



Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Evidence and Standards for Better Food Security and Nutrition Decisions



Somalia

IPC Projection Analysis Update (Apr-Jun 2025) A Briefing Presentation

1 April 2025, Mogadishu

FSNAU Managed by



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FSNAU funding for the 2024 Post Deyr seasonal assessments and subsequent IPC analyses and Update was provided by: UK, EU, Sweden, Switzerland & AfDB

March 2025 Somalia IPC Projection Analysis Update (Apr-Jun 2025)

Participating Institutions



Somalia IPC Core Group Members: FGS Ministries/Institutions (Agriculture, Livestock, Health, Disaster Management, Statistics), FSNAU/FAO, WFP/VAM, UNICEF, WHO, REACH, Food Security Cluster, Nutrition Cluster, Health Cluster, WASH Cluster

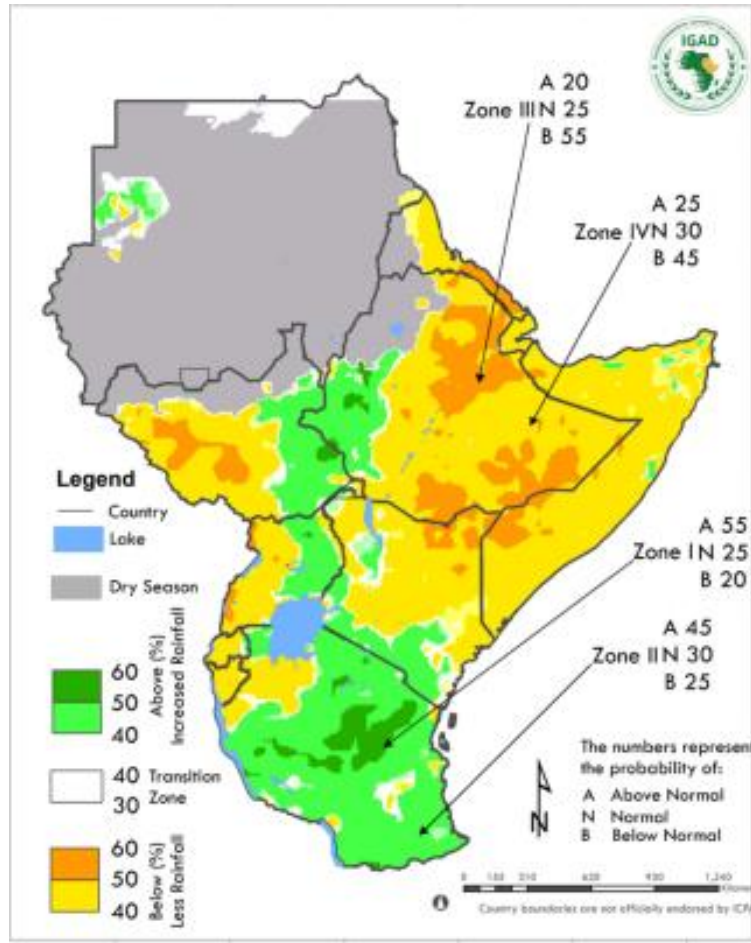
- ❑ **IPC Analysis process:** The March 2025 IPC AFI/AMN projection analysis update was organized by the IPC Core Group. The IPC Global Support Unit (GSU) provided technical support throughout the analysis.
- ❑ **Participation:** **14** institutions represented by **50** participants drawn from Government - **4**, IASC Clusters – **8**, NGOs - **2**, UN (Agencies, Funds and Programmes) - **29**, and other Technical Partners (REACH , IPC GSU) - **7**
- ❑ **Unit of analysis:** Livelihoods zones in rural areas, internally displaced population groups and urban populations groups **affected by a reduction in humanitarian funding and increased population displacement due to drought and conflict.**
- ❑ **Analysis period** focused on the April to June 2025 projection period for both IPC AFI and IPC AMN updated projection analysis which also coincides with the the Gu rainfall season in Somalia
- ❑ **Population Analysed** - Although the IPC projection analyses focused on districts and livelihood groups affected by the reduction in humanitarian assistance and increase in population displacement, the overall results cover the current (2025) total population of Somalia which is estimated at **19,280,850** (Source: OCHA)

