

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

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

120-130 million

11% of the population

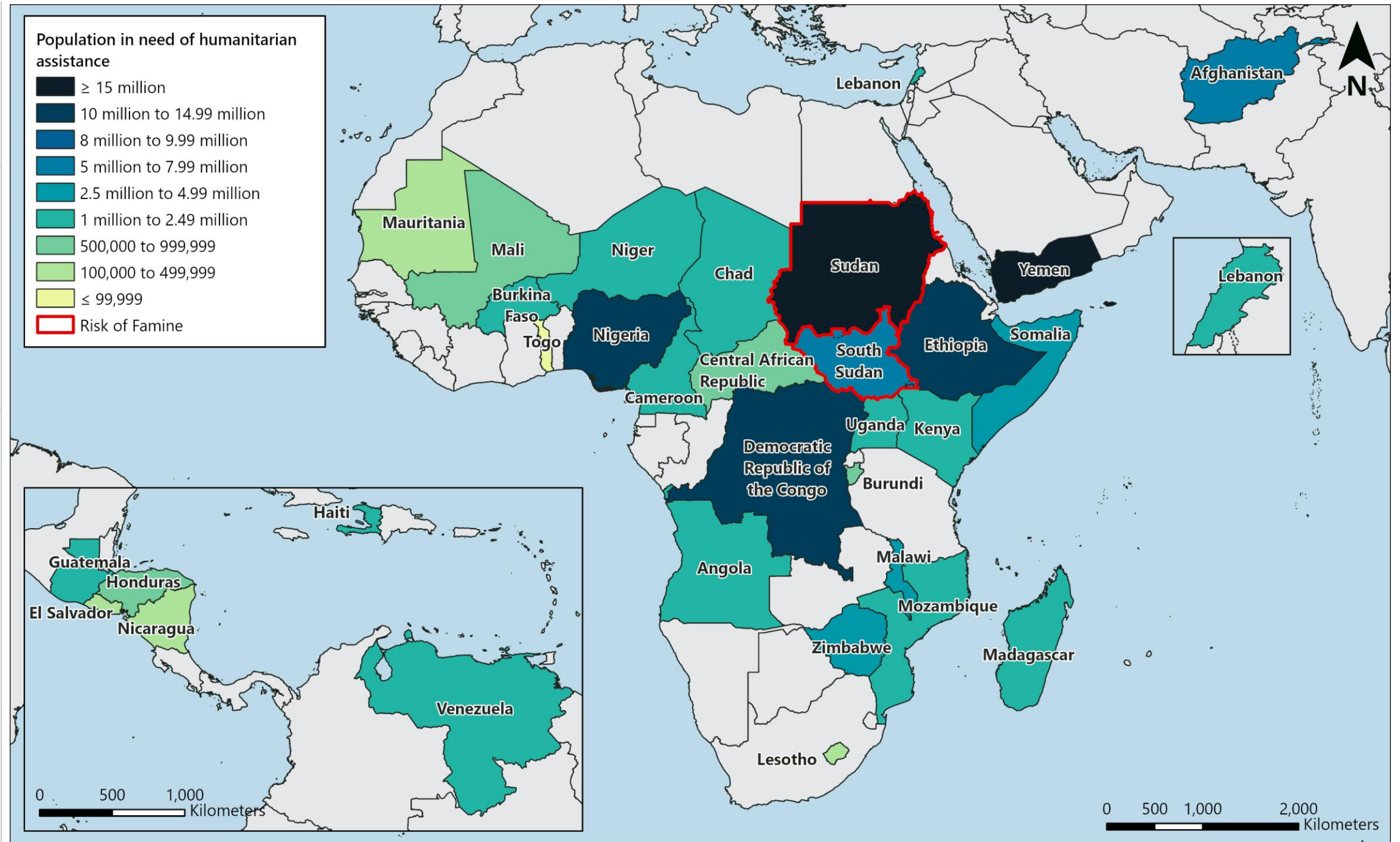
Total humanitarian food assistance needs across FEWS NET-monitored countries in November 2024 are projected to be:

Higher than needs in November 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

