5-1.99 million	1.5-1.99 million	5-10%	Crisis (IPC Phase 3)	
Niger	1.5-1.99 million	1.5-1.99 million	5-10%	Crisis (IPC Phase 3)	An anticipated favorable 2024 harvest, coupled with the removal of sanctions, is expected to alleviate food assistance needs by October. However, the impacts of conflict on displacement, livelihoods, and market functionality are still expected to drive Crisis (IPC Phase 3) in Tillabery and Tahoua. In Maradi and Diffa, where food assistance is expected, Stressed! (IPC Phase 2!) is likely.
Cameroon	1.5-1.99 million	1.0-1.49 million	5-10%	Crisis (IPC Phase 3)	
Chad	1.0-1.49 million	1.0-1.49 million	5-10%	Crisis! (IPC Phase 3!)	The start of the main harvest in October is expected to increase access to food and income across much of Chad. In eastern Chad, however, the influx of Sudanese refugees and Chadian returnees will continue to drive high competition for limited labor opportunities. Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Crisis! (IPC Phase 3!) outcomes are anticipated in the provinces of Ouaddaï, Sila, and Wadi Fira.
Lebanon (RM)	1.0-1.49 million	1.0-1.49 million	20-25%	Crisis (IPC Phase 3)	Ongoing conflict in the south is driving displacement and disrupting livelihoods, with some frontline areas unreachable by humanitarians. Meanwhile, in the north, the large population of Syrian refugees has experienced assistance cuts in 2024, increasing strain on both refugee and local host populations. Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are expected in worst-affected areas.
Madagascar	1.0-1.49 million	1.0-1.49 million	less than 5%	Crisis (IPC Phase 3)	Seasonal improvement from below-average harvests will be short-lived, as very poor households in parts of the Grand South will quickly exhaust their stocks. Crisis (IPC Phase 3) will re-emerge.
Angola (RM)	1.0-1.49 million	1.0-1.49 million	less than 5%	Crisis (IPC Phase 3)	
Honduras (RM)	500,000-749,999	750,000-999,999	5-10%	Stressed (IPC Phase 2)	
CAR (RM)	500,000-749,999	500,000-749,999	10-15%	Crisis (IPC Phase 3)	
Burundi	500,000-749,999	500,000-749,999	less than 5%	Stressed (IPC Phase 2)	
Mali	500,000-749,999	500,000-749,999	less than 5%	Emergency (IPC Phase 4)	The main season harvests in October will likely improve food security across most of southern Mali. However, conflict and insecurity in northern areas, especially in Mopti, Tombouctou, Gao, and Kidal will drive Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes. Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes are expected in Ménaka, where insecurity has disrupted market supply, trade flows, and humanitarian access.
Mauritania (RM)	250,000-499,999	250,000-499,999	5-10%	Crisis (IPC Phase 3)	
El Salvador (RM)	100,000-249,999	100,000-249,999	less than 5%	Stressed (IPC Phase 2)	
Nicaragua (RM)	100,000-249,999	100,000-249,999	less than 5%	Stressed (IPC Phase 2)	
Lesotho (RM)	100,000-249,999	100,000-249,999	5-10%	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](#).