Data Sources:

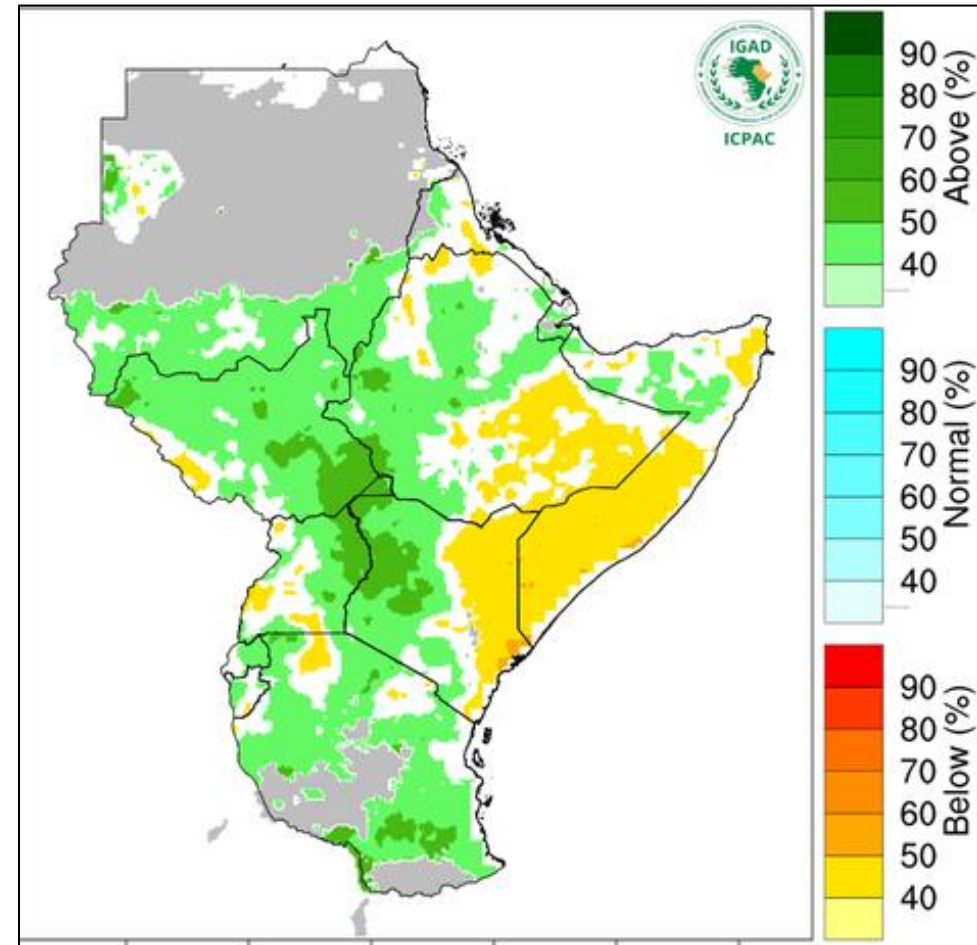
- Food Security Cluster, Nutrition Cluster, Health Cluster, WASH Cluster, IOM/DRC, FSNAU, WFP, FEWS NET/USGS, FAO SWALIM, IGAD/ICPAC, UNHCR, OCHA, WHO, UNICEF, ACLED, SCI, and REACH

- **The 2025 Gu (Apr-Jun) rains are likely to be below average despite a weakening La Niña. River levels are expected to remain low but some localized flooding is expected.**
- Both local and imported food prices are expected to trend above the five-year averages.
- **Conflict and insecurity in central, parts of northwest and southern Somalia will likely persist.**
- Social supports for poor households are expected to increase during Ramadan and Hajj festivities
- Demand for agricultural labor will increase when Gu season land preparation starts but wages will likely remain below the five-year average
- Milk availability will likely decline seasonally through May 2025. Despite improvement in herd sizes, household income from sales will be limited due to below baseline herd sizes in many areas.
- **Increased population displacement may overstretch access to health, nutrition, and WASH services**
- **Low access to adequate water, sanitation, and hygiene will increase diarrheal diseases and infections**
- Low IYCF knowledge and reliance on undiversified diets will contribute to malnutrition
- **Due to severe funding constraints, food and other forms of humanitarian assistance will be limited**