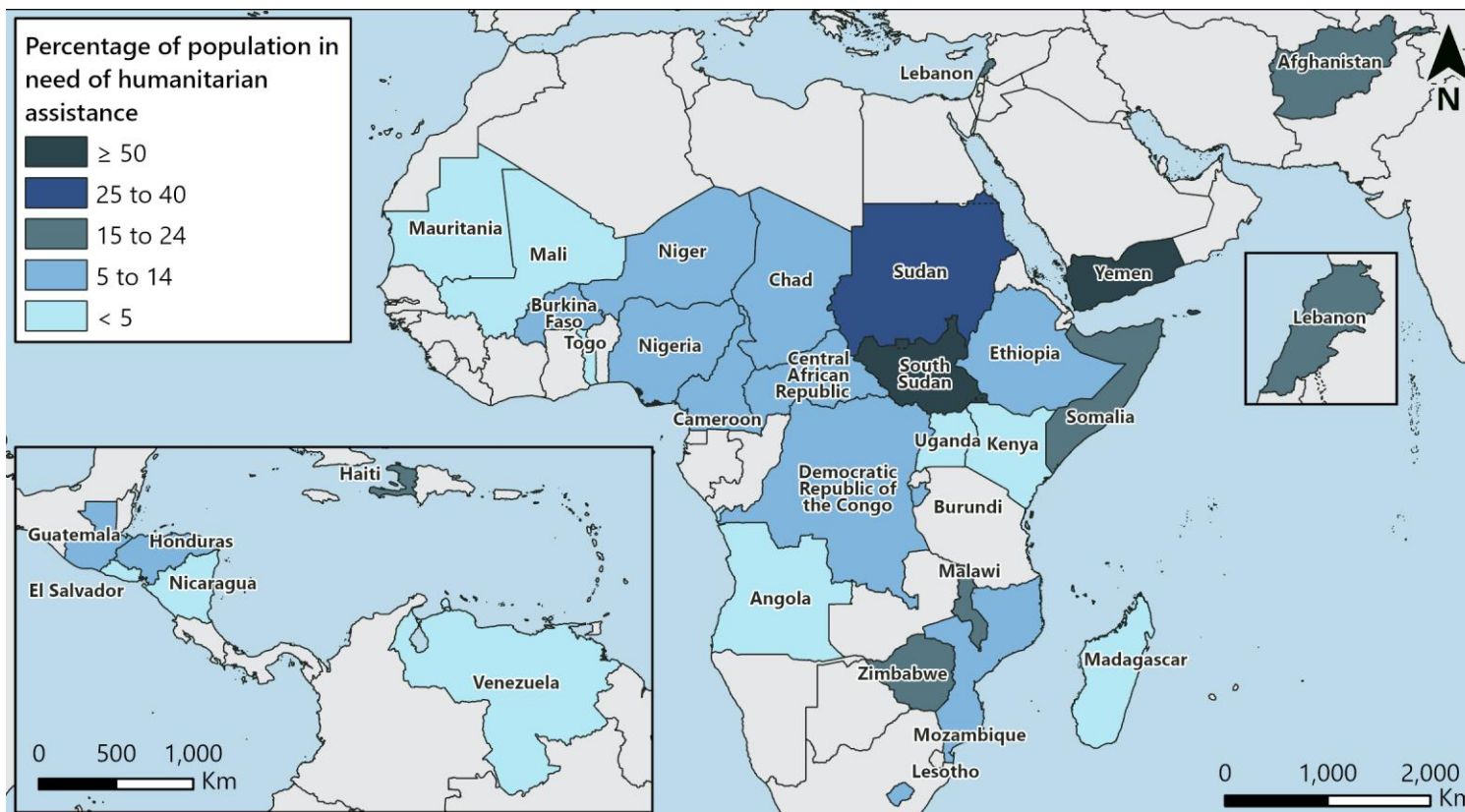
In November 2024, FEWS NET expects the number of people in need of humanitarian food assistance to be highest in the countries of **Yemen, Sudan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Nigeria, and Ethiopia**.

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, Afghanistan, Malawi, Somalia, and Haiti, 15-24 percent** of the country's population will most likely need food assistance.