IGAD/ICPAC (GHACOF68) Probabilistic Rainfall Forecast for March-May 2025 (Gu)



IGAD/ICPAC Probabilistic Rainfall Forecast for April-Jun 2025 (Gu)

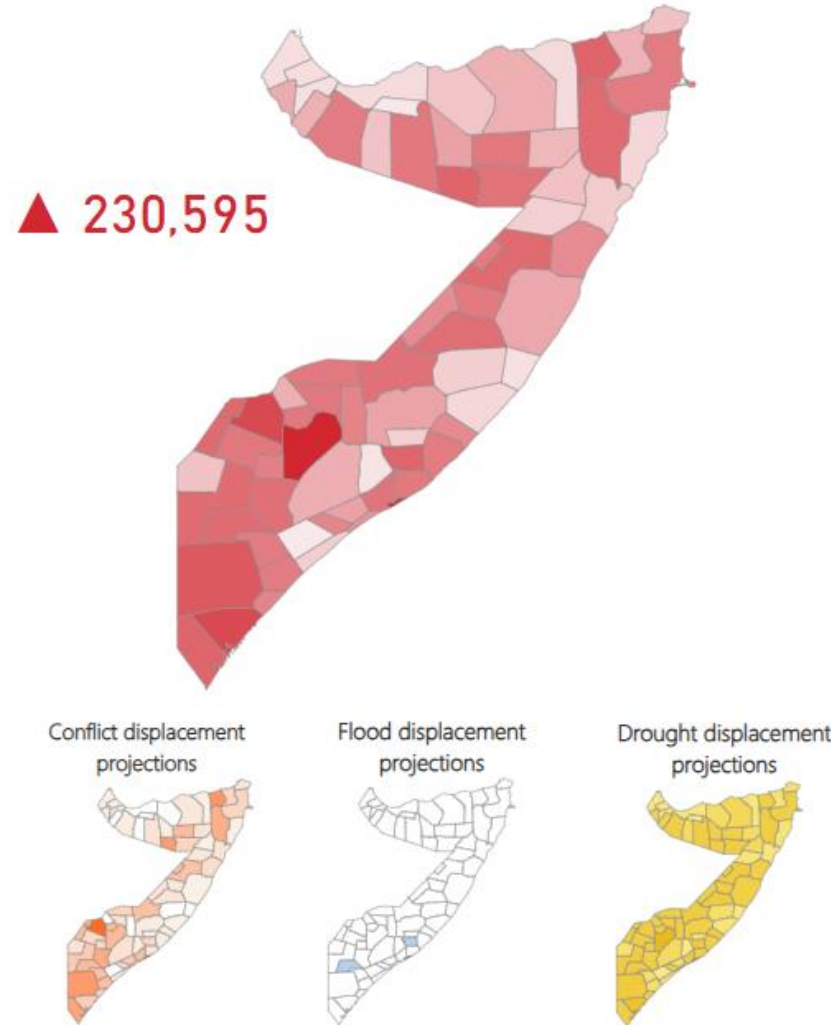


- According to ICPAC/IGAD forecast, the April to June 2025 Gu rains **remain** likely to be below average despite the forecast of a weakening La Niña.
- River levels are expected to remain low but some localized flooding is expected in areas with open breakages and weak river embankments.

Projected Increase in IDP Populations During Apr-Jun 2025

- IOM-DRC have projected an increase in the number of IDPs by nearly 231 000 between April and June 2025 mainly due to drought and conflict.
- As a result, the total number of IDPs in Somalia is expected to increase from nearly 3.9 million to over 4.1 million.

Displacement Projections (Q2 2025), by District
(hover with the mouse button over the map to see data by district)



Baseline IDP Figures and Displacement Projections (Q2 2025)

District	Current IDP Stock (Feb 2024)		Displacement Projections (April to June 2025)			
	Baseline	IDP stock	Overall change	Conflict change	Flood change	Drought change
Banadir	1,119,233	1,158,484	39,251	10,413	37	28,801
Baydhaba	764,071	785,124	21,053	1,639	0	19,414
Luuq	110,301	123,399	13,098	9,946	0	3,152
Kismaayo	191,594	204,456	12,862	590	0	12,272
Afmadow	49,889	59,314	9,425	4,915	0	4,510
Bossaso	107,717	114,930	7,213	5,455	0	1,757
Buuhoodle	31,864	39,005	7,141	4,878	0	2,263
Badhaadhe	7,291	13,946	6,655	3,888	0	2,767
Jowhar	71,961	78,607	6,646	437	1	6,208
Doolow	143,432	149,404	5,972	2,957	0	3,015
Gaalkacyo	123,121	128,514	5,393	785	0	4,608
Belet Xaawo	15,726	21,113	5,387	1,332	0	4,055
Qardho	31,404	36,791	5,387	2,694	0	2,693
Bardheere	71,725	76,887	5,162	645	0	4,517
Saakow	19,098	24,139	5,041	1,688	1	3,352
Dhuusamarreeb	37,063	41,506	4,443	206	0	4,237
Diinsoor	28,640	32,960	4,320	3,144	0	1,176
Belet Weyne	124,318	128,236	3,918	877	0	3,041
Laas Caanood	46,213	49,995	3,782	468	0	3,314
Afgooye	65,952	69,343	3,391	945	0	2,446
Burco	67,934	70,658	2,724	217	0	2,506
Waajid	18,141	20,851	2,710	1,338	0	1,372
Xudun	12,224	14,744	2,520	1,421	0	1,099
Garbahaarey	11,705	14,181	2,476	403	0	2,073
Xudur	64,345	66,683	2,338	284	0	2,054
Balcad	46,990	49,114	2,124	136	0	1,988
Ceel Barde	23,820	25,910	2,090	494	0	1,596
Cadaado	15,133	16,991	1,858	131	0	1,727
Cadale	633	2,369	1,736	14	0	1,722
Galdogob	15,842	17,492	1,650	658	0	993
Iskushuban	6,054	7,650	1,596	475	0	1,121
Jilib	7,415	8,955	1,540	1,138	0	402
Hargeysa	112,016	113,548	1,532	54	0	1,479
Bu'aale	7,655	9,163	1,508	1,130	0	378
Qansax Dheere	35,689	37,149	1,460	367	0	1,093
Tayeeglow	0	1,408	1,408	0	0	1,408
Jamaame	3,278	4,683	1,405	592	0	813
Kurtunwaarey	1,062	2,444	1,382	404	0	978
Aden Velay	1,400	2,700	1,300	0	0	1,300
Total	3,876,171	4,106,766	230,595	70,893	39	159,662

Food Security

- Humanitarian Food Assistance (HFA) in Somalia continues to prevent and mitigate worsening of food insecurity in many areas.
- Due to insufficient funding, prioritization of response was done through a combination of reducing rations/cash transfer values, and reducing the number of beneficiaries, and reducing the number of months that each beneficiary receives assistance.
- Assistance has been reprioritized to the most food-insecure locations where needs are most severe, and to the most vulnerable population groups.
- Between January – March 2025, HFA was reaching only an average of **1.1 million** people per month, **down from 1.3 million** factored in the January IPC analysis.
- Based on further reductions in humanitarian funding, the planned HFA for the projection period (April – June 2025) will decrease by **40%**. HFA will only reach less than **900 000 people** per month on average, **down from 1.5 million** factored in the January IPC analysis.