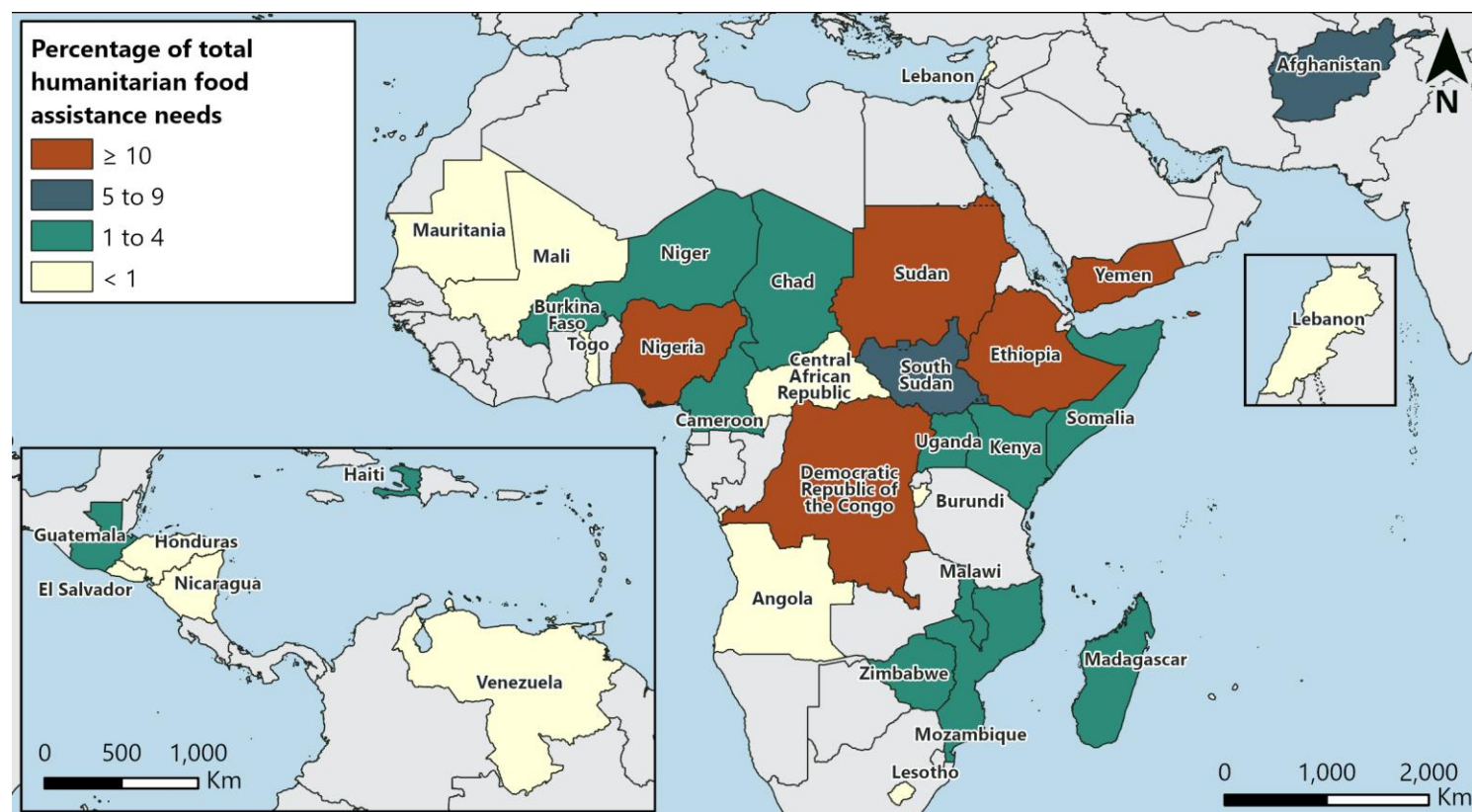
Out of the projected total 120-130 million people in need across FEWS NET-monitored countries, **Yemen, Sudan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Nigeria, and Ethiopia** are each expected to contribute **over 10 percent** of total food assistance needs. **South Sudan and Afghanistan** are each expected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