Humanitarian Assistance (Updated)

Nutrition

- The OTP and TSFP interventions remain critical in preventing excess morbidity and mortality among acutely malnourished children, pregnant, and breastfeeding women
- Due to funding constraints, support to the scale of Outpatient Therapeutic Program (OTP) and Stabilization Center (SC) and Targeted Supplementary Feeding Program (TSFP) will reduce.
- The OTP/SC sites are projected to decrease by **18%** between April–June 2025, resulting in an estimated **7%** reduction in number of SAM cases to be reached. The SAM treatment will remain available in 71 out of 74 districts.
- The TSFP interventions will be implemented in 42 out of 74 districts (including all 30 HNRP priority districts), reaching **only 50%** of MAM cases in need of the lifesaving services.
- Blanket Supplementary Feeding Program (BSFP) will be prioritized in districts and IDP sites with critical GAM levels to prevent further malnutrition and may result in an increase of acutely malnourished children, pregnant and breastfeeding women in underserved areas.
- The combined reductions in OTP, SC, TSFP, and BSFP services due to funding constraints are expected to limit access to lifesaving nutrition interventions for approximately **300,000** children, pregnant women, and breastfeeding women in need, increasing the risk of malnutrition and mortality among vulnerable populations during the projected period.


Acute Food Insecurity (Apr-Jun 2025)

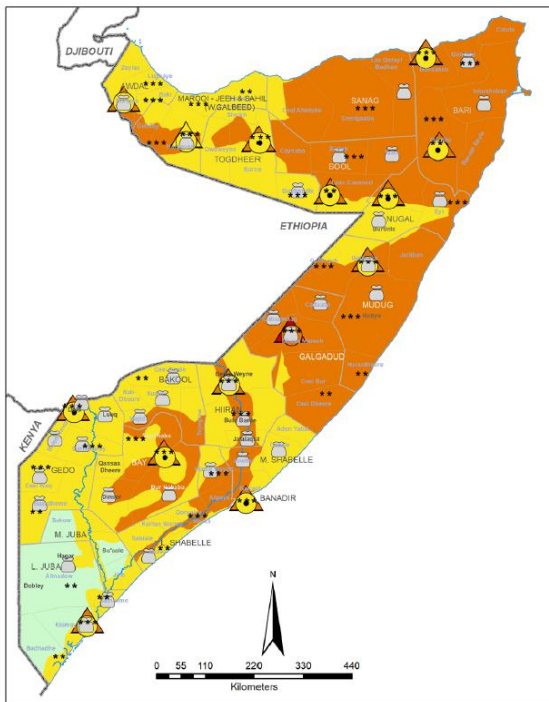
Analysis Unit	IPC AFI Analysis		IPC Phase 3 or above
	Previous Projection Phase	Updated Projection Phase	% Change
Awdal Urban IDPs (Borama)	Crisis	Crisis	10
Bakool Urban IDPs (Xudur)	Crisis	Crisis	15
Bari Urban IDPs (Bandarbeyla, Caluula, Iskushuban, Qandala and Qardho)	Crisis	Crisis	5
Bari Urban IDPs (Bossaso)	Crisis	Crisis	5
Bay Urban (Baydhaba)	Stressed	Stressed	-5
Bay Urban IDPs (Baydhaba)	Crisis	Crisis	15
Bay Urban IDPs (Bur Hakaba, Diinsor and Qansax Dheere)	Crisis	Crisis	10
Bay-Gedo Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral (Bay and Gedo)	Stressed	Stressed	5
Galgaduud Urban (Dhuusamarreeb)	Crisis	Stressed	-15
Gedo Riverine Pump Irrigation	Stressed	Crisis	5
Gedo Urban IDPs (Baardheere, Belet Xaawo, Ceel Waaq, Garbahaarey and Luuq)	Crisis	Crisis	5
Hiraan Riverine Pump and Gravity Irrigation	Crisis	Crisis	5
Hiraan Urban IDPs (Bulo Burto and Jalalaqsi)	Stressed	Crisis	15
Lower Juba Urban IDPs (Afmadow and Jamaame)	Crisis	Crisis	5
Middle Shabelle Urban IDPs (Adan Yabaal, Balcad, Cadale and Jowhar)	Stressed	Crisis	20
Mudug Urban IDPs (Gaalkacyo)	Crisis	Crisis	10
Mudug Urban IDPs (Galdogob, Hobyo, and Jariiban)	Crisis	Crisis	-10
Nugaal Urban IDPs (Burtinle and Eyl)	Stressed	Crisis	5
Sool Urban IDPs (Caynabo, Taleex and Xudun)	Crisis	Crisis	10
Togdheer Urban IDPs (Buuhoodle and Owdweyne)	Crisis	Crisis	10