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

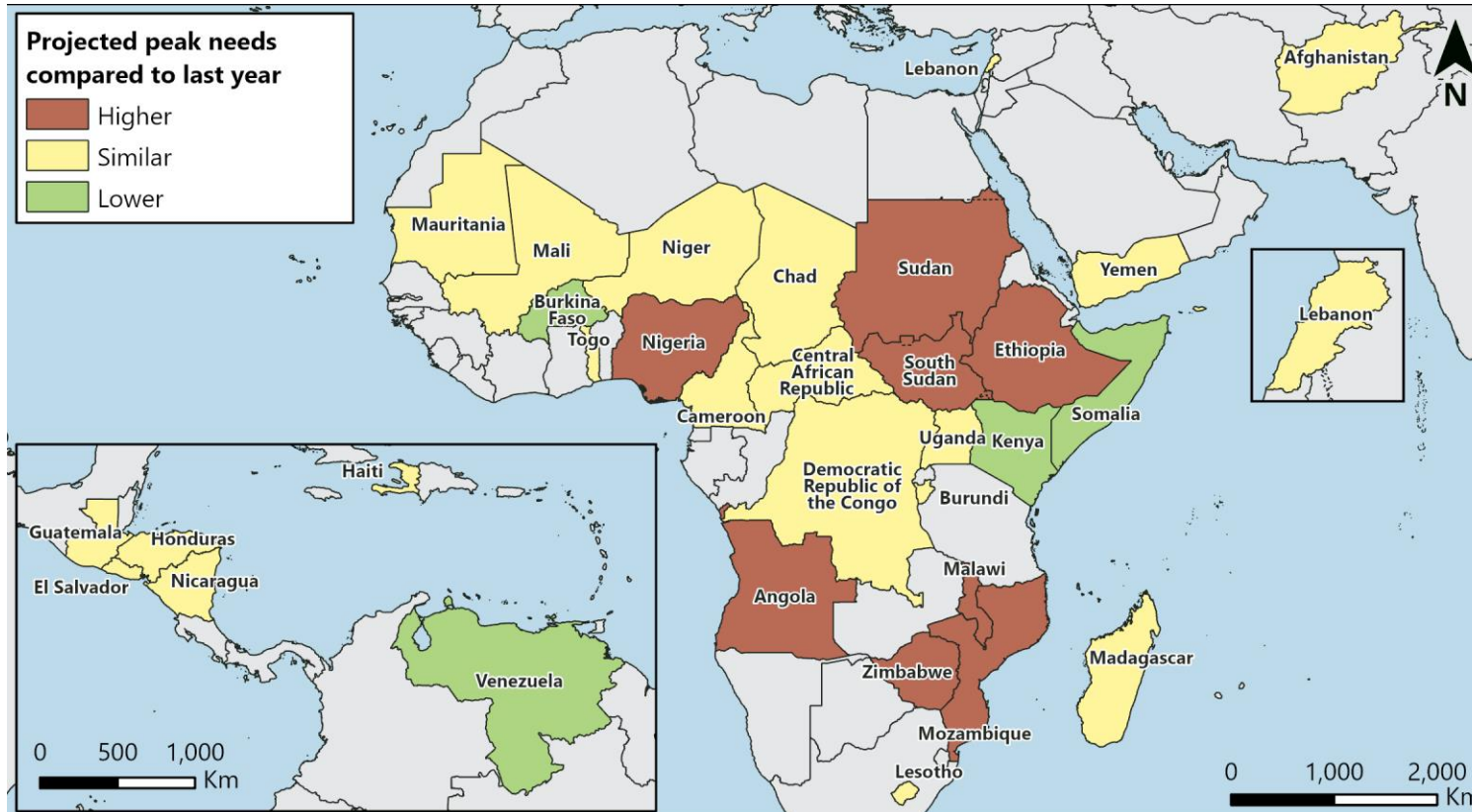
Projected PIN in November 2024 as a percent of the total population in each FEWS NET-monitored country