Acute Malnutrition (Apr-Jun 2025)

Livelihood Zones	IPC AMN Analysis			
	Previous Projection	Expected Change	Projection Update	Likely Change
Guban Pastoral (Lughaye, Zeylac)	3	↓	4	↓
West Golis (Lughaye, Zeylac, Caynabo)	3	↓	3	↓
Northern Inland Pastoral NW (Lassqoray, Caynabo, Laas Caadnood)	3	↓	3	↓
East Golis NW & NE (Laasqoray)	3	↓	3	↓
Northern Inland Pastoral NE (Qardho)	3	↓	3	↓
Addun Pastoral (Dhuusamarreeb)	3	↓	4	↓
Beletweyne Rural - Riverine/Agropastoral (Buluburto, Jalalaqsi)	4	↓	4	↓
Shabelle Riverine (Balcad, Jowhar, Afgooye)	4	↓	4	↓
Shabelle Agropastoral (Afgooye, Balcad, Jowhar, Adan Yabal)	4	↓	4	↓
Bay Agro Pastoral (Buur Hakaba)	4	↓	4	↓
South Gedo Pastoral - MUAC (Garbahaarey)	3	↓	3	↓
South Gedo Agropastoral -MUAC (Garbahaarey)	3	→	3	↓
South Gedo Riverine - MUAC (Garbahaarey)	4	→	4	↓
Juba Cattle Pastoral - MUAC (Badhaadhe)	4	→	4	↓
Buloburte Rural - Riverine (Buloburte)	4	↓	4	↓

Previous Projection (Apr-Jun 2025)



 <p>4.4 M 23% of the analysed population</p> <p>People facing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above)</p> <p>IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION</p>	Phase 5	0 People in Catastrophe
	Phase 4	741,000 People in Emergency
	Phase 3	3,649,000 People in Crisis
	Phase 2	6,947,000 People in Stressed
	Phase 1	7,945,000 People in food security





Key for the Map
IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification

- 1 - Minimal
- 2 - Stressed
- 3 - Crisis
- 4 - Emergency
- 5 - Famine

Map Symbols

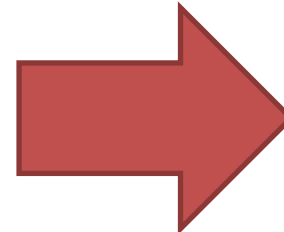
-  Urban settlement classification
-  IDPs/other settlements classification

Area receives significant humanitarian food assistance (accounted for in Phase classification)


-  > 25% of households meet 25-50% of caloric needs through assistance
-  > 25% of households meet > 50% of caloric needs through assistance

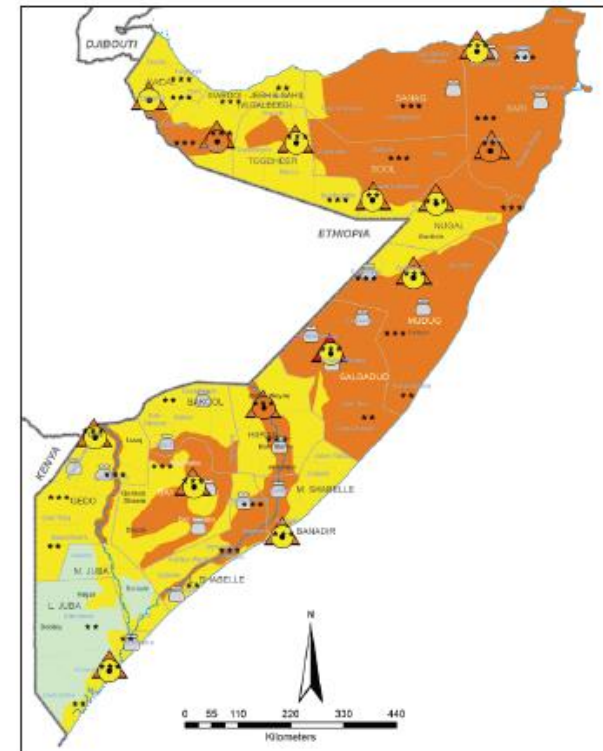
Evidence Level

- * Acceptable
- ** Medium
- *** High



Updated Projection (Apr-Jun 2025)



 <p>4.6M 24% of the population</p> <p>People facing high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above)</p> <p>IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION</p>	Phase 5	0 People in Catastrophe
	Phase 4	784,000 People in Emergency
	Phase 3	3,767,000 People in Crisis
	Phase 2	6,991,000 People Stressed
	Phase 1	7,740,000 People in food security





Key for the Map
IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification

- 1 - Minimal
- 2 - Stressed
- 3 - Crisis
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Map Symbols

-  Urban settlement classification
-  IDPs/other settlements classification

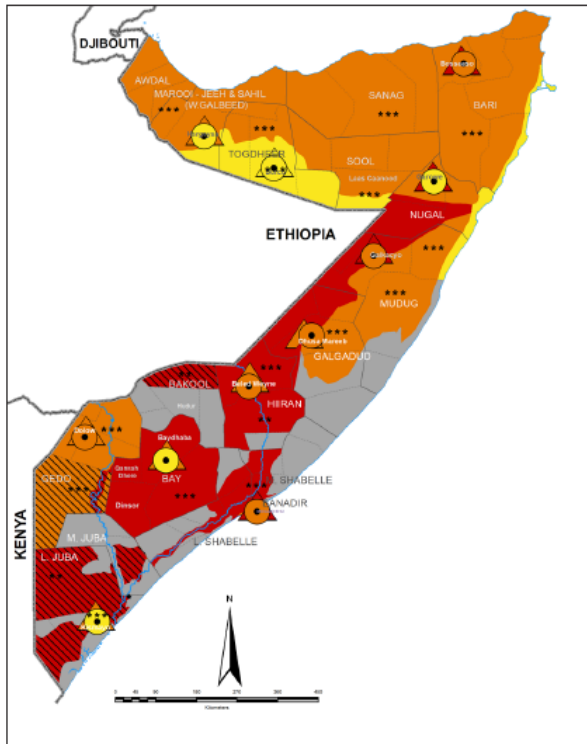
Area receives significant humanitarian food assistance (accounted for in Phase classification)

-  > 25% of households meet 25-50% of caloric needs through assistance
-  > 25% of households meet > 50% of caloric needs through assistance

Evidence Level

- * Acceptable
- ** Medium
- *** High

Previous Projection (Apr-Jun 2025)



Key for the Map

IPC Acute Malnutrition Phase Classification

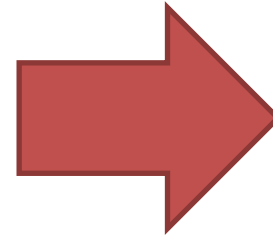
- 1 - Acceptable
- 2 - Alert
- 3 - Serious
- 4 - Critical
- 5 - Extremely critical
- Phase classification based on MUAC
- Areas with inadequate evidence
- Areas not analysed