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



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



Countries by projected PIN, descending	CURRENT PIN in May 2024	PROJECTED PIN in November 2024	Projected PIN in November 2024 as an approximate % of the pop.	Projected PIN in November 2024 compared to last year	Projected PIN in November 2024 compared to 5-yr avg.	Highest projected area-level IPC classification in November 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 November, rural households will benefit from seasonal food and income from the main harvest. However, limited income-earning opportunities will continue to limit access to food for poor households across the country. Crisis (IPC Phase 3) is expected in most governorates, with Emergency (IPC Phase 4) likely to persist in some areas where humanitarian food assistance is paused.			
Sudan	14.0-14.99 million	15.0-15.99 million	30-35%	Higher	Higher	Emergency (IPC Phase 4) & risk of Famine
			Severe levels of acute food insecurity are expected to persist during Sudan's harvest period, which starts in November, due to the impacts of conflict on farming, trade, and population movement. 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 completely isolate areas, cut off the flow of food, or otherwise severely restrict the population's mobility to search for food and income, then Famine (IPC Phase 5) would likely occur.			
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)
			Intensifying conflict between the M23 rebellion and government forces in North Kivu in eastern DRC continues to displace local populations and disrupt access to their livelihoods. Area-level Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are expected to persist in November in North Kivu, South Kivu, and Ituri, with worst-affected populations likely facing Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes.			
Nigeria	13.0-13.99 million	13.0-13.99 million	5-10%	Higher	Higher	Emergency (IPC Phase 4)
			In November, the harvest will improve access to food and income across much of the country. However, needs will remain high due to expanding conflict in the north, the macroeconomic crisis, and anticipated below-average crop 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	13.0-13.99 million	10-15%	Higher	Higher	Emergency (IPC Phase 4)
			In November, the <i>meher</i> harvest in northern, western, and central Ethiopia is expected to alleviate food insecurity for much of the population. However, Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) are still anticipated in some conflict- and drought-affected areas in northern Ethiopia, where <i>meher</i> prospects will be limited by low access to inputs and conflict while other livelihood options remain eroded by conflict. In Tigray and northeastern Amhara, the risk of more extreme outcomes is expected to be low by November due to the availability of the <i>meher</i> harvest, which will support relative improvement in access to food and income among poor households; prior to the harvest, however, more extreme levels of acute food insecurity would be anticipated if humanitarian food assistance and social support are not sustained at current levels, at a minimum. Meanwhile, Crisis (IPC Phase 3) is expected in the pastoral south and southeast.			
South Sudan	7.0-7.99 million	7.0-7.99 million	60-65%	Higher	Higher	Emergency (IPC Phase 4) & risk of Famine
			Currently, food aid deliveries face greater disruptions than usual due to delayed prepositioning and limited UNHAS flights given the government's illicit imposition of customs/border fees, particularly on fuel. This has led to more counties in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) than anticipated in April/May. By November, the harvest will be underway, but Emergency (IPC Phase 4) will likely remain widespread in the north and east due to anticipated flooding, very poor macroeconomic conditions, and likely conflict in advance of the December 2024 elections. In parts of north-central Unity and Upper Nile, Famine (IPC Phase 5) would be anticipated if flooding and conflict converge to isolate households and restrict their mobility to search for food, particularly among returnees with low coping capacity.			
Afghanistan	6.0-6.99 million	6.0-6.99 million	15-20%	Similar	Similar	Crisis (IPC Phase 3)
			In May, the start of the winter wheat harvest is likely improving household food access and reducing food prices, with the above-average rainfall supporting pasture and streamflow recovery despite some flooding. A seasonal decline in needs from May until November is expected as primary and secondary harvests enter markets and replenish household stocks. However, Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes will likely persist given the slow nature of drought recovery, limited labor demand, and atypically low remittances from Iran.			
Malawi	2.5-2.99 million	3.5-3.99 million	15-20%	Higher	Higher	Crisis (IPC Phase 3)
			Crop production was below average in southern Malawi for a fourth consecutive season. By November, as the lean season gets underway 1-2 months earlier than usual, needs are expected to increase rapidly as a rising number of people start to practice negative coping strategies or face food consumption gaps. Crisis (IPC Phase 3) is expected to re-emerge in several southern districts.			
Zimbabwe	2.5-2.99 million	3.0-3.49 million	20-25%	Higher	Higher	Crisis (IPC Phase 3)
			In May, the below-average harvest is limiting seasonal improvements in food access. In November, needs will begin peaking alongside widespread Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes, particularly in deficit-producing areas. Labor opportunities will increase with the start of the 2024/25 rainy season, but low food stocks, high staple food prices, and limited income will limit household purchasing capacity.			
Somalia	4.0-4.99 million	3.0-3.49 million	15-20%	Lower	Lower	Emergency (IPC Phase 4)
			The negative impacts of anticipated La Niña rainfall deficits in November will likely be buffered by the above-average <i>gu</i> rains, which are supporting favorable livestock reproductivity, milk access, and crop production. Stressed (IPC Phase 2) and Crisis (IPC Phase 3) will likely be widespread, and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) will persist among some IDPs, including in the worst conflict-affected areas.			
Mozambique	1.5-1.99 million	2.0-2.49 million	5-10%	Higher	Higher	Crisis (IPC Phase 3)
			In May, below-average harvests in the center and south will support some improvement in food access. However, households will exhaust food stocks early, resulting in an early start to the lean season. Atypically high food assistance needs and Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes are expected by November. Stressed! (IPC Phase 2!) and Crisis (IPC Phase 3) are expected in conflict-affected Cabo Delgado.			
Kenya	2.5-2.99 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)
			Although secondary harvests in Artibonite Valley and humid mountainous areas will be available in November, gang violence will likely continue to severely limit income-generating activities and disrupt market functionality and supply flows. Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes are expected in Cité Soleil and among pockets of poor households, primarily in Ouest, Artibonite, and Nord-Ouest.			
Uganda	1.5-1.99 million	1.5-1.99 million	less than 5%	Similar	Similar	Crisis (IPC Phase 3)

			5-10%	Similar	Higher	Crisis (IPC Phase 3)
Niger	1.5-1.99 million	1.5-1.99 million				
Anticipated favorable main season harvests will support increased access to food and income in November, reducing food assistance needs. However, Crisis (IPC Phase 3) will likely persist in Tillabéry and Tahoua, where conflict is disrupting income-generating activities and limiting access to food. In Diffa and Maradi, food assistance is expected to support Stressed! (IPC Phase 2!) outcomes.						
Cameroon	1.5-1.99 million	1.5-1.99 million	5-10%	Similar	Similar	Crisis (IPC Phase 3)
Guatemala	2.0-2.49 million	1.0-1.49 million	5-10%	Similar	Similar	Crisis (IPC Phase 3)
Burkina Faso	2.0-2.49 million	1.0-1.49 million	5-10%	Lower	Similar	Emergency (IPC Phase 4)
In November, needs will seasonally decrease with the main season harvests. Still, Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes are expected across worst-conflicted areas of northern Burkina Faso, where households' access to food and income will remain heavily constrained. However, countrywide food assistance needs will most likely be lower than last year due to the anticipated improved in harvest prospects in 2024, driven by an expected increase in access to fertilizer and agricultural inputs during the agricultural season and increased access to fields in parts of the north.						
Madagascar	1.0-1.49 million	1.0-1.49 million	5-10%	Similar	Similar	Crisis (IPC Phase 3)
Chad	1.0-1.49 million	1.0-1.49 million	5-10%	Similar	Higher	Crisis! (IPC Phase 3!)
Although needs will decline during the harvest, Crisis! (IPC Phase 3!) is expected to persist in Asshounga and Kimiti departments, with Crisis (IPC Phase 3) in the remaining departments of the Ouaddai, Sila, and Wadi Fira provinces, driven by below-normal incomes as competition for income-generating activities has intensified with the continuing influx of Sudanese refugees and Chadian returnees.						
<i>Lebanon (RM)</i>	1.0-1.49 million	1.0-1.49 million	20-25%	Similar	Similar	Crisis (IPC Phase 3)
<i>Angola (RM)</i>	1.0-1.49 million	1.0-1.49 million	less than 5%	Higher	Similar	Crisis (IPC Phase 3)
<i>Venezuela (RM)</i>	1.0-1.49 million	1.0-1.49 million	less than 5%	Lower	Lower	Stressed (IPC Phase 2)
In May, inflation rates have decelerated, providing some relief to households of concern, as the Central Bank of Venezuela and Chevron continue interventions to stabilize the exchange rate. Although public spending is likely to increase during the election season, putting upward pressure on the exchange rate once again, social protection programs are likely to increase coverage. By November, seasonal improvements will also increase household income, reducing the number experiencing Crisis (IPC Phase 3). Nevertheless, Stressed (IPC Phase 2) outcomes are still expected to be widespread.						
<i>Honduras (RM)</i>	500,000-749,999	500,000-749,999	5-10%	Similar	Similar	Stressed (IPC Phase 2)
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	5-10%	Similar	Similar	Crisis (IPC Phase 3)
Mali	750,000-999,999	500,000-749,999	less than 5%	Similar	Higher	Emergency (IPC Phase 4)
In November, the ongoing harvests will likely improve food availability 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.						
<i>Mauritania (RM)</i>	250,000-499,999	100,000-249,999	less than 5%	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	100,000-249,999	5-10%	Similar	Similar	Stressed (IPC Phase 2)
<i>Togo (RM)</i>	250,000-499,999	less than 100,000	less than 5%	Similar	Similar	Stressed (IPC Phase 2)
In November, the main harvest and associated labor opportunities are expected to improve household access to food and income relative to the June to September 2024 lean season. Widespread Stressed (IPC Phase 2) outcomes are expected, with some displaced and poor households likely in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) in northern Togo, driven by the impacts of conflict.						

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](#).