Map Symbols

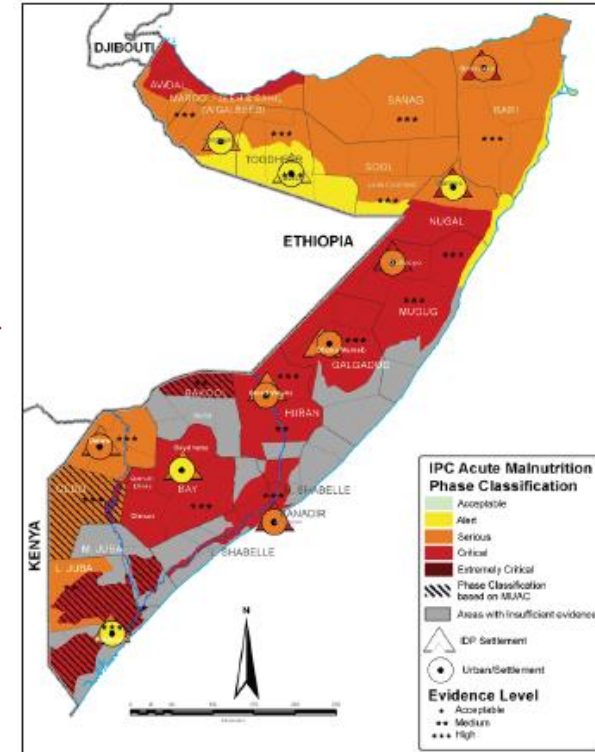
- Urban settlement classification
- IDPs/other settlements classification

Evidence Level

- * Acceptable
- ** Medium
- *** High



Updated Projection (Apr-Jun 2025)



Key for the Map

IPC Acute Malnutrition Phase Classification

- 1 - Acceptable
- 2 - Alert
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- Phase classification based on MUAC
- Areas with inadequate evidence
- Areas not analysed

Map Symbols

- Urban settlement classification
- IDPs/other settlements classification

Evidence Level

- * Acceptable
- ** Medium
- *** High

ACUTE MALNUTRITION: JANUARY - DECEMBER 2025



1.7M

cases of children aged 6-59 months acutely malnourished

IN NEED OF TREATMENT

Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)	466,000
Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM)	1,257,000

UPDATED PROJECTION ACUTE MALNUTRITION JANUARY - DECEMBER 2025



1.8M

the number of 6-59 months children acutely malnourished

IN NEED OF TREATMENT

Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)	479,000
Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM)	1,292,000

Key Drivers of Acute Malnutrition and Food Insecurity (Updated)



Poor rainfall: Anticipated below-average 2025 Gu season (April-June) rainfall will likely worsen drought conditions and lead to increased drought-related population displacement.



Flooding: Localised flooding during the 2025 Gu season is expected in areas along the Juba and Shabelle Rivers where there are open breakages and weak embankments.



Conflict and insecurity: Persistent conflict and insecurity are likely to displace communities, disrupt markets, and limit access to livelihoods and humanitarian assistance. Conflict and insecurity related population displacement is expected to increase.



High food prices: Both local and imported food prices are expected to trend above the five-year averages due to limited carryover stocks from successive poor harvests and high shipping costs.



High disease burden and closure of health and nutrition services: Low access to adequate water, sanitation, hygiene, immunization and other health services contributes to increased disease and malnutrition.



Limited access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities: The anticipated reduction in WASH interventions will further escalate the persistent risk of diarrheal diseases among young children, as communities in these livelihoods will be left with no choice but to rely on unsafe water sources.

- Sustained lifesaving and sustaining humanitarian assistance
- Urgent advocacy and resource mobilization
- Risk based programming to strengthen readiness, anticipatory action (AA), and early response to support vulnerable communities
- Scale up Integrated programs, including food security, nutrition, health, and WASH
- Improved efficiencies in humanitarian assistance through improved targeting, accountability to affected populations and prevention of aid diversion
- Improved coordination and collaboration between humanitarian and development programs
- Expand social protection programmes to address predictable needs
- Rationalization of health and nutrition services
- Increased surveillance of malnutrition and disease burden and outbreaks
- Ensure adequate funding for the close monitoring of risk factors related to food security and nutrition, and related seasonal assessments to support the targeting and prioritization of humanitarian assistance.



Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Evidence and Standards for Better Food Security and Nutrition Decisions

Additional information on food security and nutrition assessment and analyses results can be found at:
<https://fsnau.org/>

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